"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, with showers; warmer; winds southerly.

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅛c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday agreed to take up the resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii. Beginning to-day the debate on this issue will last until next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when, according to the agreement reached yesterday, the vote will be taken. The Senate will also most probably call the question up soon.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Many congratulations were printed in the London press concerning the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention, the importance of which is expatiated upon. A verdict in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was rendered in the action brought by Henry Johnson in London. News has reached St. Petersburg confirming the report of a native outbreak in a Russian province in Turkestan. The trouble was due to the intrigues of Mussulman priests. To-morrow the Argentina Electors will appoint Gen. Roca, President, and Dr. Costa, Vice President, of the Republic.—Page 6.

**Page 1.**

John W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, was heard from yesterday by the Cuban Central Relief Committee. It is believed that the supplies sent to the reconcentrados there are now exhausted.

**Page 2.**

Continued efforts are being made by Lafayette Post to have one of its regiments called upon by Gov. Black.

Major Dyer and Capt. Morris, now at Chickamauga with the Twelfth Regiment, were last night dropped from the honorary membership in Company K of the Seventh Regiment. They had asked that this action be taken and much indignation was expressed by members of the company.

**Page 3.**

The Celtic, with thousands of pounds of fresh meat and vegetables stored on board, is expected to leave the navy yard to-day to join the fleet at Santiago.

The Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board received an assurance from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen yesterday that no interference with the board's work will be allowed, and that the recommendations of the board as to the purchase of vessels will be considered as final. It is said that this assurance is made because of political intrigue in Washington.

**Page 4.**

The Senate yesterday by a vote of 43 to 22 agreed on the conference report on the war revenue measure.

**Page 7.**

Senator Platt arrived here last night, and an important conference of Republican leaders in regard to the extra session question is expected to-day.

A largely attended meeting of Oscar Hammerstein's theatrical associates was held at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details of the performance which is to be given for his benefit on June 29.

**Page 9.**

The first schedule of assessments for 1898 under the corporation tax laws of New Jersey was filed yesterday at Trenton with Controller Hancock. The schedule includes 2,611 companies, and the tax to be paid by these companies aggregates $767,615.01.

**Page 10.**

The Chicagos won their fourth consecutive game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns again suffered defeat at the hands of the Clevelands.

Nine records were broken at the National Interscholastic Athletic Association's championship meet at Berkeley Oval yesterday. Eddie McDuffie rode a three-mile paced exhibition bicycle race, and made new world's records for two and three miles.

**Page 12.**

The contractors who have been laying a thirty-six-inch water main in the Boulevard said yesterday that they expected the work would be completed by July 1.

The judgment for $4,516.49 awarded to Minnie Seligman Cutting in the Supreme Court against Henry C. Miner was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division.

Three women, whose dresses had caught fire in their home at 1,670 Lexington Avenue, rushed into the street yesterday morning. The flames were extinguished before they were badly burned.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday confirmed the cable report that the transatlantic steamship companies had renewed a compact for the regulation of rates for 1898.

Members of the Board of Education Committee on the Salary Schedule for Teachers yesterday held a conference with a deputation of Principals and teachers. The system of promotion was discussed.

Dr. Stevan A. Body, who says he is a nephew of a former Prime Minister of Servia, is stranded at St Joseph's Polish Home, having been robbed in this city of all the money he possessed. He says he came here to volunteer his services in the war against Spain.

Army and navy veterans from Grand Army posts of this city and New Jersey were, with their wives and children, the guests of John H. Starin yesterday for a trip up the Hudson River to Forest Grove. A deputation called upon Brig. Gen. Frank, and afterward as the excursion boats passed Castle Williams a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the veterans.

Herbert W. Bowen, the former United States Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, against whom, it is said, two French waiters named Puig have lodged a claim with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the ground that they were shot at and threatened, yesterday explained the incident upon which the claim is based. A revolver accidentally dropped by an American went off and slightly wounded one of the waiters, who, says Mr. Bowen, was glad to accept $2,000 as compensation for the injury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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## GUARDING WATER AT TAMPA.

**Two Spaniards Believed to be Trying to Poison Soldiers.**

TAMPA, Fla., June 10.—The greater portion of the water being used on board of the vessels in the harbor has been obtained from a spring lake across the bay at St. Petersburg. This water is piped down to the docks and is readily loaded on the boats.

The actions of two strangers who upon investigation proved to be Spaniards has excited considerable suspicion, and they are being watched. They have driven out toward this lake, and it has been decided that precautionary steps shall at once be taken. With this in view, a company will be dispatched over the bay to guard the lake as well as the tanks supplied from it. In the meantime the strangers will be taken into custody.

Last night a Corporal of the National Guard of the District of Columbia was severely injured by unknown persons. It is thought his skull is fractured.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:38 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:05—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

# THE ARMY ON THE SEA

## Reported Delay of Santiago Expedition Not Credited.

## NO FEAR OF SPANISH SHIPS

**Story of a Hostile Fleet Scouted by Naval Officers.**

**An Intimation that It Was Started to Conceal the Army's Lack of Preparation.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Just where the news came from that there had been a halt at Key West of the fleet of transports bound for Santiago no one at the War or Navy Department could tell to-day. The only authority for it with those who would talk at all was the newspapers, and the newspaper assertions were not credited.

It is assumed that the fleet began to leave Tampa on Tuesday, that it has been getting away each day since as rapidly as the facilities for loading and dispatch would permit, and that while some of the vessels may be at Key West, many of them are on their way beyond that point and well to the eastward toward Santiago. It is not thought that there has been any change of plan in consequence of the report that another Spanish fleet has been sighted on the north coast of Cuba.

The Naval War Board received that report, and felt in duty bound to lay it before the War Department. The War Department had made arrangements with the Navy Department that quite relieved the army of any fear about predatory Spanish cruisers, and went on with the work in hand. Not a few navy officers attribute the reported delay to the lack of responsiveness on the part of the agents of the War Department at Key West or Tampa. The navy, it is asserted, has been ready for motion since Tuesday, and has been waiting on the army since then.

To many naval officers, the report about the appearance of the Spanish fleet seems to have been timed conveniently to cover the unreadiness of the War Department, to carry out a prearranged programme. The navy insists that it has been ready at any moment. It also asserts that the army was not ready, and that no army officer had ground for concern about a probable attack on the convoy by "phantom" Spanish ships.

A suggestion was thrown out by an army officer to-day that an expedition from Florida is prepared to make a descent upon Puerto Rico at the same time that Santiago is attacked. This officer said that he was inclined to believe that Gen. Coppinger would leave about as soon as Gen. Shafter; that the troops for Puerto Rico would have substantially the same convoy as the fleet to Santiago, and that the transports carrying Gen. Coppinger's troops would leave the main fleet at the east end of Cuba, and Gen. Coppinger, with 10,000 men, would go to Puerto Rico. This assigns a smaller force to Puerto Rico than it has been supposed would be required to reduce and hold the Spanish positions there, but the authority for the suggestion is entitled to consideration.

The expectation that the fleet leaving Tampa would get away all at once, as if it were a flock of pigeons, amuses some of the old officers who know of the difficulties of loading troops and supplies on shipboard, and also of the detentions to which such vessels are subject. The wharf facilities at Tampa are not very great. The troops had to be moved in order. It is regarded as not at all unlikely that three or even four days would be required to get 27,000 men on thirty or more vessels.

The arrival of some of them at Key West and their departure might not be noted carefully except by the authorities. The convoy need not insist upon having all the ships kept in one fleet. The protection would be greater with such an arrangement, but it is not believed that Spanish vessels will be looking for troop ships where they are likely to find battle ships.

It is reported that a formidable American fleet, consisting of sixteen warships of various classes, headed by the big battleship Indiana, has been assembled at Port Tampa or Key West to serve as a convoy for the troop transports from that point. Commodore Remy, commander of the naval base at Key West, is said to have brought together this powerful fleet of convoys, which is strong enough to cope with any Spanish vessels that might be at large in the West Indies. This fleet entirely eliminates any possible danger that might attend the transporting of the army of invasion to Cuba.

## SAMPSON AWAITING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"On June 7 Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo. These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the 7th, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead."

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—The fighting ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of the fleet cover unceasingly. Scoutboats, running under the shadows of El Morro, have cut the Haitien cable, and now hold thirty-five miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Day and night ships patrol the coast within easy gun range of the shore. Under the cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be invested safely by land and sea, Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated, and the entire province and its towns and harbors seized and held after a short campaign.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine base for land and sea operations. The harbor is capacious and has forty feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be crossed easily with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago de Cuba, thirty-three miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

**Strategic Value of Guantanamo.**

Guantanamo is an important place. It has six miles of water harbor, and will be of great value to the United States as a navy and army supply station, coaling depot, and cable terminus. The Spaniards there made but slight defense. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away. The Oregon, Marblehead, and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The Marblehead came here after the bombardment and returned to Guantanamo on Wednesday, taking Capt. Goodrell of the marines to survey landing places.

This morning, the New York, New Orleans, and Porter were close in shore off Baiquiri, east of Santiago de Cuba, where there are extensive iron works. A large iron pier offers an excellent landing place. Possibly one detachment of the army will land there, another force may land west of El Morro, and a third body of troops may land at Guantanamo. It is believed that the City of Santiago can be captured within a few days, and that Admiral Cervera will be compelled to fight.

The destruction of the shore batteries now enables their occupation by troops, giving the American fleet an opportunity to enter the harbor, remove the mines at the entrance and effect a joint blow of the army and navy, involving the surrender of the Spanish troops in the eastern provinces, now practically all concentrated at Santiago de Cuba, and the surrender or destruction of Admiral Cervera's fine ships. A close watch is maintained to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships, and the presence of the soldiers is required to prevent the defeat of the work thus far accomplished by the navy.

**Spaniards Preparing to Resist.**

In Santiago de Cuba there are now about 20,000 Spanish soldiers, chiefly infantry, but with a fair contingent of cavalry and field artillery drawn from the surrounding country. In the daytime the cavalry skirmish in the vicinity of the city, returning at night to the barracks. During the last few days the activity of the Spaniards has been particularly noticeable. Ox trains have been making their way to the batteries, detachments have been working on emplacements, and there have been other signs that the Spaniards are preparing for a desperate resistance. Some guns from Admiral Cervera's ships may be removed to the forts.

The insurgents, about 5,000 strong, have taken a position on a mountain to the westward. Two thousand of them are unarmed. Gen. Maximo Gomez, now about 150 miles inland, is making his way toward the coast. Admiral Sampson is actively co-operating with the insurgents. Yesterday Gen. Miniet of the insurgent forces, and his staff, went on board the New York for a long consultation. The naval officers have been doing splendid and daring work in carrying communications to the insurgents, landing arms, and making trips ashore for the purpose of gaining information. This work has devolved chiefly upon the gunboats Suwanee and Vixen.

Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen and Lieut. Commander Delehanty of the Suwanee have been intrusted daily with important missions and have carried them out successfully. The Vixen's work has been confined chiefly to carrying messages, but the Suwanee has been occupied in a more serious task. This plucky gunboat has landed 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 300 Springfield rifles, 100 carbines, and 2,000 machetes, with equipments and provisions. These were handed over to the insurgents yesterday about fifteen miles west of Santiago. Some 800 insurgents came down to the beach, the main body remaining in the mountains. The debarkation of supplies was tedious but uninterrupted.

**Observations on Shore.**

The insurgents reported that irregular engagements between their forces and the Spanish cavalry were of daily occurrence. The Cubans were hard up for supplies and ammunition, and were fairly overjoyed at the sight of the Suwanee's cargo. Some, almost ravenous, hacked at the slices of bacon and ate raw beef. They had been living on limes, cocoanuts, and sweet potatoes. Ensign Gilpin of the Suwanee went ashore and accompanied the Cubans to their temporary camp inland, where he found ten or a dozen wounded men badly in need of surgical attendance. Bandages for them were sent from the Suwanee. The casualties were the result of a brush on the previous night with Spanish cavalry.

Ensign Gilpin, upon his return, describing his experience at the camp, which is about ten miles inland, said:

"I found the insurgents a rough-looking and mixed lot of boys and old men, rigged out any way carrying arms of all sorts, and all anxious to borrow everything I had, from my blouse to my revolver. Four Spanish soldiers in uniform, carrying rifles, marched into the camp while I was there and said they wanted to join the insurgents. They were enrolled, but a close watch was kept on them, as they belonged to the civil guard. A Cuban officer told me such additions were not infrequent. The Spaniards had Mauser rifles, which were in fairly good condition."

Conservative authorities believe the United States troops will have to carry out their plan of campaign without placing much reliance upon the insurgents. Several plucky young officers, like Ensign Gilpin, have made trips ashore and taken observations of the interior harbor and the fortifications, locating the exact position of Admiral Cervera's four ships. It is hardly likely, however, that the Spanish Admiral keeps them moored at the same place both day and night. More than once the officers engaged in this shore duty have had narrow escapes from falling in with the enemy's cavalry.

## BAIQUIRI BOMBARDED AGAIN.

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HAVANA, June 10.—Several American warships to-day bombarded Baiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railway line to Santiago de Cuba. Official advices from Santiago say that the bombardment "caused no damage." Baiquiri is a mining locality and some of the mines are under American control.

At the palace it is denied that there has been any bombardment of the Santiago fortifications to-day.

## SANTIAGO RELIEF SUPPLIES.

**They Are Believed to be Exhausted—The British Consul Writes.**

The Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday received a letter from John W. Ramsden, British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, dated May 17, in which he gives some information concerning the distribution of relief supplies left in his hands by United States Consul Hyatt. The letter supplements the information sent by him on April 21.

He said he had prevailed on some of the women of the commission to take charge of the cases of clothing and blankets sent by the steamer Santiago, and that they were being distributed by them. He was also distributing some of the other things he had left, and had made over to the Charity Hospital and to three other charitable institutions which were badly in need of help the buckwheat and several bags of an inferior flour. He said he had then on hand about twenty-five bags of flour, which he would probably continue to have made into biscuits. In this way he hoped, therefore, to get off all the stock.

It is believed from this that the relief supplies sent for the reconcentrados there are now exhausted.

## ALARM AT FORT MONROE.

**Fleet of Four Spanish Warships Said to Have Been Seen off Cape Henry Last Night.**

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11—2 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Fort Monroe says:

"Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity.

"A short while later a message was received from Washington instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert.

"Reports as to the number of ships seen conflict. A Lieutenant who was seen after midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battleship, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat had been caught under the searchlight at Cape Henry, steaming from a northerly direction.

"As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep the bay, and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, and the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, which are anchored off Old Point Comfort. Quarters were sounded, and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action. The gunners took positions at their posts, where they were ordered to remain during the night. The searchlights were kept playing on the waters.

"In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns, and the troops were ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels, and buglers were dispatched for them. The men scurried out of the hotels half-dressed, and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given to sleep in their clothes with their guns close."

"A dispatch from Washington, stating that one of the vessels seen was probably a German freighter, had a tendency to allay the excitement among the guests at the hotels, but the officers did not relax their vigilance."

## AN AMERICAN SPY ARRESTED?

**Spaniards Charge that He Had Plans of the Fortifications at Cadiz in His Possession.**

GIBRALTAR, June 10.—An American, it is reported, was arrested at Algeciras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, to-night, charged with being in possession of the plans of the fortifications at Cadiz.

## GREAT ACTIVITY AT FERROL.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna, dated Tuesday, says:

"The arsenal at Ferrol is and has been most active, while the private and Government dockyards are working day and night. The ships under construction are the armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros, the cruiser Vitoria, the torpedo gunboats Dona Maria de Molina and Don Alvaro de Bazan, and the armed transport Ciudad de Cadiz.

"The following have been undergoing repairs: The armored cruiser Princesa de Asturias, the Maria Cristina, the Villa de Bilbao, the Puig-cerda, (monitor,) the Guepez Coano, the Duke de Tetuan, and the Ejercito.

"The Maria Cristina and the Ciudad de Cadiz have left Ferrol for a destination unknown, under sealed orders. The former left June 6, the latter to-day, (Tuesday.)"

## VIEWS OF LONDON WEEKLIES.

LONDON, June 10.—The weekly papers, in their review of the week as bearing upon the Spanish-American situation, regard its events as a distinct step toward America's triumph. The Spectator, extolling the feat of Lieut. Hobson in sinking the Merrimac, says:

"The feat is of itself sufficient to indicate the certain result of the war. You cannot beat a nation whose officers and men are equally ready to perish in a forlorn hope if only it may advance a national object. As to the general situation in Spain, there can be no doubt that when the truth is realized and nothing more can be hoped for from Cervera, Spain, especially Southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion."

The Speaker says: "Both at Santiago and apparently at Manila resistance is hopeless, and Spain must soon be led to see it."

The Saturday Review says: "The moment is opportune for the intervention of France, whose good offices would certainly be acceptable to both countries; and an honorable peace might be secured."

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in New England and near the Atlantic Coast. It is low in the central valleys and in the Rocky Mountain districts, but with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States. It has fallen in the lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is cooler on the Atlantic Coast. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers are indicated for to-day in the interior of New England, the lake regions, and occasionally in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature will continue high in the interior of the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 55 | 68 | 69 |
| 6 A. M. | 56 | 67 | 70 |
| 9 A. M. | 61 | 73 | 76 |
| 12 M. | 64 | 75 | 82 |
| 4 P. M. | 62 | 67 | 74 |
| 6 P. M. | 62 | 65 | 72 |
| 9 P. M. | 60 | 61 | 68 |
| 12 P. M. | 59 | 60 | 66 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72¼
Weather Bureau.....67
Corresponding date 1897.....58⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....68

The maximum temperature was 77 degrees, at 11 A. M., and the minimum 61, at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

# SPAIN'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

## Inquiries in This Direction Received in Vienna.

## CRISIS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

**Intervention of the Powers to be Asked Almost Immediately.**

## AUSTRIA HOLDS ALOOF

**Report that Russia Will Take the Initiative—Europe Agitated About the Philippines.**

LONDON, June 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Authentic reports have been received here that conditions in Madrid are advancing with the greatest rapidity. There is no doubt that a crisis exists. Spain will entreat the intervention of the powers almost immediately, and confidential inquiries in this direction have already been made here.

"A rumor circulated here this evening that a revolution had broken out in Madrid is not confirmed. But very noticeable is the movement of the Carlists, whom Don Carlos has summoned to a conference at Brussels. It is said by those who are in the entourage of the pretender that some great action is on the eve of being taken."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Whether Admiral Camara's fleet, with reinforcements, ever sails for the Philippines, is doubtful. Many people think it may soon be more urgently required nearer home.

**Spain's Colonial Future at Stake.**

"Meanwhile the political importance of events in the Philippines is fully recognized. The Imparcial says: 'As bearing on the peace negotiations what we may do in the Pacific will be of capital and perhaps of decisive interest. In the Bay of Manila is the colonial future of Spain, and in the promptitude with which assistance is sent lies the key of that future.'

"This and similar references to peace negotiations are significant; but it would be a mistake to assume confidently that the Spanish Government is about to take the initiative in that direction. All I can venture to say is that peace has been brought nearer by recent events.

"The Chamber of Deputies to-day showed it had quite recovered its equanimity by seeking to settle down to prosaic work, such as discussion of the estimates. Some members seemed ashamed of the pessimist excitement displayed at the previous sitting, when Capt. Gen. Augusti's Manila dispatches were communicated."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The newspaper attacks on the Government are actuated by friendliness, in order to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe, and to exhaust its anger. Probably Admiral Cervera has been instructed not to telegraph bad news. It is doubted whether Admiral Camara will go to the Philippines. His squadron is a mere remnant, but it may put to sea in order to allay nervous excitement."

**Austria Declines to Act.**

VIENNA, June 10.—The Government has declined to initiate mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a dynastic action in the interest of the Queen Regent, which, perhaps, might give fatal offence to many parties in Spain.

Nevertheless, a decided opinion is held that the time for intervention is very nearly at hand, although a hesitation to take the first step is evident everywhere. The probability is that Russia will undertake the initiative within one or two days.

It is known that the American Government has become more approachable on the subject of intervention. With regard to the Philippines, no doubt exists in official minds in Vienna that the islands cannot remain in the hands of America. The insurgents there reject all foreign control, and, moreover, it is scarcely conceivable that America could provide a sufficient force to enable her to take full possession of so extensive a group of islands.

**Protectorate for the Philippines.**

The probability is that the powers will find a way out of the difficulty by establishing a sort of protectorate, which, perhaps, England might undertake. One fact, however, is incontrovertable: The united cabinets are agreed that the Philippines must remain an open market for the commerce of the world.

MADRID, June 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies, in reply to a question as to whether Capt. Gen. Augusti had received instructions in the event of being obliged to surrender and as to whether these instructions directed him to treat with Admiral Dewey, the American commander, or with Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, said the Government had given no instructions on this subject.

It is reported that Germany will propose a meeting of the European conference to discuss the question of the Philippines.

An interview which the German Ambassador, Count de Radowitz, has had with Duke Almovodar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has provoked general comment.

## NO PEACE SUGGESTION YET.

**Foreign Governments Apparently Reluctant to Act in the Interest of Spain.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Reports from Madrid that Spain, through her Minister of Foreign Affairs, had taken formal steps toward securing peace, have not been confirmed by any action in Washington up to this time. There has been no proposition for peace or for an armistice, nor has there even been an entering wedge of inquiry as to how such a suggestion would be received.

The Madrid reports say that the Spanish Ambassador to Austria has been instructed to seek the good offices of Austria in bringing forward the peace proposition, but, if this be true, the Austrian Minister here, Mr. von Hengelmüller, has not conveyed to the State Department any intimation that Austria is ready to act. On the contrary, Mr. von Hengelmüller does not appear to think that his services will be required here in the near future, as he will leave next Tuesday for New London, Conn., taking his official staff, for a Summer vacation.

At the same time, the prospects of peace continue to be discussed in diplomatic circles, and it is known that at least one of the great powers of Europe stands ready to act as peace mediator in case the United States will make a suggestion that such a movement would not meet with disfavor. One of the most influential members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador of a Continental power, said to-night concerning peace possibilities:

"There will be no offer of mediation from outside. Such a movement, if it comes at all, should come at the suggestion of the United States that it would be acceptable. Let your Government intimate that it would be willing to discuss the terms on which peace could be restored, and I feel sure that at least one Government of Europe will be ready to meet this suggestion, and do its utmost, in a spirit friendly to both opposing nations, toward putting an end to the present conflict and bringing them together on a basis honorable to both. Until that is done, rest assured that these reports of peace offers are not to be credited, for, in the light of experience, foreign Governments will not invite the United States to a course of action until first assured that it is the course which this country itself desires to have taken."

This view was repeated by other members of the Diplomatic Corps and may be taken as fairly reflecting the views entertained by the foreign representatives here. With this hesitation on the part of foreign powers as to making the first overture, and with no indication that the authorities here would invite or entertain such overtures, the chances of peace seem remote, despite the talk in that direction abroad.

## CONTINENTAL PRESS ALARMED.

**Anxious for Peace Before Too Great an American Victory.**

LONDON, June 11.—The Continental press is much occupied with the latest phase of the war. Spain's reverses have produced less effect than might have been expected in Austria, where it appears to be recognized that the fate of Cuba is less interesting than the possibility of European complications arising over the Philippines. The Vienna papers think Spain should realize that the time has come to sue for an honorable peace, which she might not obtain later. The Paris papers take much the same line, but nowhere is there any confirmation that either Spain or the powers have yet taken action.

The Berlin papers discuss the probable danger for Europe arising from America's victory, and predict a complete change in her policy. The Hamburger Nachrichten expects the closing of South American ports to European commerce, and advises the Americans not to draw the bow too tightly as regards Spain.

The Vossische Zeitung says the welfare of all European States makes it advisable for them to support the South American States in maintaining their independence. "England dreams pleasantly," says the Vossische Zeitung, "of an American alliance. She will probably be disappointed when Puerto Rico and Cuba are included in the American customs limits."

## ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED.

**Would Gladly Work for Peace, but Mr. Balfour Thinks It Would Be Useless.**

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, replying to a question as to whether "in view of the condition of the population of Cuba and the sufferings and evils arising from the Spanish-American war, her Majesty's Government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace," said:

"Her Majesty's Government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace. But any action upon their part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient ground for believing this condition exists."

## ADVISED TO ATTACK SPAIN.

**The United States Assured that England Will Prevent Any European Interference.**

LONDON, June 10.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further Spanish resistance, and suggests that the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain. It says:

"There is no need of an invasion, but the mere presence of a strong armament, which the Spanish Navy could not drive off, on the coast would produce a tremendous effect, and there are numerous unfortified anchorages where the Americans could recoal with leisure.

"Of course there are powers in Europe who would witness the operation with great disgust. But if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called Europe they must be very timid. Let them consult the Sultan, and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

# YELLOW FEVER AT M'HENRY

## Army Officials Not Alarmed by the Reported Outbreak in Mississippi.

## NO FEAR OF AN EPIDEMIC

**Camps at Tampa and Mobile, However, May Be Abandoned—Surgeon General Sternberg Has Not Taken Action.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A brief telegram from Jackson, Miss., printed in this morning's press dispatches, produced much more genuine alarm among the officials of the War Department than all the stories of vagrant Spanish fleets abroad in Cuban waters ready to gobble up our soldier-laden transports. It was the official announcement by the Mississippi Board of Health of the presence of seven cases of yellow fever at McHenry, in that State.

McHenry is far from any camp now occupied by the army of the South. The troops, regular and volunteer, which were at New Orleans, have been distributed, some to Tampa and some to San Francisco. Five regiments of volunteers of Gen. Coppinger's Fourth Army Corps are at Mobile. All the other soldiers left in the South are at Tampa or Chickamauga or Jacksonville. If, therefore, the fever were not to extend beyond its present locality, no serious danger of contact and consequent contamination might be considered to exist.

**Serious Consultation.**

But the fact that fever was at one town in the far South instantly suggested to those charged with the care of the newly created army that it might be heard from in a few days at other places, and some of these places might not be so far from the camps as is McHenry. The first thought of perhaps nine out of every ten members of the War Department staff on hearing the news of the appearance of the dreaded plague was, "What if it should get into the army?"

That thought was uppermost throughout the day in the minds of visitors. There was no panic, but there was much serious consultation among the responsible heads of the army administration and a constant stream of Congressmen and Senators at the War Department with advice, suggestions, and inquiries concerning possible changes of location of the camps now existing in the South.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who knows much by personal experience of the conditions under which yellow fever propagates, is not among these callers, but to those who sought his opinion of the prospects of a serious epidemic in the South he expressed most pessimistic views, declaring his belief that there is every indication of a perfect conflagration of the fatal disease this Summer. It was evident, he thought, that the germs of the plague had survived from last year, and the climatic conditions of the Winter had been such as to make it likely that it would rage more violently this year than last.

Not all the representatives of Southern States were so gloomy in their predictions, but they one and all urged upon the President and the War Department authorities the need of immediate steps to prevent the camps in the South from catching the contagion. Several of them called attention to the fact that the Chickamauga camp is not exempt by its location. It is said to be not more than 400 or 500 feet above sea level, and the fact is recalled that in the year of the Memphis outbreak Chattanooga suffered a disastrous visitation of yellow fever. On this account a number of appeals were made to Secretary Alger to have the camp moved from there to some more elevated spot, most of the Southerners agreeing in considering altitude the chief element of protection against the disease.

**Atlanta's Advantages as a Camp.**

Representative Livingston of Georgia had a long conference with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and urged the advantages of Atlanta as a location for the camp in case it was decided to take it away from Chickamauga. It appears that the fever has never been able to live in Atlanta, which city has always made a practice of inviting refugees from the fever-stricken cities of the South without restriction. Representative Adamson of Georgia urged the claims of Macon as a fever-proof location for a camp.

All inquiries as to whether a change of camping ground is intended in view of the breaking out of fever, Adjt. Gen. Corbin referred to the Surgeon General of the army. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg betrayed no alarm at the prospect of a visitation of fever. He had not yet received any report on the subject, he said, and until he had nothing would be done. He dismissed the idea that there was any danger of an epidemic at the Chickamauga camp as utterly untenable. Chattanooga, he declared, was a health resort and a point to which they were preparing to send sick and wounded soldiers in order for them to get well. The only camps which he would admit it might possibly be necessary to change were those at Tampa, Jacksonville, and Mobile.

The commission of army experts appointed several days ago to visit Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to select eligible sites for camps for forces now in the field, is expected to make its report to-morrow. The War Department will act on the recommendations of this commission. What are the results of its investigations are not known beyond the fact that at Columbia a number of cases of smallpox were found, which is regarded as ruling out that point.

**Selecting New Camps.**

As is indicated by sending the commission to points on or near the coast it is the plan of the War Department to establish whatever new camps may be found necessary, either on or very near the coast, with a view to the rapid embarkation of troops when the time comes. The present war programme does not contemplate any prolonged stay in camp for the troops, and it is the department's wish to save trouble and expense by encamping the army where it can be loaded on transports without reshipment. To this plan Southerners, who contend that elevation above sea level is the only sure prevention of the spread of yellow fever, offer the objection that any coast camp would be liable to infection, while urging that troops could be sent through from any interior point and shipped on board transports without having to make camp a second time.

While no action has been determined on as yet, it seems as unlikely from the trend of the utterances of department officials today that any change will be made in the camp at Chickamauga as a result of the appearance of fever in Mississippi. It seems equally likely, however, that the Tampa Camp may be abandoned and that the

troops at Mobile will be moved to some other camp.

Dr. R. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Service, now stationed at Tampa, was ordered to-day to proceed direct to Camp McHenry and take charge of Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever camp put in operation during the fever last year, and which is now in readiness for the present cases. Surgeon Murray telegraphed that he had gone to McHenry and confirmed the diagnosis made by the State authorities. The town is now guarded, and Marine Hospital Surgeon Carter is already there, with Surgeon Murray, and the Federal and State authorities are co-operating.

The danger is not so much feared at McHenry as in the probability of its breaking out at other points. The fever cases are officially believed to be due to germs that have hibernated at McHenry from last season, when the fever was much in evidence in that section. While in that hibernating stage germs may have been carried out to various points, and, though the probability of a general spread from there may be lessened by comparative isolation of the little hamlet, other points in the South possible of infection are being watched with the utmost concern. Throughout the Spring officials have been keeping a lookout for the first signs of fever, and in ten days more the hospital surgeons would have felt warranted in the belief that practically all danger of a spread of fever was past.

Surgeon Gen. Wyman said to-day: "Ordinarily, if we had not been on the lookout, these cases might have been progressing for a long period without being recognized. But there is hope now in view of their prompt discovery that the spread will be prevented. In several places last Summer the fever was quickly recognized and it did not spread, attributable to the prompt preventive measures adopted. We are keeping a close watch, not only at McHenry but elsewhere."

## HEALTH AUTHORITIES READY.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—McHenry, where yellow fever is reported, is a small town in Harrison County, near a Gulf port and located on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. The place was visited by fever last year, and there were many deaths.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health the quarantine regulations were revised and the lines were more tightly drawn. The State health officers say every effort will be made to confine the fever in McHenry, and no one will be allowed to leave that place. They express the opinion that the fever will not become epidemic in this State this Summer.

Health authorities at Mobile, Ala., placed Inspectors on trains last night to prevent entry of any person from McHenry.

Telegrams received from McHenry to-day say the seven cases of yellow fever there are progressing nicely, and that Dr. Harralson, the State Health Officer in charge, hopes to be able to stamp out the disease quickly or confine it to McHenry. The State Board of Health has decided to quarantine the entire Gulf Coast pending an investigation, its action being the same as that taken by the Louisiana authorities.

This season, in contrast to the last, finds the State Board of Health fully able to meet all emergencies. Last year, owing to conflicts of authority and general disorganization, it was some time after suspicious cases were reported before they could be passed on by an expert, and before efficient work could be done confining the disease or stamping it out. The board now has been given absolute power in all cases of infection. Inspectors have been placed at every point infected last year, and Secretary Hunter and his assistants are on duty here day and night. When any suspicious sickness is reported to the board the Secretary will be able within an hour to declare that place in rigid quarantine, and when this is done no person or thing can leave that place.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health has issued notice to the people of the State, railroad officials, and other common carriers, stating that yellow fever having been announced at McHenry, in Harrison County, Miss., and believing the same is not an importation, and fearing an outbreak at other coast towns where fever occurred last year, therefore be it ordained:

That inspectors shall be placed at once on the lines of the railroads running through Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson Counties. Pending an investigation, no person, baggage, freight or express matter will be allowed to come into any other county in this State from Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson Counties.

### Quarantine at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., June 10.—The Mobile Board of Health has quarantined against the entire Gulf Coast pending an investigation. There is no alarm felt here over the yellow fever at McHenry.

## SANTIAGO NOT UNHEALTHFUL.

### Views of a Physician Who Has Studied Sanitary Conditions in Cuba Concerning the Invasion.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-day, will publish a discussion of the advisability of a Summer campaign in Cuba, written by Dr. D. F. Laine of Philadelphia, who is a Cuban-American, in which he says, in part:

"The unpreparedness of the military branch of the Government has become so apparent, and from all accounts the necessity of a much larger body of troops to invade the island so evident, that I can well understand the hesitation on the part of the Washington authorities to land troops at this season of the year around Havana and Matanzas. In fact, I am about convinced that unless Havana in the meanwhile capitulates from lack of food, no troops will be landed in that province before the month of October or November.

"Around Santiago the conditions are different. The country all about is hilly and much more healthful, and by utilizing the several thousand insurgents in the neighborhood for the purposes of garrisoning the city after its capitulation, the American troops could be safely encamped all Summer under decidedly more advantageous conditions than either at Chickamauga or Tampa.

"From the point of view of a Cuban, this pacific blockade, especially if kept up all Summer, means the practical extermination of all the people in these three provinces—Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas—and as this war, we are told, was undertaken for the very purpose of saving these people, why should American troops not be immediately landed on the island, even if they do run the risk of a high death rate from climatic conditions, &c.?

"On the other hand, as Americans we are justified in reasoning in this manner: We are certainly not prepared for such an undertaking. Our soldiers, mostly men who were only yesterday clerks and mill hands, are not even supplied with one of the most essential and vital things for a Summer campaign in the tropics, and that is suitable clothing. In such an undertaking we know that climate does not influence mortality as much as deficient preparation and lack of organization; therefore, let us take into consideration the lives of 20,000 or 30,000 Americans, as against these unfortunates, who perhaps are already beyond any human aid. This pacific blockade will certainly force Havana to capitulate long before October, and by that time we shall have a thoroughly trained and properly equipped body of troops."

### New British Ambassador to Russia.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed British Ambassador to Russia in succession to Sir Nicholas O'Conor.

Sir Charles Scott, the new British Ambassador at Russia, was born March 17, 1838. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the diplomatic service in 1858 as attaché at Paris, and served subsequently at Dresden, Copenhagen, Madrid, Mexico, Lisbon, Munich, Vienna, and Darmstadt. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires at Coburg, from which post he went to Germany as Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. In 1888 he was appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation, and in 1893 was transferred to Copenhagen.

## PUT OUT OF THE SEVENTH

### Two Honorary Members Are Dropped from the Roll of Company K.

### THEY ARE NOW AT THE FRONT

### Major Dyer and Capt. Morris of the Twelfth Regiment Had Asked that Their Names Be Erased from the Seventh's Records.

Company K of the Seventh Regiment held a most tempestuous meeting at the armory last night, and took an action the like of which probably never happened before in the history of the famous organization. This action was the dropping from the honorary roll of the company Major George Rathbone Dyer and Capt. Newbold Morris, both of whom are officers of the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, now in the field at Chickamauga.

This unusual action was the result of the communication sent to Company K by Major Dyer and Capt. Morris a few days ago. They are both ex-members of Company K. Not being in accord with the stand taken by the Seventh Regiment with reference to volunteering in the service of the United States Major Dyer and Capt. Morris were not slow in giving vent to their opinions. In a formal letter to Company K they stated that they did not care to be recognized longer as members of the Seventh, or even have it mentioned that they ever had been, and further requested that their names be at once erased from the roll of honorary membership.

A special meeting of the company was called for last evening. Old members who had not been present for some time responded, and the company room was packed to overflowing.

### Men Much Angered.

Capt. Robert McLean presided and told the object of the meeting. Then the letters from Major Dyer and Capt. Morris were read, the faces of the men showing their rage. At the conclusion of the reading almost the entire company arose to take the floor, and expressions denouncing the senders of the letters poured forth on every hand.

There were exclamations of "Cowards!" "Traitors!" "Curs!"

"Who would have thought in such a time as this that any man who had been a member of the Tenth Company would ever so lower himself as to slander the grand old Seventh," cried a tall young man in a light suit.

"The miserable traitors! They are worse than Spaniards!" yelled another. "Spaniards!" replied a deep-voiced veteran. "Why, the worst of Spaniards could teach them loyalty."

"Order, men, order!" cried Capt. McLean, but it was difficult to suppress the sentiments of over 100 indignant members, every one of whom considered he had received an unwarranted insult.

After order was restored different members took the floor and had their say as to the course pursued by Major Dyer and Capt. Morris. The speakers in every case were vociferously applauded.

### A Unanimous Action.

It was finally decided unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, George R. Dyer and Newbold Morris have seen fit to request the erasure of their names from the honorary roll of membership of the Tenth Company (K) of the Seventh Regiment,

Whereas, In so doing these officers have been disloyal both to the Seventh Regiment and the Tenth Company,

Resolved, That their names be immediately erased from the company and they henceforth cease to be members.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the officers mentioned herein.

Great applause greeted the adoption of these resolutions, and after the meeting the members stood around in little groups and discussed the matter.

The passing of the resolutions seemed to ease the minds of the members, and it was their opinion that the communications received had been properly answered.

The members of Company K have a civil organization which is entirely distinct from the military—and it was under the rules of the former that the meeting was held. Company K is known as the millionaire company of the Seventh, and has many prominent citizens in its ranks. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin of Gen. F. V. Greene's staff, and Col. N. S. Clark of Gen. Butt's staff, are among the ex-members of the company, and now on the honorary roll.

### The Officers' Records.

Major George Rathbone Dyer entered the Guard as a private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, on June 10, 1889, and was elected in the Twelfth Regiment as a Second Lieutenant of Company G May 16, 1892. He was promoted First Lieutenant on March 7, 1893; Captain May 2, 1893, and Major in May, 1898.

Capt. Newbold Morris began his service as a private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, on Dec. 15, 1886; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, April 16, 1891; First Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1892; Adjutant May 25, 1893, and honorably discharged April 24, 1895. He again entered the service as Battalion Quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment on Dec. 16, 1895, and when the First Brigade was organized last Winter he was appointed on the staff of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. Desiring to go to the front with the volunteer army he took service in the Twelfth Regiment as a Captain, and is now at Chickamauga.

## TWENTY-TWO MEN FOR TROOP C.

### The Selection Causes Dissatisfaction Among Members of Troop CC.

The twenty-two soldiers who are to go to Virginia and join Troop C in camp were selected yesterday, and there is much dissatisfaction and heartburning among the members of Troop CC in consequence. When Troop C went to the front, it had its full complement of officers and men, but the size of companies was afterward increased to 106, and the troop found itself 22 men short.

Troop CC, which is being recruited at Troop C's armory, was drawn upon for the twenty-two men needed. The old members of Troop C who had not been so fortunate as to be chosen when the troop first marched away entertained no doubt that their time had now come, and fully expected to be chosen.

Yesterday, after a number of delays, forty members of the troop assembled at the armory in response to a call, and Sergt. Paul Grout, representing Lieut. Claus, appeared to announce the names of the men chosen to go to Virginia. To the astonishment and anger of the old members, a number of them were left out, while many of those selected were new members of Troop CC. The old members are wrathful, and charges of favoritism are freely made in private conversation. The twenty-two will start for the South under Lieut. Claus in a day or two.

## THE TWENTY-SECOND STARTS.

### Not as Much as a Regiment Will Be Left at Camp Black To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 10.—Camp Black will be deserted by noon to-morrow, save for one battalion of the Forty-seventh and one company of the First Regiment. The Twenty-second Regiment left here to-day for its new stations at Fort Slocum, Fort Schuyler, and Willets Point, and eleven companies of the First Regiment leave to-morrow for Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island.

It was not yet dawn when a detail of the guards aroused the cooks of the Twenty-second and ordered them to prepare breakfast for the men, who were ordered to break camp as soon as possible after the morning meal. By order of Col. Bartlett, extra rations were provided for breakfast, and sandwiches were distributed to the men to serve as rations on their way to the forts. Immediately after breakfast the order to strike tents was issued, and in a few minutes the expanse of canvas was level with the ground. The former camping ground was then thoroughly policed, and not a scrap of paper remained when the call *for* assembly was sounded.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the regiment formed on the drill ground in front of the camp, and after a few evolutions and a review by Gen. Pennington, marched to the railroad station, where two special trains were in waiting to convey the men to Long Island City. Considerable delay was experienced at the station, as it took some time to load the baggage, and it was noon before the trains pulled out.

East Avenue, Long Island City, was reached at 1:15, and the men marched to the ferryboat J. G. Carlisle, which was to transport the men to their final destinations. It was found, however, that the boat was too small to carry the entire command, and Companies D, F, L, M, and G, which were destined for Willets Point, were ordered off.

Col. Bartlett hastily communicated with the department headquarters at Governors Island, and after a great deal of delay the boat General Meigs arrived to take on the men who could not be accommodated on the J. G. Carlisle.

Companies B, E, and I, under command of Major Hein, and the Colonel and his staff went to Fort Slocum, and Companies A, C, H, and K went to Fort Schuyler. The Willets Point detail was in charge of Major Russell.

The First Regiment, under Col. Barber, will leave to-morrow morning for Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island. One company is left behind on account of the prevalence of measles within its ranks.

### LAFAYETTE POST AFFAIRS.

#### More Attempts to Have One of Its Regiments Called Out.

Lafayette Post has by no means lost hope of getting one of its regiments into service. The matter was again gone over thoroughly yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Col. D. G. Mills presided.

"We are trying," said Col. Mills after the meeting, "to get one of our regiments to the front entirely through Gov. Black, as, from information that has come to us, the War Department intends to give the Governors entire discretion as to who shall be called on to fill up the State's quota when the call comes. We expect our efforts to be so far recognized that one of our regiments will be called on, and our men are waiting anxiously for a chance to fight for the country."

Col. Mills said that complaints had been received from the Lafayette Post's recruits at Chickamauga about the lack of food. The complaints have been sent to Adjt. Gen. Corbin in Washington. "We do not want to stand in the light of criticising the Government," said he, "but we believe that such conditions as these letters say exist should be brought to the attention of the authorities, and will be welcomed by them."

Ex-Gov. Flower yesterday telegraphed a money order for $1,000 to Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga to relieve the immediate necessities of the troops.

### NEW YORK TROOPS AT NEWPORT.

#### The Forty-seventh Regiment Pitching Tents on Its Camp Site.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—The two detachments of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment, assigned to Fort Adams and Fort Greble, at Dutch Island, arrived here early this morning on the steamer Rhode Island. Companies D, I, G, K, B, and F, under Lieut. Col. Hubbell and Major Bathman, and the Hospital Corps, Surgeon Gibbons, marched to Fort Adams, where they were met by the Second United States Artillery Band, and were escorted to their camp ground. The work of pitching camp was begun at once. Two companies—A and E—were put aboard a schooner and carried to Dutch Island.

### Colors for the Second and Third.

When the colors ordered by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution were ready to be presented to the Second and Third Regiments, New York Volunteers, they had left the State, the Second Regiment going to Tampa and the Third to Falls Church, Va. The colors were therefore forwarded, and yesterday Talbot Olyphant received a letter from Col. E. E. Hardin of the Second Regiment, and one from Col. Edward M. Hoffman of the Third, acknowledging receipt of the flags.

### QUICK DELIVERY TO SOLDIERS.

#### Secretary Alger Seeks to Speed Delivery of Articles Consigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—In order that articles consigned by relatives and friends to soldiers at the front may find prompt delivery, Secretary Alger has directed that every facility consistent with the public interest be accorded to the Southern Express Company, whose office is at 12 West Twenty-third Street, New York, by officers commanding vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department from Port Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, or other points of embarkation, with a view to expediting the delivery of packages to the soldiers wherever stationed.

Secretary Alger's instructions say no liability attaches to the Government by reason of loss or delay under the permit, and no charge is to be made by the express company for transportation furnished by the Government.

### A THEATRE FOR THE TROOPS.

#### Under Contract with the Government Amusement Will Be Furnished.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 10.—Manager Frank Burt of the Casino has added another theatre to his string, this time securing the location of an amusement place in Chickamauga Park. The new theatre, which will be ready for opening to-morrow evening, was erected under circumstances that prove it a record-breaker for like enterprises. On last Monday Mr. Burt received a telegram from Paul A. Albert, manager of the new opera house of Chattanooga, stating that he had closed a contract with the Government to furnish amusement for the soldiers at Chickamauga Park, and had intrusted the erection of the theatre and the general management of the attractions to Mr. Burt. By Tuesday evening the plans for the house were on their way toward the South, and 400 workmen were immediately employed getting the grounds ready.

### RECRUITS GOING TO SEA GIRT.

#### Men to Fill New Jersey Regiments Will Camp Next Week.

SEA GIRT, June 10.—The recruits needed to fill the quota of the First, Second, and Third Regiments now in the field have been secured, and the Newark contingent, in charge of Lieut. C. Albert Gasser of the First Regiment, are expected here Monday. The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments, in charge of Capts. Clark and Compton, respectively, will be in camp by the middle of next week.

Lieut. Gasser called at headquarters to-day and consulted with the Governor regarding the disposition of the recruits for the First Regiment. The Lieutenant had been directed to send the recruits direct from Newark to Falls Church, Va., where they would be equipped by the Government, but the Governor suggested that the men be sent here and equipped at the expense of the State. His offer was accepted.

#### First Regiment to Fill Up.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—The first regiment in the volunteer service to fill to the required 106 men to the company was the First Kentucky, which broke camp here to-day and left to-night for Chickamauga. It is commanded by Col. John B. Castleman, who is anxious to have it assigned for duty immediately.

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## ROE A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

### The Nomination Sent to the Senate Yesterday—Other Army Officers Nominated.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President sent these nominations to the Senate to-day:

Brigadier Generals—CHARLES F. ROE of New York and THOMAS L. ROSSER of Virginia.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Second Lieutenants—HILARY A. HERBERT, Jr., of the District of Columbia and WILLIAM S. WHITEHEAD, Jr., of New Jersey.

Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FLOYD STEWART of Louisiana; Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—Second Lieut. JACQUES DEL LAFITTE, First United States Infantry.

Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—FREDERICK J. H. RICKON of California.

First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Lieutenant Colonel—Capt. HARRY F. HODGES, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Captains—CHARLES P. NEWBERRY of Maryland, JOHN D. TREADWELL of Virginia, and GEORGE C. BROOME of the District of Columbia; First Lieutenant—GEORGE D. BARBER of the District of Columbia; Second Lieutenants—RICHARD T. ELLIS of Ohio, and KENTY BROWNING of Ohio.

Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—HUGH H. HERDSON of Mississippi; Second Lieutenants—RUDOLPH BUMGARDNER of Virginia and LANGHORNE D. LEWIS of Virginia; First Lieutenant—JAMES C. HIXON of Alabama, (nomination of J. Courtney Hixon of Alabama withdrawn.)

Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOHN W. COX of Tennessee and ZACHARY D. MASSEY of Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel—ACHILAUS M. HUGHES of Tennessee; Captain—HENRY L. JENKINSON of New Jersey; First Lieutenant—JAMES R. GILLESPIE, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.

Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—DAVID F. POWELL of Wisconsin; Second Lieutenant—REON BARNES, Jr., of New York.

Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers—Second Lieutenant—ALFRED HAMILTON of Texas; Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Major—JAMES CLAYLAND MULLIKIN of Maryland, (nomination of H. Clay Mullikin withdrawn.)

Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Captain—WILLIAM FRYE TEBBETTS of New York, (nomination of William Frye Tebbets of New York to be Captain in Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry withdrawn.)

Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—DUNCAN B. HARRISON of Illinois, (nomination of Duncan B. Harrison of Mississippi withdrawn.)

### Charles F. Roe.

Gen. Charles F. Roe, who has been nominated to be Brigadier General in the Volunteer Army, was born in this city, May 1, 1848. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in June, 1864, and was graduated as Second Lieutenant in June, 1868, being assigned to the First Cavalry, with which he served until October, 1870, when he was transferred to the Second Cavalry. In December, 1870, he was mustered out of the service, but joined it again a year later as Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry.

He served in the West, and led one column of the forces that were sent to the assistance of Gen. Custer, who met his death in the massacre of Little Big Horn in June, 1876. His command was the first to reach the field after the disaster. From November, 1876, to March, 1878, he served as Adjutant. He was promoted First Lieutenant in December, 1880, and again served as Adjutant until May, 1886. He resigned his commission in January, 1888, and came to this city to live.

Gen. Roe began service in the National Guard of this State as Captain of Troop A when it was organized, in April, 1889, and when a squadron was formed, in February, 1895, he was unanimously elected Major. Troop A served under Capt. Roe during the switchmen's strike at Buffalo in 1892 and in Brooklyn during the trolleymen's strike, in January, 1895. Feb. 9, 1898, Gov. Black nominated Major Roe as Major General of the State National Guard and the Senate confirmed the nomination without debate.

Gen. Roe is a member of the University, Union League, New York Athletic, United Service, Riding, and St. Nicholas Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution and the American Geographical Society.

### CAMP ALGER HOSPITAL TROUBLE.

#### Col. Girard's Policy—Gen. Graham Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The conflict between Col. A. C. Girard, Chief of Surgeons at Camp Alger, and the regimental surgeons culminated to-day in the appointment of a commission to investigate the division hospital.

It has been Col. Girard's policy to take from the various regiments their hospital supplies provided by States and friends, and concentrate them in the division hospital. This has been opposed by the regiments. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts called the attention of Gen. Graham to the state of affairs, and Gen. Graham summoned Col. Girard before him for explanation. Col. Girard maintained that he had acted strictly in accordance with army regulations, and said that if they were enforced the regimental dispensaries would be abolished.

Gen. Graham, however, decided to have an investigation made, and a commission was appointed for the purpose. The Chief Surgeon will permit subordinates to conduct the division hospital pending a report. A circular was issued to Brigade Surgeons, stating that two cots might be retained in each regimental hospital, and other articles would be supplied from the division hospital when necessary, if practicable. This concession is not satisfactory to the various regiments, who hope to see the division hospital abolished.

### INTRENCHMENT TOOLS WANTED.

#### Gen. Miles Applies to the Quartermaster's Department Here.

The Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Miles asking that two cases of intrenchment tools be sent to Tampa at the earliest possible moment. The telegram was rather a surprise to Deputy Quartermaster Gen Kimball, as the usual course is for the General to communicate direct to the Department at Washington.

The tools wanted include a vast number of implements of various descriptions, among which are 1,800 axes, 1,800 pickaxes, 2,400 spades, 72 adzes, 1,200 hatchets, 48 sets of blacksmith's tools, and 60 kegs of nails. Invitations for bids for the articles were sent out to twenty-five firms yesterday.

### Two Colored Soldiers on Trial.

TAMPA, Fla., June 10.—The trial of John Young and James Johnson, colored members of the Tenth Cavalry, is now in progress at Barlow before the Circuit Court. They have both been indicted for the murder of Joab Collins, who was killed in a melee while the soldiers were encamped at Lakeland. Great difficulty was experienced by the Sheriff in obtaining witnesses.

Yesterday he made application to Gen. Shafter at Port Tampa for two witnesses, but the General refused to give him the men.

### Mexican News and Opinions.

MEXICO CITY, June 10.—President Diaz has been empowered by Congress to modify the existing railway concessions or grant new ones during Congress, terminating the middle of next September.

Some discussion as to the effect on Mexico of the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines to the United States shows it would have the effect to divert American capital from this country to the new possessions, and should Cuba come under an American protectorate, it is believed that American emigration would be turned that way.

The Mexican Herald urges the Government to endeavor to attract European immigration by a systematic effort, and also give encouragement to Japanese colonization on a large scale on the west coast.

Some American ranchers in Northern Mexico are preparing to go to Cuba after the war is over.

## THE MONTEREY IN PORT

### With the Brutus She Puts into San Diego for Coal.

### LOST OVERBOARD 83 TONS

### Encountered Heavy Weather Soon After Leaving San Francisco on Her Way to the Philippines.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 10.—The United States ship Monterey and her coal consort the Brutus, supposed to be speeding on their way toward Honolulu and Manila, were sighted at noon to-day steaming south toward San Diego at a good rate of speed, the Monterey leading. They arrived off the harbor mouth at 3 P. M., and separated, the Brutus going about five miles south and anchoring near Coronada Island, while the Monterey came in and dropped anchor off the coal bunkers. A great crowd was on the wharf to receive them.

A cutter, in which were Paymaster Rogers and an Ensign, came ashore as soon as the boat could be launched, and Paymaster Rogers stated briefly that they had simply come in here for coal and water, and would sail to-morrow afternoon at high tide for Honolulu.

Being asked if there was anything the matter with the engines, machinery, or crew, he said: "Nothing whatever; all is well on board." It was suggested that the course taken was a little out of the usual one, and he said it would make little difference in the time of arrival at Honolulu. Coal is now being taken on. The officers accompanying the Paymaster stated that they met heavy weather the second day out, and lost overboard 83 tons of coal which was secured in the netting on the Monterery's decks.

## EXPEDITION TO START TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn said to-night that it was probable the first part of the next expedition to the Philippines would leave San Francisco for Manila to-morrow. The transports which will convey the troops to Manila are the Ohio, Indiana, Colon, Morgan City, China, and Peru.

The expedition will consist of about 6,000 men, and with it will be taken a large quantity of ammunition and supplies. The first part of the expedition, which is expected to leave to-morrow, will be followed early next week by the remainder, so that by the 4th of July the entire expedition may be either landed or in readiness to land near Manila.

## JAPAN WOULD LIKE TO BUY.

LONDON, June 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Advices from Hongkong report that any serious resistance by the Spaniards, who are pressed by the insurgents and the Americans, is out of the question.

"The Japanese are discussing the desirability of buying the Philippines if the islands are in the market. Failing to purchase them, they would prefer that the Philippines become British."

## THE CHARLESTON'S QUEST.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statement coming from San Francisco to the effect that the real object of the Charleston's voyage was the seizure of the Spanish Ladrone Islands has small basis of truth in it.

When it was decided to send the monitors Monterey and Monadnock across the Pacific from Mare Island to Manila it was known that this could not be done without sending along colliers, because of the insufficient coal supply of the monitors. It was not deemed practicable to tow the big ironclads the 4,000 miles of the voyage that would have to be traversed by them without coal, so it became necessary to find places in the Pacific where they could replenish their bunkers. A study of the charts showed that there were several groups of islands lying between Hawaii and the Philippines which might afford a harbor in which the colliers could lay alongside the monitors and fill up their coal bunkers. The officials do not deem it prudent to name the particular islands chosen for the purpose, but it is obvious that being barred by neutrality laws from the possessions of neutral countries, the first recourse of the Navy Department would be to some of the Spanish islands, such as the Ladrones or the Carolines. Therefore, it is assumed that if the Charleston really goes to one of the former islands it will be with the purpose of securing in advance a suitable harbor for the use of the monitors.

## THAT SEIZED AMMUNITION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department is at a loss to know what ammunition was referred to in the Yokohama dispatches of yesterday as having been seized at that point while under consignment to the Petrel, one of the gunboats attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron now in Manila Bay. It is stated at the Ordnance Bureau that every particle of the ammunition sent to the United States ships on the Asiatic Station since the outbreak of war has been dispatched on naval vessels. This has been done because the mercantile lines are loath to carry such dangerous freight, and there was danger also of the loss of ammunition through the operation of the neutrality laws.

Therefore, assuming that the ammunition really belonged to the Petrel, it was some dispatched to that boat before the outbreak of war, in which case it was nothing more than saluting powder or shells for the one-pounder guns whose loss would be insignificant. As a matter of fact, when the Charleston reaches Cavité, the American Asiatic Squadron will have a larger supply of ammunition than it has ever had before.

Up to this moment the American warships have had no occasion to draw to any extent upon their stock of armor-piercing projectiles. These are not only very expensive, but are difficult to manufacture, and can be procured only in small quantities and after long delay. The common shell, however, with bursting charges which have been almost altogether used, not only by Sampson in reducing fortifications in Cuba, but also by Dewey in his attack upon the Spanish ships in the battle of Manila, are comparatively inexpensive, and capable of being manufactured by most any well-equipped iron works.

### SCHEME TO ENLIST CHINAMEN.

#### Dr. Chan of Cleveland Has a Plan for Aiding the Government in Its Conquest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated, and a resident of this place, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine Islands and has offered his services to the Government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army or to receive an appointment as surgeon. He will ask for authority to enlist a party of about 200 of his fellow-countrymen in San Francisco and take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country. Dr. Chan says that of the 9,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines 3,000,000 are Chinese. They were taking no part in the insurrection against the Spaniards, but were strongly opposed to Spanish rule.

He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he would influence them in favor of the Government of the islands under the control of the United States and would organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the Stars and Stripes and to become allies of the army of invasion. The doctor is in correspondence with Gov. Bushnell and the War Department at Washington with reference to his plan.

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—When shown the above dispatch the Chinese Consul General in this city said that he had heard nothing of the proposed plan, but thought it was feasible. He said that the educated Chinese residents of the Philippines were friendly toward the United States, and that the masses might easily be made to look upon this country as a friendly power. The Consul General knows nothing of Dr. Chan personally.

### GEN. MERRITT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

#### Believes that the United States Should Hold Them by Right of Conquest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—At a banquet given by Mayor Phelan to Major Gen. Merritt at the Pacific Union Club a number of prominent citizens were present. In responding to a toast in his honor, Gen. Merritt said that the success of the American troops in the Philippines could not be doubted. The territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won the army will hold. He closed by saying:

"I believe in the new National policy of the United States which looks to the acquisition of additional territory, represented in outlying islands that are requisite for the development of National strength and growth."

His sentiments were heartily applauded.

### AMMUNITION FOR MANILA.

#### Col. Kimball Sends a Cherished Sword to His Son.

The ammunition train of ten cars for Manila left Jersey City early yesterday morning for Chicago. There were four cars of powder and six cars of unfilled shells of different sizes for the guns of Admiral Dewey's fleet. Another ammunition train left Norfolk yesterday for San Francisco.

Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Army Building, yesterday forwarded to San Francisco the most precious consignment that he himself has even sent to the front. The shipment consisted of one sword, old and worn, which Col Kimball carried throughout the war, and it was addressed to his son, Amos W. Kimball, who has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. Young Kimball is to accompany Gen. Merritt's army to the Philippines, and had asked his father to procure him a sword.

## A TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The question of a customs tariff and a system of internal revenue taxation for the Philippine Islands was under discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The present scheme of customs duties until recently enforced by Spain probably will be continued for the present at least, but the present burdensome system of internal taxation will be done away with and something more in line with our own laws substituted therefor. It is believed that the President now has the whole matter before him, and it is expected that he will take action thereon within the next few days. As the collection of these revenues will be delegated to the army of occupation full instructions will be sent very soon to Gen. Merritt.

## THE DEWEY VICTORY MEDALS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed the board to carry into effect the joint resolutions of Congress authorizing him to present a sword of honor to Admiral George Dewey and to distribute medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States, under command of Admiral Dewey, on May 1 last. The board consists of Mr. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Prof. Marshal Oliver, now on the duty of selecting suitable designs for the sword and medals, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the same. The joint resolution providing for the sword and medals carried an appropriation of $10,000 for their manufacture.

### Another British Gunboat for Manila.

LONDON, June 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The British gunboat Rattler will start for Manila to-night, and the Zafiro is expected here with dispatches to-morrow."

### War Sentiment in Colon.

Purser Hunt of the Panama Railroad steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday day from Colon, said that the people of that city were about evenly divided in their sympathies toward this country and Spain. The anti-Americans celebrated all the bogus Spanish victories, accepting as fact the Spanish version of events, and the Americans and their friends celebrated American successes with parades and fireworks. The Finance passed the battleship Indiana off Key West. She was coaling.

### MR. STRAUS'S NATIVE STATE.

#### Its People Much Pleased by His Appointment to Turkey.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

One of the highest tributes ever paid an American citizen has just been accorded a native Georgian of whom the whole State may well be proud.

Few men have ever enjoyed a greater measure of public esteem than Oscar S. Straus. He was born in Columbus, Ga., and his old friends there still hold him in fond remembrance. He was afterward graduated from the Columbia Law School, and has since made a profound study of political economy and international law.

In does not occur in the history of many public men that two Republican and two Democratic Administrations should seek their service for high diplomatic missions. The ability which is so conspicuous as to overshadow every consideration of partisan reward is rare.

Mr. Cleveland, during his first term, appointed Mr. Straus as Minister to Turkey. He is a Hebrew, and yet it was his zeal in protecting the Christian missionaries that won for him such a high place in popular esteem.

In all the affairs in which this Government was involved he was equally zealous and soon proved that, democratic alike in religion and politics, he was by all odds the best representative we had ever had at the Court of the Sultan.

When Harrison succeeded Cleveland, he asked Mr. Straus to remain as our Minister to Turkey, but personal business compelled him to decline. When Mr. Cleveland returned to the Presidential chair, he once more invited Mr. Straus to return to Turkey, though the offer was again declined. Minister Angell, who accepted the place temporarily, has announced his resignation, and immediately our Republican President turns to Mr. Straus and asks him to accept that mission again. This time he has consented and will soon start for his post at the Golden Horn.

Mr. Straus has many friends in Augusta, while all the citizens of his native State extend their congratulations.

### Why Alabama Seemed Slow.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Replying to the criticism which has been made in some quarters to the effect that several Southern States, Alabama among them, have been very slow in responding to the President's first call for volunteers, Gov. Johnston said: "By the end of the coming week, Alabama's full quota of 2,500 men will have been mustered in. This could have been done as easily as not two weeks ago, but the War Department notified me not to rush the companies to Mobile, as they were not ready to provide for and examine them, and the Government did not want to pay the men's wages until they were mustered in." The Governor who said that says he is finding no difficulty in securing negro volunteers to take the places of those negro companies who are unwilling to serve under white officers. No negro officers are being appointed.

## THE CENSORSHIP TIGHTENED.

### Europe to Receive No War News Except Reports of Actual Engagements.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Instead of relaxing, as had been expected, the censorship over war news has become more rigid. An inst

# COAST DEFENSE SERVICE

## Recommendations of the Naval Auxiliary Board to be Considered as Final.

## TO STOP POLITICAL INTRIGUE

### Many Unfit Vessels Said to Have Been Purchased—Large Ships in the Patrol Service to Carry an Assistant Surgeon.

The Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board has received a communication from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, in which assurance is given that the opinion and suggestions of the board as at present constituted as to the charter or purchase of vessels for the Government are to be considered as final, and no interference will be allowed with their work.

An unofficial explanation offered yesterday at the Army Building for these assurances was that for weeks the board has been seriously interfered with in its labors by political intrigues in Washington. On many occasions, it is declared, the owners of steamships rejected by the board as being unfit for the service of the Government have gone to Washington and through the aid of politicians have succeeded, it is said, in disposing of their vessels without further inspection and at exorbitant prices.

**The Merrimac an Example.**

The collier Merrimac is cited as an example of these sales resulting from alleged political wire pulling, and several other comparatively worthless vessels now in the Government service, it is said, were bought without having the recommendation of the board and, in fact, in the face of the direct opposition of that body. It is supposed that the board, directly or indirectly, brought the fact to the attention of the Government that the board was being placed in a false position.

There is said to be great satisfaction over the reorganization of the board. Capt. Frederick Rodgers has been reappointed President, Admiral Erben has been relieved of all responsibility in the board in order that he may give his entire attention to the duties more closely connected with his position as Commander in Chief of the coast defense system.

The Navy Department has decided that all large vessels of the coast defense patrol, especially those whose duties will carry them some distance from port, must carry an Assistant Surgeon. The medical examining officers now engaged in examining the Naval Militia in the various districts are ordered to examine, medically and otherwise, applicants for commissions as Assistant Surgeons. Drs. H. H. Butts of New York and W. J. Harriman of Rochester, both of the Naval Militia, were yesterday examined as Assistant Surgeons in the patrol service. Albert Lawrence of New York passed his examination for an Assistant Engineer's commission.

**Work for Admiral Miller.**

Admiral Miller (retired) has been appointed by the Navy Department to the command of the entire naval auxiliary fleet on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Adjutant General of Georgia reports that 225 men and 10 officers of the Naval Militia of that State are ready for duty. Michigan is now the only State not heard from.

Lieut. Commander Kelley and Naval Constructor Tourerey of the Auxiliary Board arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where they inspected the tug Meteor and the yacht Sybilla, owned by Philip Best, the brewer.

Lieut. Bruns, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Clerk Barton were in New London yesterday inspecting the yachts Kanawha and Norwhal. Members of the board inspected at Bristol, R. I., the yacht Ballymena and five other smaller yachts at the Herreshoff yards, at Bristol. To-day the board will inspect the tug Dorothy Amman of this city.

The Red D Line has offered the steamers Philadelphia and Caracas to the Government. These vessels were inspected and recommended for purchase by the old board.

# DYNAMITE KILLS TWO MEN.

### While Working with Harbor Mines Near Jacksonville Government Employes Are Accidentally Blown Up.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—An explosion of dynamite occurred at St. John's Bluff, near the mouth of the St. John's River, this morning, killing two men—John J. O'Rourke and Edward Houston—and seriously injuring Lieut. Hart. O'Rourke was foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city, and Houston was in the employ of the Government.

The two men who were killed were in a small building on the bluff testing some electrical appliances to be used for exploding the mines in the river. In some manner the wires became crossed, and the dynamite was exploded. Houston's body was blown into the air, and nothing of it, except scattered fragments of bloody flesh and bones, could be found.

The body of O'Rourke was not so badly mangled, and was brought up the river this afternoon. Lieut. Hart was standing about 100 yards distant at the time, and was struck in the back and head by pieces of shell. He was brought to the City Hospital, and an examination was held. The building was entirely demolished.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, this afternoon received a dispatch from Col. Benyaurd of the Engineer office, who is at St. Augustine, concerning the accident at St. John's Bluff. This dispatch, however, was less complete as to detail than that from Jacksonville, but it confirmed the report that Lieut. Hart was badly wounded, and added that two men were killed.

No cause was assigned by Col. Benyaurd for the accident, which he intended to investigate immediately. Lieut. Hart was taken to Jacksonville for treatment, and Major Gen. Lee has been asked by Col. Benyaurd to assign his surgeon to care for him. The Colonel will submit a report to Gen. Wilson as soon as he has investigated the cause of the accident.

Gen. Wilson was very much distressed to hear of the explosion, as he had reason to hope that the torpedo defense work would be finished without any fatalities. He was congratulating himself that up to this time no accident from torpedo explosion had occurred during the present war—a result due to the efficient and intelligent handling of these destructive missiles. Many of the torpedoes, which were sunk to protect the rivers and harbors from the hostile fleet, contain about 100 pounds of dynamite, and the possibility is that in the warm climate of Florida some of this may have become softened and oozed out from the opening in the projectile itself, and, coming in violent contact with a hard substance, might have caused the explosion.

## THE NAVY YARD NEWS.

### The Celtic Is Expected to Leave for Santiago To-day.

The Celtic will be the next vessel to leave the navy yard. She is expected to sail to-day, and will join the fleet at Santiago. The Celtic was formerly the Celtic King, and while in the yard she has been fitted with a refrigerating plant and huge ice boxes for the storage of meat and other perishable provisions. For two days now men have been storing ice on the vessel, and before she sails she will have about 600 tons. One thousand sheep and several thousand pounds of fresh beef have been stored away, as well as large quantities of fresh vegetables. Capt. Mansfield is in charge of the Celtic.

Stores and provisions are being put on board the Topeka. This cruiser will sail early next week.

A draft of fifty recruits from Erie, Penn., arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning. They were taken to the yard on a Government tug.

**The Nahant's Men Want to Fight.**

All of the crew of the Nahant, with the exception of seventeen men, have made application to the Navy Department to be transferred to other vessels off Cuba, so that they may have a brush or two with the Spaniards. They don't like the monotonous life on the monitor and want to distinguish themselves as the other New York Naval Militia men have on the Yankee.

**Work of Naval Militia Men.**

Capt. J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia said yesterday that he was much pleased with the good showing the militiamen made on the Yankee in the Santiago fight. Capt. Miller said 700 of the New York men had been mustered into the navy and that of the 325 Brooklyn men 100 had been mustered in. They still need 400 men on the receiving ship Vermont.

## FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

### Society of Daughters of 1812 Opens War Auxiliary Headquarters.

A war auxiliary committee of the Society of the Daughters of 1812 has established permanent headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria for the purpose of receiving donations of money, clothing, and delicacies to be forwarded every week to the sailors and soldiers at the front. The first boxes were sent out this week.

On Monday a rose festival and musicale will be given at the home of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, for the benefit of this auxiliary committee, to which the admission will be 50 cents. A detail of naval cadets will act as ushers, and among the artists who will participate in the entertainment are Karl Feininger, violinist; Ella Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Harold Elgas, boy soprano; Mrs. Feininger, pianist; Miss Kellogg, soprano, and Ross W. Davis, tenor.

**For the Wounded on the Solace.**

A party of women of Jersey City have arranged to give a promenade concert in the armory of the Fourth Regiment, on Tuesday, June 14, the music for the occasion to be furnished by Victor Herbert's band. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to purchasing supplies for the sick and wounded on the hospital ship Solace. Many prominent persons of Jersey City have already engaged boxes and a large attendance is expected.

**Red Cross Work at Camps.**

Acting under the permission granted by the Secretary of War, the Red Cross is actively arranging to establish a tent in each National military camp in the country. B. H. Warner of Washington has been designated as the agent at Camp Alger, and Dr. E. W. Egan, a Red Cross official, now on the relief ship State of Texas, will make the arrangements at Tampa. Within a few days headquarters will be established at Chickamauga and Mobile.

**Lecture by Dr. Peters on the War.**

On Monday evening Dr. Madison C. Peters will lecture in his church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, on "Why We Are at War with Spain." Admission to this lecture will be free. A collection will be taken to relieve the destitute families of the soldiers. The lecture will be a hostorical justification of the attitude of the United States toward Spain.

## CARANZA STAYS IN CANADA.

### There Is No Law at Present by Which to Expel Him.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 10.—Statements sent out from Ottawa that the Government has decided to deport Señor du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza, the Montreal suspected spies, lack foundation. It is conceded now in official circles, after a careful examination of the law, that the Crown has not the power to expel them from the country. The power is reserved to Parliament, which brings it into play by a special act.

In Great Britain, since 1843, it has been held that, in the absence of Parliamentary authority, the power of expulsion does not exist. Some twenty different acts have been passed, extending the authority to the Crown in regard to particular classes of offenders, but these measures were for a limited time and have lapsed. If the two Spaniards have employed persons in Canada to act as spies in the United States they have violated the foreign enlistment law and are liable to prosecution under it. The Government may intimate to them that if they remain they will be prosecuted, and that if they choose to leave forthwith no proceedings will be taken. But they may elect if they chose to remain and answer any charge brought against them in the courts.

MADRID, June 10.—The Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day denies that Lieut. R. de Carranza, formerly Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Señor du Bosc, recently Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, have been arrested in Canada. He also said he was not aware that they were to be expelled from Canada.

## SEIZURE OF SPANISH LETTERS.

### False Charge Made in Madrid and Reprisals Tareatened.

MADRID, June 10.—A semi-official note issued to-day says Spanish letters continue to be seized in the United States, even though addressed to foreigners. The note adds:

"If this measure, unprecedented in war between civilized peoples, is persisted in, Spain will make reprisals upon the property of Americans in Spain."

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Postmaster General Smith declares that all reports indicating that Post Office Inspectors or other officials have been detailed or authorized to open letters within the mails are untrue and misleading. The privacy of the mails will not be invaded during the war. All mail properly addressed, and upon which sufficient postage is paid, will be delivered to the addressee as expeditiously and scrupulously as it has ever been.

The Post Office Inspectors detailed for duty at Key West, Tampa, and the various military camps are simply performing duty in connection with the establishment and perfection of the Postal Service. All Post Office Inspectors so detailed are under the direction of the Chief Inspectors of the Post Office Department.

**A Supposed Spy Released.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has directed the release of José Castellanos, confined at McPherson Barracks, Ga. The man is a Spaniard, and was arrested at Tampa, but there was no evidence against him at his examination to show that he was engaged in any actions prejudicial to the Government.

## SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATING.

LONDON, June 10.—Spanish 4s opened at 33½ ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price, and closed at the same figure, a net loss of ⅛.

Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, and prices were barely steady. Brazilian securities declined on realizations.

BERLIN, June 10.—Stocks on the Boerse to-day were generally weaker. The gold export from London and the decline of prices in New York caused realizations. International securities were fairly steady, except in the case of Spanish 4s.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was unsatisfactory. The foreign Boersers' realizations lowered prices. American securities were fairly steady.

MADRID, June 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 60.90. Gold was quoted at 86.00.

LISBON, June 10.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 85.00.

**Costly to the Nation.**

From The Fall River (Mass.) Globe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES figures out that the presence of Secretary Alger in the Cabinet is costing the Government $100,000 a day. He is an expensive luxury in the way of an antiquated and rather shopworn piece of political bric-a-brac.

## THE ASTOR BATTERY'S DAY.

### The Men Call Their Stopping Place "Camp Blister" in Memory of the Severe March.

The members of the Astor Battery, who are in camp at Bronxville, spent a quiet day yesterday, and occupied most of their time nursing their feet, which are still very tender after their long march of Thursday.

As the men explained, it was not so much the length of the march that played them out, but the new shoes they wore, many of which were ill-fitting, and, being without insoles, the steel pegs not only raised painful blisters but cut their feet badly. Thursday night many of the men slept in hammocks slung under trees instead of sleeping in the tents, but they suffered severely from mosquitoes.

Reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and the men awoke much refreshed by their night's rest. They went to work cheerfully and at 6 o'clock breakfast was served. At 8 o'clock the men lined up for inspection, and the balance of the morning was spent in putting the camp to rights, for about all the men had done on their arrival Thursday was to pitch their tents.

After dinner the men were drilled with the six Hotchkiss guns and their revolvers. These drills will be continued daily as long as the battery is in camp, but the men hope their stay in Westchester County will be short, for they are anxious to go to the front.

Lieut. March, who is in command of the battery, was not anxious to talk yesterday, but said that he had orders to hold the battery in readiness to move.

Privates Seymour, Donovan, Ryerson, and Hardenbrook, who were overcome by exhaustion Thursday were about yesterday in fairly good condition. There were plenty of visitors to the camp and a big crowd is expected to-day.

The camp is easily reached by taking the trolley cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and transferring to the William's Bridge and Mount Vernon line at West Farms.

The Commissary Department is in charge of Lieut. C. C. Williams, and the men are well taken care of.

About 6 o'clock last evening a couple of shoe dealers arrived at camp and the men were lined up and measured for new shoes. The camp has been christened Camp Blister, the name being painted on the first that meets the visitor's eye after passing the sentry. One refreshing feature of the camp is that it is situated near the Bronx River, and the men enjoy a swim during leisure hours.

## MISS LONG BECOMES A NURSE.

### Daughter of the Secretary of the Navy and Three Friends at the Naval Hospital.

Miss Long, daughter of Secretary of the Navy Long; Miss Dorothy Reid, Miss Mabel Austin, daughter of ex-Gov. Austin of Minnesota, and Miss Mabel Simis, all graduates of the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, are at the Naval Hospital, in Brooklyn, acting as additional nurses and caring for the wounded that were taken to the hospital from the United States hospital ship Solace.

As a rule, only male nurses are employed at the Naval Hospital, but the regular employes have been so overwhelmed with work that they appealed to Washington for assistance. Mrs. Long heard of the request, and, with her three friends, at once volunteered for service. They received permission from the Navy Department and were at once assigned to duty as additional nurses.

They arrived here on Sunday and went to work shortly after their arrival. They are doing excellent work and take regular turns with the other nurses in the hospital, performing the same service exactly as that required of a regular attaché of the hospital.

## ABANDONED HER BABY.

### Carrie Welman Left It in a Vacant Lot in Brooklyn and Is Under Arrest.

Carrie Welman, twenty years old, was arrested last night at the home of her grandmother, 175 Bayard Street, Brooklyn, by detectives from the Stagg Street Police Station, on a charge of having abandoned her five-months'-old baby. The child was found yesterday morning by Benjamin Kunzelman of 1,063 Flushing Avenue at Flushing Avenue and Gardiner Street, in a vacant lot, three blocks away from the nearest house. He took it to the Stagg Street Station, and it was about to be taken to the Children's Hospital, when Mrs. Biller of 243 Scholes Street, who was passing by, recognized it as the child of the Welman woman. She told the police that she lived only a few doors away from the place where the child's mother had made her home.

Detectives were put on the case, and last night located the woman at her grandmother's house. She said she had left the child at the place where it was found at 9 o'clock on the night previous, and gave as a reason for her act the fact that the woman with whom she lived at 256 Scholes Street, a Mrs. Wellington, had moved away and she had been compelled to go to her grandmother's home, but did not want to take her child with her. She was locked up at the Herbert Street Station, and the child, which seemed quite healthy in spite of its exposure during a whole night, was taken to the hospital.

**He Had Robbed His Benefactor.**

Detective Henry Hahn of the Oak Street Police Station last night arrested Walter S. Prigg, thirty-six years of age, at a lodging house at 173 Park Row on the charge of burglary. Last April, being without employment, Prigg solicited work of Isidor Weinberg, a publisher and book binder of 53 West Thirteenth Street. Weinberg befriended him, and, besides giving him work, allowed him to occupy a room next to his at 53 West Thirteenth Street. On the night of the last Friday in April Prigg forced open the door of Weinberg's room and stole $148. Weinberg the next day discovered that his money and Prigg were both missing, and informed the Mercer Street police. Last night while Weinberg was walking down Park Row he saw Prigg and followed him to his lodging house. He then notified Detective Hahn, who arrested Prigg. The latter admitted taking the money.

**Marriage and Divorce in Various Nations.**

From The London News.

Happy marriages are commoner in England and Wales than in any other country if the statistics of divorce are any criterion. These statistics at least show that comparatively few marriages are so unhappy as to occasion an apeal to the divorce courts. Mr. John Macdonell, the editor of the Civil Judicial Statistics, has added to that publication the results of a foreign statistician's inquiry, showing the proportions of divorces to every thousand marriages in various countries. In Switzerland they were 40, in France they were 21, in Roumania 20, in Prussia 18, in the whole German Empire 17, in Denmark 13, in Holland 12, in Belgium 11, in Sweden less than 11, (10.6,) and in Austria under 5, (4.8;) but in England and Wales they were well under 2 per 1,000, that is, 1.6. The figures for Russia are given in a form unavailable for comparison, as the country is divided up into religions. Catholic divorces are naturally as low as 0.2, divorces of Orthodox Church people 1.7, and Protestant divorces 6.7. Mr. Macdonell has supplied the number of divorce petitions in the Australian Colonies for every 100,000 population. According to this, there is a remarkable preponderance of divorce in New South Wales. For 26.5 petitions granted in that colony, there were only 7.5 granted in Victoria, 4 in Western Australia, 3.7 in New Zealand, 2.7 in Tasmania, 1.6 in South Australia, and 1 in Queensland. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of divorces and separations in the Australian Colonies grouped as a whole.

**Careless Construction at Harvard.**

From The Boston Herald.

The young journalists out at Harvard should take heed as to the manner in which they discuss war questions in their papers and periodicals. They expose themselves to the criticism of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which accuses them of indulging in split infinitives. This, as Dogberry would say, is most tolerable and not to be endured.

## RECRUITING TO BEGIN.

### Officers of Volunteer Regiments Coming After Men to Fill the Ranks.

Recruiting for regiments now in service is soon to begin in the various armories in this city from which regiments departed as volunteers, in order to obtain the men necessary to increase the number in each company from 84 to 106, as required by the new army regulations.

At the Ninth Regiment Armory last night word was received that Capt. T. W. Timpson of Company F, Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, and First Lieut. Wilcox of Company G, were on their way north for the purpose of recruiting 378 men to fill up the regiment now at Chickamauga. They are expected to-day, and recruiting will begin at once on their arrival. Those who desire to volunteer will be examined by regular army surgeons detailed for the work and sent South in squads as fast as they have passed.

Lieut. Col. Thurston of the Twenty-second has been detailed to recruit men for his regiment, now on duty in the various harbor forts, and he has sent word to the armory that he will be there on Monday night.

Capt. Turpie, senior line officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has been ordered to Brooklyn on the same service for his regiment. At the other armories—the Eighth, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, and Twelfth—no orders had as yet been received last night, but it is expected that details will be shortly made of officers to recruit for these regiments.

Lester L. Roos of 134 West Eighty-fifth Street, a member of the class of 1900 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, saw Major Jaffa of the One Hundred and Ninth last night, and broached the subject of raising a company of medical students. He said he knew forty young men who wanted to see service, and that a company could easily be raised.

Several companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment were drilled at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last evening. The galleries were filled with friends of the recruits. Col. Francis received the invoice of the equipment of 500 of his men. All the articles necessary, including the rifles and uniforms, will reach the armory to-day or Monday.

## THE LAST OF THE KIES.

### Long Quarrel Over the Spelling of Milwaukee City's Name.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The uncertainty as to the proper spelling of Milwaukee has been marked in no little degree, and almost every one who had occasion to use the name in pioneer days introduced a new variety. Usage finally reduced these individual caprices to two recognized forms, differing only in the final syllable, being spelled either "ee" or "ie." This led to a fierce and amusing contest as to which of the two should prevail, each having its devoted champions among the newspapers and people at large. Sectional ill-feeling mingled with the reverence for orthographic purity, and while the west side of the river generally espoused the cause of the "kie," the east side as bravely stood up for the "kee." The former had the National Government on its side, since the name of the Post Office had been officially set down as "Milwaukie."

However, when certain laws were published in which the final syllable appeared as "kee," though it was promptly charged that the printer had been bribed, the legal influence strongly upheld the spelling "Milwaukee," and it gradually became general, until only two newspapers, one English and one German, persisted in the old spelling in spite of all entreaties to fall in line with the public opinion. Some enthusiastic partisans of reform who considered this obstinacy a blot on the fair name of the village one night broke into the office of The Milwaukee Sentinel and abducted all the i's but two, belonging to the font of type used for its headline, and as there was nothing else available for the purpose the paper issued on Dec. 7, 1844, appeared with the spelling permanently changed to conform with the new notions. The other paper clung bravely to the lost cause, undaunted by threats or taunts, and announced itself as published at "Milwaukie," until it died as the Banner und Volksfreund in 1880, the last of the "kies."

**Brooklyn Motorman Injured.**

William Merrigan, a motorman on Car 2,432 of the Ridgewood line in Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday while detaching the fender from the front of his car at Kent Avenue and Grand Street. He was standing with his back toward the curve at that point, and did not see a car of the Franklin Avenue line approaching. Before he could get out of the way Car 363, in charge of Motorman Frank Shea, came around the curve, and he was caught between the two cars. He was badly crushed, and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where his injuries were thought to be fatal. Shea was arrested and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station.

**Music at Battery Park.**

About 7,000 persons assembled in Battery Park last night at the first concert of the season by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. More than three-fourths of those present were women and small children, who received the numerous patriotic selections with applause and repeatedly demanded encores. Owing to some misunderstanding the police of the Church Street Precinct prevented the distribution of programmes. The latter contained several advertisements, as they always have heretofore when Battery Park was under the control of the Park Police. It was on this account that the circulation of the programmes was prohibited.

**His Second Plunge to End Life.**

Christopher Kenny, forty years old, of 1,160 Third Avenue, a consumptive, tried to end his life yesterday morning by plunging through a window of his home on the fifth floor. He landed at the bottom of an airshaft with a broken back and severe internal injuries. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital unconscious. It is thought he will die. Kenny lived with his wife and sister. Two weeks ago he jumped into the airshaft from the fifth story, landing at the bottom with only slight injuries.

**Killed by an Elevator.**

William Baker, twenty-nine years old, an employe of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, at 229 West Twenty-eighth Street, met his death there last night in a peculiar manner. Baker was on an upper floor and wished to take the elevator, and instead of waiting until the elevator came to him opened the door and looked in to see where it was. He was looking down, and did not see the car as it descended rapidly. The edge of the car struck him on the neck, breaking it. The man sank backward to the floor and died within five minutes.

**A Burglar Gets Over Twelve Years.**

Tony Velten, a member of the gang of burglars of which Fritz Meyer, who is now under sentence of death for killing Policeman Smith, was the leader, was seatenced by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday to twelve years and six months in State prison. The specific charge against Velten was breaking into the flat of Mrs. Mathilda Long at 261 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and stealing $300 worth of silver. Velten was arrested on May 20. He lives at 156 East Houston Street.

**A School Teacher Insane.**

Olive Nicewaner, twenty-seven years old, of 37 West Nineteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 2 A. M. yesterday, insane. The young woman boarded with Mrs. Susie Briggs. She had been a school teacher in Chicago, and when she lost her position there, three months ago, came to this city. She was unsuccessful in trying to find a position and became despondent. Her money was exhausted.

**Negro Lynched in Texas.**

WEIMAR, Texas, June 10.—Constable Leo Wall was killed this evening by George Washington, a negro, who tried to make his escape, but was captured and hanged to an electric light pole by 500 persons.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Builders' Planing Mill of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Julius Dietz, Richard Heath, Conrad Lengfelder, Charles Bantle, and George G. Fischer, Buffalo.

Burlesou Hordevore Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. E. Burlesou, Mary C. Burlesou, and Max Amberg, Niagara Falls.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Major Philip Reade, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John H. Beacom, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. William F. Rogers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from New London, Conn., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report on arrival to the commanding officer of that post, and by letter to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Capt. Samuel F. Dutton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding First Division, Third Army Corps.

Transfers and assignments of Lieutenants of the Sixth Artillery: First Lieut. William P. Hancock, from Light Battery G to Battery H; First Lieut. Louis Ostheim, from Battery H to Light Battery G.

Second Lieut. Ernest D. Scott is relieved from further duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will report at once to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for assignment to duty with the Light Battery D, attached thereto.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, upon the completion of his temporary duty at headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers.

The following named officers will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Tampa, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalry, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, First Cavalry.

The following-named officers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to which they were assigned under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, are relieved from duty in Washington and will proceed to San Francisco, accompanied by their authorized clerks, and report in person to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands: Major Herbert M. Lord, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major William B. Rochester, Jr., Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Timothy D. Keleher, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major William G. Gambrill, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as signal officer of that department. Until further orders, Capt. Squier will take station in New York City and carry out certain special duties, with which he has been charged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Major William D. Jenkins, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Major William A. Shunk, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty with the Sixth Army Corps.

Leave of absence for twenty days, from June 1, is granted Major William A. Kirk, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers, on account of sickness.

The following-named officers of Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, having tendered their resignations to accept promotion, are honorably discharged as of the grades specified, to take effect this date: Capt. John H. Corbett, First Lieut. Harry Couch, Second Lieut. John L. Prestby.

Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from attending the meetings at Fort Monroe, Va., of the board on the regulation of seacoast artillery fire.

Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will be relieved from duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, and as Purchasing Commissary at Denver, by Second Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, Seventh Infantry, and as Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, by Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, and will proceed, without delay, to Jacksonville, Fla., and take station at that place for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed without delay to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Philadelphia, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. M. Gonzales will proceed from Pensacola to Tampa and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Ninth Infantry and will proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from June 3, is granted Capt. James B. Nevin, Company H, Second Georgia Infantry, on account of sickness.

### Navy.

Naval Cadets L. Noa and C. L. Bruff are ordered to the Harvard.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver is ordered to the Yale.

Chief Engineer T. Williamson is appointed a member of the board of which Admiral Ramsay is President.

Chaplain A. A. McAlister, when discharged from treatment at the Brooklyn Hospital, is ordered to the Independence.

Chief Engineer R. Potts, retired, is relieved from the board of which Admiral Ramsay is President.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett is detached as assistant to the General Storekeeper at Key West and ordered home to settle his accounts and be ready for orders to the Buffalo.

Chief Engineer G. F. Kutz, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the works of Wolff & Zwickert.

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover is retired from June 28, under Section 1,444.

Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland is retired from July 3, under Section 1,444.

Medical Director D. McMurtrie is retired from June 18, under Section 1,444.

Medical Inspector M. C. Drennan is ordered to receiving duty at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell, Assistant Surgeons D. H. Morgan and F. S. Fielder, and Surgeon C. Biddle are ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard for temporary duty in connection with enlistments for the Harvard and the Yale.

Mate H. Kuhl is ordered to the Franklin and for other duty.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi is detached from command of the Sioux and ordered to the Marblehead.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Monadnock.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning's order of June 6 is modified, and he is ordered home on three months' sick leave instead of to the works of Wolff & Zwickert.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. Gage's order of June 6 is modified, and he is detached from the works of Wolff & Zwickert and ordered to the Bennington instead of to the Monadnock.

Chief Engineer T. P. Burgdorff's order detaching him from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordering him to the Bennington is revoked, and he is ordered to the Monadnock.

Gunner J. W. Bullas is detached from the Monadnock and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Ensign W. I. Eisler is ordered to the Niagara.

Ensigns Augustine McManus and W. F. Glover are ordered to the Fern.

Lieut. F. E. Swanstrom is ordered to the Nero, and when the Mohican falls in with the Nero, to the Mohican.

Ensign R. M. Cutts is ordered to the Abarenda.

Ensigns P. Collier, D. Chase, and R. P. Borden are ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. J. H. Porter and F. W. Hunt are ordered to Key West for examination as to their professional qualifications.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Cooper is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Hannibal.

Assistant Engineer E. M. Connell is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Peoria.

Lieut. T. M. Webb is ordered to the Celtic.

Lieuts. G. B. Townsend and James McFarlane and Ensigns S. W. Griffith and R. L. Low are ordered to the Nahant.

Lieuts. S. H. J. Eshlemann, L. W. Bartlett, A. W. Socola, and R. B. Quick, and Ensigns C. I. Kiehl and A. Bartlett are ordered to the Passaic.

Lieuts. A. B. Denny and J. H. Dillaway, and Ensigns W. C. Cohn and H. Fuller are ordered to the Lehigh.

Lieuts. J. A. Gorgas, Jr., and C. S. Braddock, Jr., and Ensigns F. H. Silvers and J. F. Tatem are ordered to the Resolute

Ensign W. W. Barrett is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. W. E. McKay is appointed Lieutenant and ordered to the Inca.

Frederick E. Swanstrom, Seattle, Wash., is appointed Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Augustine B. McManus, Annapolis, Md., is appointed Ensign.

J. Morton Riggs is appointed Assistant Paymaster.

## Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

## GIDEON GRANGER SENTENCED.

### He Will Serve Six Months for Forging a Draft.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 10. — Gideon Granger of New York was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary to-day for six months by Judge Fisher, after pleading guilty to forging a draft on the Hotel Gratlot. His escape from an officer by jumping off a fast train last January caused quite a sensation.

Gideon Granger became notorious on Jan. 10 last by jumping off a train near Derby, a few miles west of Buffalo, while in the custody of an officer, who was taking him to Dunkirk to answer to the charge of forgery, of which he has now been convicted. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and it was at first thought that he was killed, but he was recaptured a few hours later within two miles of the place where he made the leap.

He has been in trouble several times before. In February, 1895, he was arrested at Detroit, Mich., for having passed three forged checks, and was sentenced to the penitentiary. He was also a star witness in the Lexow investigation in this city, when he accused his father-in-law, ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, of selling positions on the police force. His wife, who was formerly Miss Louise McClave, brought suit for divorce shortly afterward, and obtained a decree. Granger tried to become reconciled to his wife, but failed.

## HENRY E. LAVELL ARRESTED.

### Held in Bonds to Keep the Peace on Complaint of His Wife.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—Henry E. Lavell, a well-to-do New York produce merchant, was brought before Justice Newcorn last night and held in bonds to keep the peace. He was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who lives at 1,121 Putnam Avenue, and is a prominent and active worker in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. The couple have always moved in fashionable society circles.

Some time ago they agreed to separate, but the father was to be permitted to see his young son once in a while. However, when on May 26 Lavell called, he was prevented from entering the house.

That afternoon he chased his wife and a Mrs. Kenyon for several blocks, and by his cries succeeded in having a policeman stop them, but when the policeman learned the cause of the trouble he permitted the women to drive triumphantly away.

Immediately after that Mrs. Lavell swore out a warrant for her husband, charging him with abusing her and threatening her life. Lavell staid out of town till Tuesday, when he was arrested.

## NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS.

### They Have Selected Candidates for the Offices of State.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10.—Nebraska Prohibitionists concluded their State Convention to-night. The ticket nominated is:

Governor—R. V. Muir; Lieutenant Governor—N. C. Lowne; Secretary of State—Charles R. Lawson; Auditor—C. C. Crowell; Treasurer—Hiram Burch; Commissioner of Lands and Buildings—B. Blaine; Attorney General—A. G. Wolfenberger; Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. S. C. Upton.

The platform refers briefly to the liquor traffic, and is substantially a reaffirmation of that of the National Party.

**Vacancy in the Naval Academy.**

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—Congressman Parker has written an open letter to his constituents in this city and East Orange, notifying them that he has a vacancy in the Naval Academy to fill by July 1, and calling on those qualified to take the examinations. The medical examination will occur on Thursday next at the office of Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, and the mental examination at a date to be fixed.

**Three Horses Burned to Death.**

Three horses were

# The Wanamaker Store

## Quick Service for Short Days

THE coaxing of golf links, tennis courts, bicycles, yachts and country life is so telling that you don't wish to lose time in supplying the special wants of the period. We meet this with quick store service and large stocks.

The stocks are alive with attractions. But you will not read, nor do we care to print, long advertising of them in these days when trading must be quick.

## A Wanamaker Sale of Shirt Waists

INASMUCH as it's a Wanamaker sale, one thing is sure at the beginning,—the goods are *good* goods, dependable, satisfactory, correct and desirable. This you know. No flimsy-collared, hastily-stitched *trash;* but the kind of goods you like, the kind that stands by you and wears as well as it looks.

The cheaper ones are in lawns and percales, the rest are in madrases and fine and silk-striped ginghams. In the whole lot there is not one that you would call undesirable.

Now about prices. The receipt of this lot of goods has made necessary some lively readjusting on our counters, for they are precisely the sorts that we have ourselves been selling at a half and two-thirds more. Consequently much of our regular stock has gone into this lot, and we have reason to know what we are talking about when we say "regular prices."

**The regular 75c. and 85c. sorts, at 50c.**
**The regular $1 and $1.25 sorts, at 75c.**
**The regular $1.50 and $2 sorts, at $1.**
**The regular $1.75 sorts, at $1.25.**
**The regular $2.25 sorts, at $1.50.**
**And at $1.75, values up to the regular $3.25 mark.**

## The Last Saturday of the History Club

THE History Club will close Wednesday next. As our store is open all day to-day many will take the afternoon chance to examine Dr. Ridpath's great History of the World.

Americans are more interested in history to-day than ever before. With the prospect of a larger career for our nation every patriotic American should get familiar with the history of the other great nations of our own and former times. Ridpath tells the whole story truthfully but vividly, and from the *American* standpoint.

For reading, reference or study it deserves the first place in every home library.

The club cuts the price in two and spreads the payments over 15 months. The entire set in eight massive volumes being delivered on payment of membership fee,—*One Dollar*. Monthly payments for half Russia, $2; for full morocco, $2.50.

After Wednesday next no more to be had except at regular prices. The cloth bound sets are all gone now.

**A Word of Men's Shoes.** WE are getting a strong following of loyal men customers for our shoe store. We are proud of it, for there's no trade harder to get and easier to lose. It must be deserved, and continue to be deserved. We earn it, and we'll keep it, if you give us the chance.

We claim your attention because we are giving shoe worths that you ought to know about. Such as this $3 shoe, for example. There are many $3 shoes, but—look at ours.

Better ones, if you wish them. Cheaper ones, too; a lot at $1.50 in particular, that are good $3 kinds, with sizes out here and there.

Rubber-soled Oxfords, a good quality. Not the glued sole "sneaker" of common use, but a much better shoe, and even cheaper. Forty cents a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.


## MEDICAL AID TO SAILORS.

### A Naval Surgeon Explains How the Wounded Seamen Are Cared For During an Action.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-day, will print an article by Dr. Raymond Spear, who is Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, entitled "Medical Aid During an Action." Dr. Spear is aboard the flagship New York, and, writing of the subject named, among other things, he says:

"When 'general quarters' is sounded aboard the United States steamer New York the sick bay is immediately converted into an operating room, an operating table is placed in the centre, the ordinary instruments for amputating limbs are arranged in trays, and immediately disinfected by steam, aseptic dressings are laid out, and antiseptic solutions prepared for immediate use. In former times during an action the doctors remained in the sick bay and the wounded were brought to them; but conditions have changed, and now on a ship like the New York, where there is practically no protected place during an action, this is impossible. The injuries on the old ships were spread out probably over several hours, and the doctors could perform many of the necessary operations during the fight. The engagements between modern ships do not last long, and operations during the period of action are not to be considered on an unprotected ship.

"The question which confronts the medical officers is how to save the most lives. It is a known fact that the majority of lives lost during a war are due to the loss of blood. Some authorities estimate the loss of life from hemorrhage alone as 75 per cent. of the total. It becomes the duty of the medical officers to take measures to stop all bleeding from wounds. To do this the crew of each gun receives instruction in first aid to the wounded by the medical officers. Each gun has its own outfit of rubber tubing and packages of aseptic dressings. The men are instructed how to apply the rubber tubing to the limbs in order to arrest hemorrhage, how to apply aseptic dressings, being especially cautioned against touching wounds, and finally how to support limbs when broken, and how to carry the wounded and where to place them.

"Each deck of the New York is divided up into several compartments, separated by watertight bulkheads. During an action these bulkheads are closed. Under these conditions the medical officers cannot reach all of the wounded if they are in different compartments; therefore, if a man be injured sufficiently to be disabled, he is attended to by some of his companions.

"If an extremity be badly injured a piece of rubber tubing is applied so as to arrest hemorrhage, an aseptic dressing is applied, the leg is bound to the other one for support, or the arm is bound to the body if fractured, the man is placed in a hammock, and dragged to the best protected place near by where he will not be in the way, and here he waits for the Surgeon. The wounded are placed athwart ships if possible, thus offering the smallest possible target for the shells that come through the ship's side.

"The doctors take their stations in the most protected parts of the ship, viz., behind the turrets, and here establish dressing stations and attend to all the wounded in the immediate vicinity. The Surgeons have received orders to expose themselves as little as possible during action, as their real work begins when the fight is over."

## BIG FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS.

### Fifty Vessels on the Atlantic and Ten on the Pacific in the Government Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An official statement of the number and the names of the vessels chartered by the Government for transport purposes, with the tonnage of each, was made public to-day by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. From this it is seen that the transport fleet up to date is made up of 51 ships—41 on the Atlantic and 10 on the Pacific Coast. This does not include three large lighters for landing troops and freight through the surf, five water tanks and tugs, and a cable ship. The complete list is as follows:

ATLANTIC TRANSPORTS.

| Name. | Tonnage. | Name. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New York and Texas Steamship Company—** | | | |
| San Marcos | 2,587 | Rio Grande | 2,566 |
| Concho | 3,704 | Leona | 3,329 |
| Comal | 2,934 | Alamo | 2,943 |
| **New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Vigilancia | 4,115 | Saratoga | 2,820 |
| Seguranca | 4,115 | Santiago | 2,359 |
| Orizaba | 3,497 | City of Washington | 2,684 |
| Yucatan | 3,525 | Manteo | 683 |
| Seneca | 2,729 | | |
| **Morgan Steamship Line—** | | | |
| Gussie | 998 | Aransas | 1,156 |
| Whitney | 1,337 | Clinton | 1,187 |
| Morgan | 994 | | |
| **Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company—** | | | |
| Allegheny | 2,014 | D. H. Miller | 2,296 |
| Berkshire | 2,014 | | |
| **Plant Investment Company—** | | | |
| Florida | 1,786 | Olivette | 1,611 |
| **William P. Clyde & Co.—** | | | |
| Cherokee | 2,557 | Comanche | 2,302 |
| Iroquois | 2,944 | | |
| **Miami Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Matteawan | 3,800 | Miami | 3,050 |
| **Cromwell Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Knickerbocker | 1,942 | Hudson | 1,800 |
| Louisiana | 2,849 | | |
| **New Orleans Belize Royal Mail Steamship Co.—** | | | |
| Breakwater | 1,065 | Stillwater | 1,019 |
| **Angler Line—** | | | |
| Unionist | 2,158 | Specialist | 2,802 |
| **Ocean Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Gate City | 1,997 | City of Macon | 2,098 |
| **Tweedie Trading Company—** | | | |
| Catania | | | 3,700 |
| **New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Arkadia | | | 2,317 |

WATER TANKS AND TUGS.

John A. Donald's Kanawha.
Standard Oil Company's Maverick.
Standard Oil Company's barge S. O. Company of New York, 77.
Anne E. Stevens.
Tug.

LIGHTERS.

Galveston Steamship and Lightering Company's Bessie.
Galveston Steamship and Lightering Company's Laura.
Cumberland Steamship Company's Cumberland.

CABLE STEAMER.

Western Union Telegraph Company's Adria, (for use of Signal Corps.)

PACIFIC TRANSPORTS.

| Name. | Tonnage. | Name. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pacific Mail Steamship Company—** | | | |
| City of Sydney | 3,000 | China | 5,000 |
| Colon | 2,688 | City of Para | 3,582 |
| **Oceanic Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Australia | 2,755 | Zealandia | 2,755 |
| **Empire Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Ohio | 3,500 | Indiana | 3,157 |
| **Johnson Locke Mercantile Company—** | | | |
| Morgan City | | | 2,299 |
| **Pacific Coast Steamship Company—** | | | |
| Senator | | | 3,500 |

The Assistant Secretary could not state, he said, just what vessels out of this fleet have on board Gen. Shafter's Fifth Army Corps, but he said that all of those chartered for service in West Indian waters were at Gulf ports previous to the embarkation of the expedition except the Catania and the Arkadia, which are at New York, and the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, and City of Macon, which have been ordered to Fernandina. This would leave thirty-four ships at Tampa, and the presumption is that somewhere near that number make up the flotilla on its way to Santiago.

In the case of the Arkadia, Senator Frye, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, objected to granting an American registry to the vessel on the ground that the War Department could get as many American ships as it wanted without admitting foreign-built vessels to the benefits and privileges of the coastwise trade. To meet this objection, the bill admitting the vessel to American registry, which passed the Senate to-day, contains a provision that the Arkadia shall not, at the conclusion of her charter, engage in the coastwise trade. As the ship is now part of a line running to Puerto Rico, it is provided that she may continue to trade with that island. The War Department will use the Arkadia for the Puerto Rican expedition, her Captain being a famous pilot in those waters.

## WAR REVENUE BILL PASSED

### Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate by a Vote of 43 to 22.

### OBJECTIONS TO A BOND ISSUE

**Opponents of the Measure Base Their Arguments Solely on That Provision — Senator Kyle Attacked by Populists.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the conference report on the War Revenue bill was agreed to by the Senate after a discussion lasting four hours. The debate upon the measure indicated generally that the bill as agreed upon by the conferrees was reasonably satisfactory to everybody except as to the bond provision. The votes cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinions of those Senators who are opposed to any increase in the interest-bearing debt of the country.

The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22. Every Republican voted for the measure, and their votes were supplemented by those of 8 Democrats, 1 Silver Republican, and 1 Independent. The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, and Turpie; the Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle, and the Independent was Mr. Kyle. The vote against the report was cast by 16 Democrats, 3 Silver Republicans, and 3 Populists. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.) —43.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.)—22.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of Congress it will be sent to the President.

**Conference Report Presented.**

The conference report on the bill was presented in the Senate by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Aldrich said that, supposing Senators were familiar with the details of the report, he would make no formal statement.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said, as one of the conferrees, he had not signed the report and would vote against it. Many things in the report were satisfactory to him, he said. He referred particularly to the retention of the 7½ per cent. beer rebate, the inheritance, sleeping car, the tea taxes, and other taxes put in the bill. He did not think the reduction in the amount of silver to be coined each month was necessary, but he was gratified that the provision for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the Treasury had been retained in the measure.

The proposed addition to the bonded debt of the country was, in Mr. Jones's opinion, seriously objectionable, so much so, in fact, that he would oppose the adoption of the report. He read a newspaper clipping announcing that arrangements had been perfected at the Treasury Department for the immediate issue of $200,000,000 of bonds. He had no doubt the statement was accurate.

Mr. Aldrich called Mr. Jones's attention to the provisions of the bill, which were that the bonds should be issued only as a means of raising money with which to prosecute the war.

Mr. Jones replied that he did not doubt the statement in the newspaper. He had one other very serious objection, he said, to the adoption of the report. It retained the stamp tax on the deeds, checks &c., of the people and released the railroads from the requirement to pay a similar tax on bills of lading. This, he believed, was harsh upon the people and entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) in a brief speech, paid a high tribute to the Senate conferrees. He said it had been a long time since a bill of so great importance as this had created so little friction. The report of the conferrees, he thought, was eminently fair and just, and reflected great credit upon the conferrees of both the Senate and the House.

**Wolcott on Secretary Gage.**

"It may be true," said Mr. Wolcott, "as the Senator from Arkansas (Jones) says, that the Secretary of the Treasury inadvertently may have done just what the Senator says he has. The Secretary of the Treasury has done many foolish things. But the bill so hedges about the Secretary with conditions that he will be forced to follow the law."

Mr. Wolcott said he was satisfied that the people of the country would take all the bonds offered by the Government. He did not share in the fear of Mr. Jones that the Secretary would place the bonds in the hands of the big banks and financial corporations. The bond section of the bill provided that the individual bidders for bonds should first have their bids accepted by the Secretary. He was certain the Secretary would give the people ample time and opportunity to bid for the bonds, and he believed subscriptions for them would come from the people of every hamlet of the United States. "The people of the country," said he, "will take up these bonds as a manifestation of their patriotism and their pride in the country."

Mr. Wolcott expressed satisfaction that possible foreign complications had been averted by the entire elimination of the proposed tonnage tax. While scarcely any important amendment to the bill incorporated by the Senate had been stricken out, he was particularly glad that the provision for the coinage of silver bullion had been retained. "Many of us would have been glad if the bill, as finally agreed upon," said Mr. Wolcott, "provided for the coinage of four millions a month, but the principle incorporated by the Senate has been retained, and I believe it is generally satisfactory."

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) regretted that he could not express the satisfaction with the report which Mr. Wolcott felt. He objected seriously to the striking out of the provisions incorporated by the Senate, and was particularly annoyed because the stamp tax amendment which he had offered had not been retained.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) announced his opposition to the conference report, saying the bill was even more objectionable to him now than when originally before the Senate. Referring to the silver provision Mr. Bacon said it was merely an effort to deceive the country into the belief that something had been done in that behalf, as the coinage of silver authorized by the conference agreement was but very slightly in excess of the coinage under the existing law.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) called attention to the change made by the conference in regard to the sale of bonds authorized at not less than par.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the change was made to remove an apparent inconsistency, and that under the language adopted there was no possibility of a sale of any of the bonds for less than par. Mr. Allison also gave the same opinion as to the provision.

Mr. Teller asked why the certificates of indebtedness were not made a popular loan, to which Mr. Aldrich replied that the change was made because of the fact that they were intended to meet emergency demands, which rendered it impracticable to make provision for a popular subscription.

**Mr. Teller Agreeably Surprised.**

Mr. Teller said that while he was not prepared to congratulate the country upon the agreement on bonds, he had been agreeably surprised that the sum had not been made $500,000,000. As for himself, he was especially displeased with the evident effort to take advantage of an inconsequential war to create a huge public debt. It was, he charged, another means of withdrawing the greenbacks from circulation. He would not vote for the bill, or for any similar bill, until convinced that the war could not be conducted without an increase of the interest-bearing debt.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) announced his intention to support the conference report by his vote, not that he did not think a much better bill could have been framed, but because he thought the Senate conferrees had secured the greatest possible concessions from the House, and because he thought the situation was such that immediate action was demanded.

Mr. Cannon (Sil. Rep., Utah,) criticised the conference report and said there was danger that in freeing the Cubans our own people would be enslaved. He thought he saw in the progress of the war, so far as it had gone, a project of imperialism calculated to surprise the civilized world. He contended that this was not the original aim of the war, and that on this account, if on no other, opposition was justifiable.

Discussing the policy of the Government concerning the acquisition of new territory, Mr. Cannon said that while he did not want to be understood as opposing such acquisition, nothing had been done in Congress to suggest to the Government that it proceed to conquer half of the globe and advance into a policy of imperialism for which the country was ill-prepared.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) disclaimed any intention to discuss the report, but he desired to show who, under the bill, would pay the tax. He pointed out that the taxes levied would fall largely upon the poor of the country, while the rich had, he declared, been protected by the bill.

**Populists Attack Senator Kyle.**

This ended the regular discussion on the bill, but after the final vote had been taken, by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read a press clipping detailing the vote of the Senate on the bond provision of the measure, which classed Mr. Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) as a Populist, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) precipitated an acrimonious political discussion involving the political affiliations of Mr. Kyle. Mr. Butler desired it to be understood that not a single Populist voted for the issuance of bonds, and, as the Chairman of the Populist National Committee, he officially declared the statement to be a slander.

Mr. Butler was proceeding, when Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) made the point of order that there was no question before the Senate, and the point was sustained.

On a question of personal privilege, however, Mr. Kyle secured the floor and replied sharply to Mr. Butler. "I am responsible," said he, "to my conscience and to my constituents for my political views and actions, and to them only. I thank the good Lord that I do not get my political inspiration through the quill of the Senator from North Carolina." He believed that the people would stand by those who in a time like the present stood squarely behind the National Administration.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) supplemented the attack made by Mr. Butler upon Mr. Kyle. He charged him generally and specifically with trading with the Republicans in order to secure his election, the understanding being that he would vote with the Republicans upon all close questions.

Mr. Kyle declared the statements of Mr. Pettigrew to be "intentionally and maliciously false."

At 6 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and thirty minutes later adjourned until Monday.

**PLANS FOR THE BOND ISSUE.**

**Popular Demand Expected for the First $200,000,000.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The proposed bond issue under the War Revenue bill was discussed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, and Secretary Gage's plan of distribution was approved. Under the terms of the bill the Secretary is required to allot the bonds to those making application therefor in sums of $20 and upward, the smaller amounts asked for to be allotted first. It is expected that the first issue of $200,000,000 will be largely oversubscribed.

The general circular of instructions to the public will be issued by the Treasury Department almost simultaneously with the signing of the act by the President, and every available means will be used through the Post Offices, banks, and express offices of the country to place a very large proportion of the issue among people of small means.

**INTERNAL REVENUE PROBLEMS.**

**Much Labor Involved in Collecting the New War Taxes.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue is now busily engaged in preparations for the enforcement of the War Revenue bill. Nearly the entire work involved will fall upon the Internal Revenue Service, the exceptions being the bond issue and the coinage of the silver in the Treasury.

The increased tax upon beer that has been removed from the brewery premises and stored will be collected by assessment, as will also the additional tax of 8 cents per pound imposed on stocks of tobacco outside of factory premises and the additional tax on cigars and cigarettes, where such stocks of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes are in excess of the exempted quantities, which are 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and snuff and 20,000 cigars and cigarettes. While the collection of the above taxes by assessment instead of the affixing of additional stamps will greatly simplify the work in this connection, yet there are many blanks to be prepared, printed, and distributed within the thirty days allowed in which those interested are required to make sworn returns of their stocks on hand.

The hardest problem presented to the Commissioner, however, is the preparation of designs and the printing of the vast quantity of stamps which will be required for Schedules A and B, under which stamps are required for almost every character of commercial transaction, from the ordinary bank check to the first mortgage bond of a trunk line railway. Another problem will be the devising of methods and regulations for the taxing and supervising of what is known in the bill as "mixed flour."

**JAPAN ENTERS A PROTEST.**

**Uniform Duty of Ten Cents a Pound on Tea Objectionable to Her.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Japan has entered a strong protest against the duty on tea provided for in the War Revenue bill. The protest was sent to the State Department, and by it forwarded to the conference committee.

It is based on the ground that a uniform duty of 10 cents a pound on all teas, cheap or dear, will have the effect of ruining Japan's tea trade with the United States. Japan would not object to a duty graded according to value.

**SHIPWRECK OFF NEWFOUNDLAND**

**Unknown Steamer on the Rocks, but Probably No Lives Lost.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 10.—A steamer whose name is not given, while bound from St. John, N. B., for England, with a general cargo and a deckload of deals, ran ashore during a dense fog at about 9:30 o'clock this morning at St. Shotts Cove, on the south coast of Newfoundland, 100 miles from here.

The messenger who carried the news of the accident to the St. Mary's telegraph station did not remember the name of the vessel, but saw several women aboard her. It is believed that all the crew and passengers are likely to be saved, as the water was smooth when the steamer struck. The weather has since become rougher, however, and it is probable that the ship has been driven so far on the rocks that she cannot be saved.

**Oswego Factory to Close.**

OSWEGO, June 10.—Wright & Boyle's sash and blind factory, employing from 75 to 125 men, will not be operated after to-morrow. The company has been operating for eighteen years. The retirement from business life of the senior partner is the cause.


THERE is a quaint suggestion almost picturesque in the fragrance of Lundborg's Perfumes.


## HAWAII THE NEXT ISSUE

### The House Agrees to Take Up the Question of Annexation for Early Settlement.

### WILL VOTE NEXT WEDNESDAY

**Meanwhile the Proposition to Annex the Islands Will Be Debated Daily —No Filibustering Threatened by Leading Opponents.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House came to an agreement to-day to consider and vote upon the Newlands resolution to annex Hawaii. Beginning to-morrow, the debate will proceed until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote will be taken.

The fight for consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions began when Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) from Elections Committee No. 2, called up the report in the case of William Ryan against H. C. Brewster, from the Thirty-first New York District. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) pursuant to the purpose of the Hawaiian annexationists to force to-day if possible the taking up of the resolutions, immediately raised the question of consideration against the election case. Upon a rising vote the House decided not to take it up—yeas 77, nays 78—and Mr. Maguire demanded a roll call.

Meantime Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) turning to Mr. Grosvenor, queried: "I want to ask the gentleman from Ohio if the raising of the question of consideration means the bringing up of Hawaii?"

"It does," responded the Ohioan, with much vigor.

"That is what we have been trying to get at for a long time," said Mr. Cannon, and, while a general laugh followed, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) cried out: "That is just what we do not want."

The vote resulted, yeas, 92; nays, 129, and the election case having been refused, Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) called for the regular order, which, under the rules, would be the private calendar.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to consider public business.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) made a point of order against the motion, and a prolonged parliamentary argument was precipitated, at the conclusion of which the Speaker ruled it was in the power of the House to vote upon the motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the rules declaring that Friday should be given to private bills unless otherwise ordered, and the latter could be done only by vote of the House.

A vote was then taken. The call was followed with much interest, the House realizing the result probably would mean the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions.

Mr. Grosvenor's motion prevailed—140 to 88. The opposition to annexation then began to filibuster, a roll call being demanded upon the consideration of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the names of civilians appointed to military office since April 24.

The vote resulted in defeat of the opposition, and another roll call had been demanded upon another minor matter when, pending the call, order was brought out of chaos and an understanding was reached quickly whereby the House agreed to begin this afternoon consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions, debate then from day to day until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote shall be taken. The agreement was applauded.

Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) who is one of the strongest opponents of annexation, suggested that all filibustering would end could an agreement for generous debate upon the Hawaiian question be made, there being generally upon the part of the opposition a fear lest the majority would cut off debate prematurely.

Mr. Grosvenor disavowed any such wish or purpose, and Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed confidence that an arrangement for suitable debate could be secured.

After some consultation with Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) the ranking Democrat and opponent of annexation upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and with other leaders, Mr. Hitt put the request for unanimous consent to the arrangement reached.

As soon as the Hawaiian situation was cleared several private bills were passed, and also one fixing the status of volunteer staff officers by placing them under the regulations of the regular army.

At 3:56 o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) adjourned, the House having agreed unanimously to vacate the order for the evening pension session.

Eight Democrats voted with the annexationists in the movement to-day to force consideration of the resolutions, they being Messrs. Berry of Kentucky, Devries of California, Livingston of Georgia, Brucker of Michigan, Cummings, Sulzer, and Vehslage of New York, and Cochran of Missouri.

**HAWAII AND THE SENATE.**

**It Is Probable that Annexation Will Be Taken Up.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Frye, who, in the absence of Senator Davis, is acting as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would ask the Senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation resolution as soon as it should pass the House. He thinks it will be possible to get the resolution up next Thursday, and expresses the opinion that the Senate can be held in session long enough to secure action.

The advocates of annexation appreciate that the contest they will have to make will be against the general desire to adjourn, which is great because of the weather and the fact that the session has already been somewhat prolonged. They have, however, looked the situation over carefully, and express the opinion that a majority of Senators will agree to remain.

In this struggle they are counting advisedly upon the active co-operation of the President, it is possible that a message may be sent to Congress urging action before adjournment, but this point has not yet been decided.

**THE BOOK CONCERN SCANDAL.**

**Senator Clay Denounces the Methods by Which the Bill Was Passed.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) entered upon a brief discussion of the disclosures concerning the disposition of the money paid by Congress in liquidation of the claim of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He believed the claim was a just one, and expressed his gratification that the Senate had rallied to its support. The attitude of the Senators from the Northern States who had supported the measure was, he said, appreciated by the people of Georgia and of the entire South.

He was certain, too, that they would disapprove of the action of the men who had misled the Senate. Such action could be interpreted only as a "palpable fraud upon the Methodist Church," and the entire transaction ought to be exposed. He expressed the belief that when the facts were brought to the attention of the Church authorities they would repudiate the methods employed to secure the passage of the bill, and he demanded that the investigation of the matter be thorough and searching.

**Diamond Imports Increased.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A report from the Collector of Customs at New York shows that the imports of diamonds at that port during the period from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1898, amounted to $2,085,435, as compared with $241,175 for the same period in 1897. This enormous increase of nearly 900 per cent. is said to be almost entirely due to the reduction of the customs duty which has operated to prevent smuggling.

**Absent Volunteers May Vote.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Lacey bill providing for the participation of volunteer soldiers in Congressional elections was called up when the House met to-day, it being the privileged business under a continuing order. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it with an added provision extending the suffrage privilege to members of the Naval Reserve. A roll call was taken, resulting in the defeat of the motion to recommit—yeas, 100; nays, 120—and the bill was then passed—195 to 42.

## BROOKLYN DRY DOCK CASE.

**A Court-Martial for Engineer White—Suit to Recover the Amount of the Bond.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department has taken steps to begin court-martial against Engineer G. White for neglect of duty in the construction of the big dry dock at Brooklyn, and has also taken measures to have suit brought by the Department of Justice against the sureties on the bond of the contractor who built the dock.

The sureties against whom the Department of Justice will proceed are John D. Crimmins of New York City and Ralph C. Packard of Morristown, N. J. The contractors for this dock were Thomas and Augustin Walsh. Thomas Walsh is dead, but the surviving member of the firm carries on the business. The contract was entered into May 8, 1895, the contract price being $370,000. To guarantee the correct performance of the work, the bond was made for 25 per cent. of the contract price, viz., $92,500. It is for this amount that the suit will be brought. After the contract was made changes in the construction of the dock entailed additional cost of $450,000.

It was said at the department to-day that the defects in the dock had cost the Government from $160,000 to $170,000, so that the amount of the bond will not be sufficient to reimburse the Government.

Engineer White belongs to the Corps of Engineers of the navy, and during the construction of this dock was assigned with Engineer Menocal to its superintendence. The investigation following a break in the dock led to an official report that Engineer White was in charge much of the time during the absence of Menocal. The latter was tried by court-martial and suspended for three years. The department is now moving against the other Engineer, and also against those who can in part reimburse it for the defects.

## YELLOWSTONE PARK ANIMALS.

**The Winter Was Mild and They Are Doing Well.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Bliss has received from First Lieut. G. W. Gross, Acting Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, a report on the condition of the animals there. The report states that the Winter was very mild, and as a consequence the wild animals are in better condition than usual. The buffalo number between thirty and forty, and, while doing better than heretofore, it cannot be said they find the location favorable. The weather is too cold in the park, and their young are threatened by wild beasts.

The other protected animals have increased, and but one case of poaching was discovered. This was in December last, when thirteen elk were killed. At least one of the poachers, it is hoped, will be punished. Seven bears suffered an extraordinary fate in Death Gulch, where they were found dead by a guide. He went down to where they lay to cut off their claws, but in three minutes was so overcome by gas arising from the ground as to become very faint. It was evident that the bears had been killed by this gas.

## OUR MILITARY POST OFFICES.

**The Service Is Extended to Cuba and the Philippines.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Post Office Department will extend its service to Cuba in one direction and to the Philippines in another. The Cuban Post Office is called "New York Military Station, No. 1," and is under the supervision of the Postmaster at New York. Louis R. Kempner has charge of the money order branch of the service in Cuba, and Eben Brewer of Pittsburg, Penn., control of the work there.

The Philippine station is placed in charge of the Postmaster at San Francisco, who will appoint an expert money order clerk for that place. The Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of Oregon has been detailed to have charge of other branches of the service. The Philippines are termed in the orders, "San Francisco Military Station, No. 1." The New York and San Francisco offices have been put in charge of these places, as they are capable of looking after the large amount of money orders to be handled.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he had so far heard nothing officially about "Military Station No. 1 of the New York Post Office," to be established with the United States troops in Cuba. He expects to receive full instructions in a day or two. Louis R. Kempner, a clerk in the money order department of the General Post Office, who is to be in charge of the money order branch of the station, returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to receive his instructions. He was required to furnish a five-thousand-dollar bond to Postmaster Van Cott, and left last night for Tampa, where he will join the invading army at once.

The office is intended for the convenience of the troops, and will move with them. If the army is divided there will probably be a branch for each headquarters. The office will be a regular branch station, and will transact money order, registry, and regular Post Office business. It is presumed by the Post Office authorities here that it will be under the supervision of the New York Post Office, the same as any other branch station.

## ENGLAND STORING COAL.

**The British Government's Naval Stations to be Well Stocked.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says: "The British Government, following out the policy adopted in connection with its big naval stations, is about to store an immense supply of Cardiff coal, the best steam engine coal produced, at the Esquimault Dock Yard. Already five ships are on the way with about 1,000 tons each, but this is only a small amount compared with what is to follow. Arrangements are being made for the reception of 100,000 tons of this coal at Esquimault, but it is expected that this amount will not arrive for some time, although 25,000 tons probably will be on hand at the close of the present year."

## THE POPULISTS' CONVENTION.

**Chairman Washburn Talks About the Coming Meeting at Omaha.**

BOSTON, June 10.—George F. Washburn, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Populist Party, has sent a letter to the other committeemen calling attention to the contest between the fusionists and middle-of-the-road men for ascendancy. He says that for either side to dominate would mean the disruption of the party, and he urges that the "safest and ablest" men of the party should be at Omaha June 15

"Our first duty," says Mr. Washburn in his letter, "is to the party as a whole rather than to any faction of it. We must reconcile, not embitter; unite, rather than divide."

Mr. Washburn, just before leaving for Omaha to-night, gave out the following statement in regard to the convention:

"I believe the contest between the 'fusionists and the 'roaders' will be very spirited, and that in all probability a call will be issued from Omaha by the middle-of-the-roaders for a National nominating convention, to be held about July 4. If they succeed in securing control of the party machinery, they will probably issue the call through that channel. If they fail to gain the ascendancy, I believe the Reorganization Committee will meet at the adjournment of the National Committee meeting and then issue a call."

Mr. Washburn further said he and his friends had secured sufficient proxies to hold the balance of power. He thinks the Oregon election has strengthened the cause of the middle-of-the-road men.

**Accused of Shooting Her Neighbor.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—Mrs. James Kirkpatrick was shot and seriously wounded last night at Linden, and Mrs. Mary Whalen has been arrested on the charge of shooting her. Mrs. Whalen and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are neighbors, but had not been on friendly terms for some time. Last night they met at the house of a neighbor and a quarrel ensued, which ended, it is alleged, in Mrs. Whalen drawing a revolver and shooting Mrs. Kirkpatrick in the left breast. Mrs. Whalen asserts that it was Mrs. Kirkpatrick who drew the revolver, and that the weapon went off while she was trying to wrest it from her. Constable Titus arrested Mrs. Whalen, and brought her to Police Headquarters here, where she was held without bail, pending the result of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's injury. The wounded woman is at the Elizabeth General Hospital.


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# VISIT TO HAWARDEN CASTLE

## Mr. Gladstone's Library with Its 15,000 Volumes and the Drawing Room.

## GIFTS FROM MANY ROYALTIES

**The Finest Collection of Ivory Carvings in the World—Memories of the Dining Room—Mrs. Gladstone and Her Garden.**

The Weekly Scotsman of Edinburgh of recent date published a specially written description of a visit to Hawarden Castle by a lady contributor, "Innes Adair." The letterpress is illustrated. In the course of the article the writer, after touching on the historical features of the castle, says:

Just within the entrance from the porch is the painting of Princes Street presented to the statesman by his constituents when he got the freedom of Edinburgh. Like a whiff of Scotland's caller air comes the familiar outline of the buildings ("petrified history" some one has called them) outlined against the sky; the sea of upturned faces glows in the radiance of the setting sun. Opposite hangs a scene of romantic beauty, a picture of a Norwegian fiord presented by Sir Thomas Brassey to commemorate a cruise in Norway in 1885. Facing the staircase is the picture by Millais of Mr. Gladstone and his little grandson, the heir of Glynne. This picture was a golden wedding present from the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish women. There are books in the corridor and books in the billiard room, where hang portraits of Mr. Gladstone's father and mother. A richly chased silver centrepiece stands in a place of honor. The word "Sapientia" is graven in the shining metal. American admirers sent it from over the sea.

**The Library.**

The next room is the library, familiarly known as "The Temple of Peace," a partial description of which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago. Here are over 15,000 volumes. Every shelf or series of shelves has its special class of works. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Tennyson—every classic has its niche. Scott has many volumes; Drummond and Darwin and Ruskin, political works, originals, translations, books on the Irish question, all are there. By the window, where the sunlight fell through the leafless boughs of that queer circle of nineteen limes called "Sir John Glynne's Dressing Room," is a simple desk placed sideways to catch the light. A well-worn chair stands before it. There two or three pens are lying, one of them is broken, and an inkstand with the motto "Fidae Virtute." A worn copy of Homer is among the books; the blotting book and blotting paper has been used and used again till it is old and worn and stained. Mr. Gladstone's celebrated translations and original woorks were written here. Many a time in the early morning, when the sun glinted over the gray walls of the ancient keep, a bowshot across the lawn, or at evening, when the birds were singing their good-night from the limes, would the busy brain and pen be at work at this desk.

By the side of this chair a door leads into the library proper of Hawarden. It is a somber room, with stores of theological books, dull-backed, and heavy reading, collected by Sir Stephen Glynne. Vandyke's fine painting of Sir Kenelm Digby hangs over the fireplace.

A door is opened, and there is a burst of sunlight. It is the drawing room. Shelley's bust is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the great oriel end window. This window leads on to the lawn by five broad, almost circular steps. There, often, have deputations waited on the Prime Minister, and on fête days have crowds assembled to listen to his ringing tones. The room is long and lofty, with marble pillars at either end; the walls are white and gold; the windows look out on the lawn with its trim flower beds, and the gravel path by the standard rose trees, where Mr. Gladstone loved to walk. There are costly cabinets and furniture, old-fashioned chintz and hangings of Gobelin blue. A life-size painting of Dorothy Drew, with her little pink bare feet showing like rose leaves, and her face gleaming out from an aureole of golden curls, stands on an easel. Frank Holl's famous picture of Mr. Gladstone is here, and another very lifelike, a water color sketch by McLure Hamilton, taken in the study in 1890; Mrs. Gladstone's portrait, and the bonny baby face of the little maiden who sleeps in Fasque churchyard.

**Orders and Gifts.**

A glass case stands near a flower-laden table. Presents from all sorts and conditions of men are there. The watch and pendant from the Shah of Persia seem ablaze with light; watch, brooch, and the two pendants are incrusted with diamonds. An arch of diamonds on a dull gold ground comes next; it is the famous Severn Tunnel brooch. There are boxes and orders glittering with jewels, each with its story. A gold axe brooch "G. O. M." in brilliants thereon, another axe, a present from Lady Stepney; quaint rings of carved bog oak and gold from the women of North Moels; a chain gleaming with gems, and a keepsake from a King. On a table by the organ is an inkstand, the golden wedding present from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Miss Gladstone's desk is in the morning room, as is Mr. Gladstone's collection of ivories, which has not long returned from being exhibited. This collection was at one time a great hobby of Mr. Gladstone's, and is said to be the finest in existence. From elaborate temples to the little model of a child's hand the carvings range.

The dining room is a pillared, stately room, with that look of homely comfort which is characteristic of Hawarden. The beautiful portraits of Mrs. Gladstone and her sister are on the walls, as are many other family portraits. One thought of those who had met around the table—of the struggling scientist, the young politician, bashful before his chief, the fair women, the men, great in noble deeds and name, the smiles of royalty; the gentle tones of the poet; of Gladstone' phenomenal memory, and of that night when he rolled out with sonorous voice and flashing eyes the whole of the first book of the "Iliad," 717 lines in all, to his delighted guests; of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's laughing eyes when the Alderman asked him "how his 'illustrated' father was"; and last, but not least, one thought of the gentle lady of the house, who through all the years had proved herself a worthy helpmate to the man she loved. The day was filled with the subtle beauty of the Spring; the ash buds were black, but the mongolia on the front of the house was waxening, and in the gardens the damson trees were heavy, white with blossom. A peacock fluttered slowly along the path, where a bed of forget-me-nots was breaking into bloom. In one "house" the strawberries were growing luscious and ripe; the grapes were coloring in another. The air in the conservatories was heavy with the scent of myrtle and mignonette. Mrs. Gladstone's favorite flowers were there, sweet-scented geranium and verbena.

**In the Park.**

We leave the gardens and cross the lawn, where is an oak tree that Mr. Gladstone lately planted. The great oak was pointed out, eighteen feet in girth. It has many brothers nearly as large in the park. Ruskin's favorite tree, an independent-looking beech, was pointed out, and Mr. Gladstone's favorite, also a beech, which grows on the grassy bank of the moat and unfolds its feathery leaves fully ten days before its mates.

We have left the rhododendrons and gnarled apple trees behind, the horse chestnut flowers are bursting into bloom; the rooks are circling far overhead. Below a great white thorn tree is a seat, and across the old moat bridge a clematis enfolds a sycamore tree. There are blue anemones on the bank and jonquils by the white broom. We go up eighty-five steps till we reach the highest rampart, and look down on half of Wales and the richest part of England, from the Wrecken to the shining sands of Dee. Hawarden Park lies at our feet. Its extent is 250 acres. Forty years ago the woods got into a bad state, and it was then that Mr. Gladstone began his favorite amusement of woodcutting. Only those trees that interfered with the growth of others or were decaying were cut down. On the far side of the ravine is Bilberry Wood; the brown bracken shows through the trees. We peep into the ancient chapel, and thence take the road oftentimes trodden by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on their way to church.

# THAT FRIGHTFUL CADIZ FLEET.

**It Consists of "Resurrection Ships," Says One Who Has Seen Them—Truth About Numancia and Consorts.**

From The London Chronicle.

Spain is not a reading nation. When an Englishman would be fidgeting his brain with reading bits of trivial information, a Spaniard talks or sits quiet. Yet there is one form of literature which at this time has an enormous interest and a certain sale. It is the illustrated pamphlets on the Spanish fleet. Wherever those pamphlets are pasted up, there gathers an eager crowd of gazers, thick even at noontide, when the very goats which carry their own milk in flocks from door to door are stretched in sleep upon the pavement. Men and women who have not been at the trouble of learning to read can at least stare at the pictures; and so on their way to work they stare, and as they come back they stand and stare again. They kindle with admiration. Devotion to a common cause lifts them up, and they are filled with the beauty of patriotism.

I, too, have admired those pictures, and in our heavy English way have tried to fix the positions of all the ships from week to week since the war began. But there was one picture which puzzled me. It represents a large two-masted war vessel rushing through the water at great speed. There is a chase gun in the bow, and guns project from all her ports. The decks are crowded with men, and black smoke pours from her funnel. Underneath she is described as the Numancia, second-class "ironclad," displacement, 7,035 tons; engines of 3,700 indicated horse-power, making twelve knots an hour, with a "radius of action" of 3,426 miles, two torpedo tubes, specified guns, and a crew of 591 men. In the present war a ship like that would count, and yet I could not imagine where she was, though probably in England everybody knew well enough.

She is here in Barcelona. Beside the mole on the further side of the harbor I saw a queer-looking old hulk lying. The masts, the old-fashioned ram, the royal flag of Spain still flying from her stern proved her a man-of-war. But her bulwarks were battered, her anchors and chains thick with rust, her paint all gone. Apparently she did not carry a single gun; I am not sure whether she had any engines, and beyond a few sentries she certainly had no crew. Rowing round her, I read over her rudder the word "Numancia." And so my difficulty was solved. A small gang of men began to hammer and swab here and there in a bewildered sort of way, like housemaids set to clean a ruined abbey. In the gray of the morning to-day I saw they had slung themselves over the side on a plank and were daubing red-lead and paint about. They are the fifty marines who have just been dispatched from Cartagena to patch the old ship up. Like the Royal George, she yet may put to sea.

**A "New Reserve Fleet."**

To-day, in fact, an announcement appears in official form that the Numancia will be commissioned to join a new reserve fleet which is to be collected at Cadiz. What is to be done with the Pelayo, the Carlos V., the Alfonso XIII., and the other fine ships now forming the "reserve fleet" there is not known. Ever since Cavite they have been on the point of starting for the Philippines, but they have not gone. The 7,000 to 8,000 men who were to have gone with them are now definitely countermanded, but the official announcements still say the fleet will go. From the first it seemed incredible that Spain could be so mad as to throw away her last button on such a scheme, and now we read Admiral Camara, who commands it, has been holding long conferences with the new Minister of Marine, (Señor Auñon,) I think it may be taken as fairly certain that the fleet will be put to better service.

On such service it is certainly going, for the names of the new reserve fleet which is to take its place are published. They are the Numancia, (7,035 tons, as above,) the Cardenal Cisneros, (also described as a "second-class" iron-clad, 7,000 tons,) the Lepanto, (first-class cruiser, now just out of dock at Cartagena, 4,800 tons,) and the three second-class cruisers, Doña Maria de Molina, Don Alvaro de Bazan, and Marques de la Victoria. The Perez, a liner from Valencia, is ordered to Cadiz to be transformed into an auxiliary cruiser, and similar orders are expected for the transatlantic liner Jover Surra.

What such a reserve fleet may be worth when at last it is got together I cannot say. The Lepanto is said to be good. It is probably unfair to judge the others by the Numancia. Bragging is not the Spanish way, not in the least. As a rule, I think they make themselves out worse than they are rather than better. May we still use the word gentleman without offense? If so, I suppose it suits the Spanish temper well. Their news is generally true; at all events, as true as they can get it. They do not invent lies either about their successes or the estimate of their strength, and so, though the new reserve may not be of great value, it would probably be a mistake to regard it only with ridicule.

On Saturday, as I telegraphed, about 1,000 men left this port for Cadiz, to be drafted to the Canaries, and some perhaps to Cuba. There was no excitement or lamentation. People are growing accustomed to see them go. The fault of a gentlemanly nation is likely to be indifference. It is seen again at Montjuich. There the fortress stands on its height of rock overlooking the harbor. Round it runs a grass-grown ditch, where the Anarchists were shot. Scores of old guns and a few new look over the battlements. Sentries are at every corner; there is a big garrison inside. The place is strong, no doubt. Still, Peterborough, with a handful of Englishmen, once took it at a bound, and a people really infuriated, as Englishmen would be if the horrors which have been wrought within that fortress during the last two years had happened in an English prison, would wipe all those fortifications off the face of the earth in a day. It may, of course, come to that here, but at present on holiday afternoons the pretty little gardens which have been cut on the hillside rising from the town are full of merry families who dance on squares of beaten earth, or sup out of large brown bowls under their fig trees or wander up and down the slopes gathering the yellow broom.

# BAY STATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

**They Meet, Select a State Ticket, and Make a Platform.**

WORCESTER, Mass., June 10.—The following nominations for the State ticket were made by the State Prohibition Convention yesterday: For Governor—Samuel B. Shapleigh of Boston; for Lieutenant Governor—John L. Kilborn of Lee; for Secretary of the Commonwealth—Henry A. Inman of Newton; for State Treasurer—Herbert M. Small of Baldwinsville; for State Auditor—Walter E. Sanford of Attleborough; for Attorney General—Walcott Hamlin of Amherst.

The platform as adopted recognizes woman's suffrage among other things. There was some opposition to the adoption of this plank.

**Willard Memorial Temple Fund.**

The New York County Committee of the Willard Memorial Temple held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the National Temperance Society. The Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, presided. Upon a motion by Dr. Phebe T. B. Wall, President of the New York County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Macy H. Rossiter of 57 Lexington Avenue was made business manager, to look after the collection books and further the plans of the collectors. It was announced that Miss Helen Gould had contributed $1,000 for the memorial and that a similar sum had been received from Mrs. William E. Dodge, Sr. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is Treasurer of the New York City Temple Fund.

**For a Church at Mineola.**

A large number of Catholics of this borough and Brooklyn, who have Summer homes at or near Mineola, L. I., held a euchre party at the residence of Dr. Charles A. Olcott, 498 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The object was to raise funds for the establishing of a Catholic church at Mineola. For many years the Catholics there have been compelled to hold services in a hall in the village. The proprietor of the hall has now informed them that it will soon be torn down, and that they must seek other quarters.

**The Episcopal Congress.**

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 10.—"The Poet and the Prophet" was the topic of this morning's session of the Episcopal Church Congress, and brought out some interesting articles from the Rev. Cornelius R. Smith, D. D., of New York and the Rev. George C. Foley of Philadelphia. The other speakers were the Rev. Charles J. Wood of York, Penn.; the Rev. Preston Barr, Enosburg Falls, Vt., and Hamilton W. Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook, New York.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## Work of the Army Christian Commission Among the Soldiers and Sailors.

## WORKERS OFF FOR MANILA

**Plans for the Spread of Christian Work in the Camps of Instruction Where the Volunteer Soldiers Are Being Trained.**

Never before did war see the Church so emphatically at the front. And in the task of putting it there New York is bearing a very large share of the burden both of management and financial support. The various sects are not less united in religious than are the North and the South in political sentiment. And the organic union for the time being and for this work was effected in this city. Yesterday this Army Christian Commission, the name of the body through which all religious agencies now act, started its first consignment of tents and equipment to the Philippine Islands. Two experienced men, chosen from among the workers on the Pacific Coast, will accompany the next expedition to sail for Manila. Two large tents were shipped from this city to San Francisco on Wednesday, word having been received that the expedition intended to get off by the 15th. In this consignment of equipments were 50,000 letter heads and a great number of books. Musical instruments and chairs will be sent from California. But there will be what in effect are two large churches go to Manila with the men, there to be maintained as places of worship on Sundays, for lectures and entertainment halls on week-day evenings, and as reading and writing rooms every week day.

At Camp Alger, Washington, there are now seventeen of these tents and seventeen men. At Chickamauga there are seven tents, with five more ready to be put up, and ten workers. At Jacksonville, Frank L. Smith has just been appointed to take charge, and tents, chairs, organs, books, tables, writing materials, fans, hymn books, &c., were shipped from this city early this week. At Chickamauga a frame building is being built as a permanent headquarters of the field work, though the management will remain in this city.

The application made for permission to send the commission workers to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines along with the armies has been favorably acted upon, and not only will these Christian helpers accompany Gen. Merritt to Manila, but tents and workers will go to Santiago in time to reach there the moment the army can get into camp. These Christian workers are for the most part lay helpers who are trained to the service. The tents are used by the Chaplains who accompany the regiments.

The money to support all of this effort comes in large part from this city. Many men have given as much as $1,000 each, and several have given $500. The American Bible Society sent 10,000 Testaments to Tampa during the week. The American Tract Society and the Methodist Tract Society have sent large consignments during the past few days of reading matter of the brightest sort, that is eagerly sought after to while away dull hours of camp routine.

In order that enlisted men may have the best, there is provided for the Sunday services some able divine. This week the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey of Chicago has been making the rounds of the camps. Last Tuesday the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore started South, and will preach at Chickamauga to-morrow. He is to serve one month, preaching in as many tents at each camp as time permits. Efforts are making to secure the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of Calvary Church, the Rev. Cortland Myers of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, and other able men to go if but for one service in each camp.

While the Christian Endeavor is co-operating with the Army Christian Commission, there has, from its very size as an organization, sprung up work in many quarters on separate account. Miss A. P. Jones of Falmouth, Mass., has been kept up Endeavor work by correspondence among sailors. There is a Floating Society of the Nagasaki (Japan) Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen. From this society there went out fifteen men among the marines of the Olympia. At Cavite these fifteen men have increased in numbers to almost 100, and since the victory at Manila they have been active in religious work among their fellows.

At Chickamauga there is a Christian Endeavor Society, whose members search out other members of the society, whom they can find in camp, or whose names are sent to them. In this way the society at the camp has grown in numbers and activity. At Tampa the Society of the First Congregational Church has opened a reading room, and supports a paid worker among the soldiers.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, made up of young men in the Episcopal Church, and of Andrew and Philip, made up of young men in the Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Reformed denominations, both of whose method of work is man-to-man influence, are maintaining correspondence systems that are very extensive. These organizations do not arrange for public meetings. Hence they are following out their peculiar methods of work in the army. The headquarters of these brotherhoods are now active in this correspondence, preaching, teaching, counseling, and helping. Books are sent that may give hope. The army that is fighting against Spain is therefore cared for in a spiritual sense as no army ever was before.

# MISSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

**Church Boards Planning to Extend Their Work There Very Soon.**

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions on Monday, the matter of beginning work in the Philippine Islands was considered, and it was decided to name a committee of the board to see what ought to be done, and to report at the meeting to be held on June 20. The opinion was general that the board should begin work there just as soon as the political conditions warranted.

Bishop Thoburn, one of the four missionary Bishops of the Methodist Church, whose residence is at Bombay, has lately written a letter which has attracted much attention. In it he says: "Methodists should have a representative at Manila at the earliest possible day. Indeed, if I were not tied up hand and foot, I think nothing could hold me back from going there myself, at least to look over the ground. Now is the time for Churches to secure a strong and permanent foothold there. The Chinese have a large and prosperous settlement at Manila, and they will at once desire their boys taught the English language. An Anglo-Chinese school with 500 pupils might be in operation in less than a year after the declaration of peace. Real estate will be cheap now. American possession of the islands will enhance the price of land. According to the geographical boundary established by the General Conference, my own field includes India and the adjacent islands inhabited by the Malay race. Strictly speaking, this includes the Philippine Islands."

The American Board, Congregational, has decided to begin work in the Philippines at an early date. One of the Secretaries says it is not that there is not already plenty to do outside of Manila, but that it is felt that there is a special obligation resting upon all mission boards not to let pass such a splendid opportunity, both for good work and for moral effect.

Baptists are debating whether the home or the foreign society ought to go to Manila. If the islands remain under Spain, there is no disposition to go. If they are disposed of to another nation, the union should take up the work. If the United States retains them, the Home Mission Society, with headquarters in this city, would be the proper body. The Baptists would favor educational work to a larger extent than other denominations might, following the splendid precedents set by them in our Southern States.

Boards in several denominations are discussing an appeal to the National Government to send Admiral Dewey, after he shall have reduced Manila, to the Society Islands and end Spanish misrule there. The society that tries to work in these islands, but which suffers great injustice at the hands of Spain, is the American Board, the oldest of our missionary bodies.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

**Notes on the International Series Selection for June 19.**

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SUBJECT—The Risen Lord. Matthew, xviii., 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore.—Revelation, i., 18.

No event in the world's history has ever had such an effect upon both the hopes and fears of men as the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It brings every thoughtful person into conscious nearness to the eternal world, for with His resurrection is linked the resurrection of every one whose image He bore. Milman says it "is the basis of Christianity; it is the groundwork of the Christian doctrine of the immortality of the soul." (History of Christianity.) Moreover, one cannot separate from it the thought that "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." (Ecclesiastes, xii., 14; Acts, xvii., 24,25.) And if with the thought of a "judgment to come," then it is intimately linked with the idea of punishment and reward. No wonder that the heathen chief Macaba, when he heard this solemn fact announced, burst out with the exclamation:

"What are those words about the dead? the dead arise?"

"Yes," said the missionary, "all the dead shall rise."

"Will my father arise?"

"Yes."

"Will all the slain in battle arise?"

"Yes."

"Will all that have been killed and eaten by lions, tigers, and crocodiles arise?"

"Yes, and come to judgment."

"Hark!" shouted the chief, turning to his warriors, "ye wise men, did your ears ever hear such strange and unheard-of news? Did you ever hear such news as this?"

"Never," answered the oldest and wisest man of the tribe.

"Father," said the chief to the missionary, "I love you much; but the words of a resurrection are too great for me. I do not wish to hear about the dead rising again. The dead cannot rise; the dead shall not rise."

"Why not?" said the missionary.

"I have slain my thousands," replied the chief. "Shall they arise?"

When the heathen chief spoke these words, he spoke not alone for himself; he spoke for multitudes, even in Christian lands, who, if they have not slain their thousands in the flesh, as he had, yet they have slain more than their thousands of opportunities and privileges, and have even "trodden under foot the Son of God and counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith He was sanctified, an unholy thing, and done despite unto the Spirit of grace." (Hebrews, x., 26-29.) It is not strange that such men say to themselves, if they do not say it openly, "the dead shall not rise."

**As an Historical Event.**

But besides this intimate connection with man's hope and fears, the resurrection of Jesus demands our most careful consideration simply as a historical event. Nothing like it has ever occurred since the world began. Other good men have lived holy and upright lives among men—they have done grand things for the welfare of men; they have taught wonderful truths for the uplifting of men—and then—when their work was finished—they have died, and been buried with their fathers. History records but few exceptions. Of Enoch—the saint—it is written that he "walked with God," and suddenly "he was not, for God took him." (Genesis, v., 24.) He was translated, that he should not see death, and was not found, because God had translated him." (Hebrews, xi., 5.) Of Moses—the leader—it is also said that he died when "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated"—but no man saw him die, and "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." (Deuteronomy, xxxiv., 6.) God hid him in His own bosom. Of Elijah—the prophet—it is also written that as he and his companion "went on and talked, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder—and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." (Second Kings, ii., 11.) When their work was done they were called to be with God. So it has been with all men.

But when Jesus's work was done, we find that He died as surely as the thieves at His side died. He was buried as men usually were. Loving friends embalmed Him, that they might have, at least, the consolation that His body would not soon crumble into dust. If He had been simply a good man like Enoch—or a great reformer, like Moses or a great teacher, like Elijah—why did not God take Him at once from the cross, in some special and wonderful manner, as He took them? Was He not as worthy as they? His work was done when He died. He, Himself, pronounced it "finished." It was just as completely done as was theirs when God took them. But He did not take Him.

If His work was "finished" on the cross, surely it was not necessary that He should come back among men to finish it. Yet He came back, as He said He would. Of His own will, and by His own power. He took "again" the life that He "lay down." (John, x., 17.) Death had no power over Him. The sealed tomb could not hold Him. Neither Jewish nor Roman authority were able to bind Him. Moreover, He came up from the grave clothed with the same body as that in which He had been buried. (Luke, xxiv., 39-43.) He showed Himself alive by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining the kingdom of God." (Acts, i., 3.) Surely no such experience ever fell to the lot of any other human being.

If He had been taken as was Enoch, or Moses, or Elijah, the world would have been the difference between Him and them? History would have recorded it simply as a human experience; rare to be sure, but no more rare than theirs. It would have proved no more concerning Him than their departure out of this world proved concerning them. But when He came up out of the tomb by His own power, as He said He would, it proved, as nothing else could have proved it that He was more than man, and that His work was more than that of an example or a reformer, or a teacher. So it is written (Romans, i., 4) that He was "declared to be the Son of God by the resurrection of the dead."

No logic has ever been able to weaken the force of this conclusion. The resurrection was the seal of God impressed upon the work of Jesus. It certified that man's redemption had been accomplished by God's own Son, and that the Gospel preached in His name "is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." (Rom., i., 16.)

**An Incident Unseen of Men.**

Moreover, the resurrection of Jesus was not only a unique event in the history of mankind, but it was a unique experience in His own personal history. It was marked by a peculiarity belonging to nothing else, except His temptation and His prayers. Like them it was looked upon only by His Father in heaven and by the holy angels around the throne. No human eye saw Him rise from the dead. No human ear heard His sepulchre open or caught the sound of His step as He came forth.

At every other event in His life, human witnesses were present to testify that they actually occurred. It was so at His incarnation, circumcision, presentation in the temple, and baptism; in His daily life and public teaching; when He was transfigured on Mount Hermon; when He entered Jerusalem amid hosannas; when He ate the passover; when He sweat great drops of blood in Gethsemane; when He was nailed to the cross, and when He was laid in the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. But when He came forth from the tomb, there were no witnesses present to testify to the fact. His friends did not even remember that He had ever told them that He would rise again. His enemies were satisfied that He was dead and buried in a tomb so securely sealed that it could not be broken. The Roman soldiers were paralyzed with fear and "became as dead men." (Matt., xxviii., 4.) And so this most momentous, most unique, of all events had no one to certify to men, "He is risen and I saw Him rise!" Surely there must have been some special significance in this.

Yet the fact that He did rise is an undoubted fact of history—a fact not resting upon circumstantial evidence, but established by "many infallible proofs." The recorded proofs are ten in number, and they were given at intervals during forty days—five on the day He rose and five afterward. Time and space both forbid that we should at this time enter into any detailed examination of these "many proofs," or even into that of the two specially referred to by St. Matthew in this lesson. It will be sufficient for our present use to simply enumerate them. In each case they give us the testimony of those who actually held personal converse with Him after He had risen. They tell us that He was seen on the day of His resurrection by

1. Mary Magdalene. (Mark, xvi., 9.)
2. At least three other women. (Matthew, xxviii., 9; Luke, xxiv., 10.)
3. Simon Peter. (Luke, xxiv., 34; 1 Corinthians, xv., 5.)
4. Cleopas and his companion. (Luke, xxiv., 13-35.)
5. A number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being absent. (John xx., 19-24.)

After that day He was seen by:

6. A number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being present. (John, xx., 26.)
7. Several on the Sea of Galilee. (John, xxi., 1-24.)
8. Above five hundred brethren at once, probably on a mountain in Galilee. (1 Corinthians, xv., 6; Matthew, xxviii., 16.)
9. The Apostle James. (1 Corinthians, xv., 7.)
10. A number of His disciples at His ascension, near Bethany. (Luke, xxiv., 50, 51; Acts, i., 10.)

Now it will be noticed that during these "forty days" there in no record that He was seen at all by any but His own disciples, and not by them at all times. And when they saw Him, so as really to know Him, it was by a special revelation of Himself to them. Those who knew Him simply by the testimony of others, whether that testimony was given by those who had seen Him, or by the Word of God, or even by angels from Heaven, never had any real confidence in the testimony, or comfort in the fact of which it testified. Jesus, Himself, upraided them for "their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen." (Mark 16:14.) But such is the human heart, and so it has ever been. No one has ever really known Him as the risen Saviour, so as to walk in the confidence and comfort of that knowledge, excepting those to whom He has personally revealed Himself. From the very beginning men had to learn of Him by such a revelation.

**Lesson of the Resurrection.**

And so there is opened to us a reason why none were permitted to see Him rise. Men cannot know Him by the hearing of the ear, but only by a personal experience. Even the apostles, themselves, in this respect had no advantage over us. Then He revealed Himself in the flesh; since then it has been by the Holy Spirit. But as it was then, so is it now. Those who have once really seen Him, by such a revelation of Himself, are sure that He ever liveth as their blessed Redeemer, although at times they may not see Him for a season. Because He lives, they live, for He is "the resurrection and the life." (John 11:25.)

This resurrection of Jesus, however, was evidently not necessary to complete His work as our Redeemer. But it was necessary for the comfort and peace of believers. It was a gracious display of divine grace. For how else would man have ever known assuredly that He who died upon the Cross was able there to make "one sacrifice for sins forever," and then sit "down on the right hand of God?" (Heb. x., 12.) But the resurrection, as we have seen, proved this. It also proved in a special manner that the penalty of the broken law was fully paid when Jesus died.

The penalty of that law, as we saw in a recent lesson, was not suffering. Neither was it "corruption." That belongs to the body of sinners. He, however, was "without sin." Therefore, He must rise. His body could not be held by death, or by the grave. Therefore, "His soul was not left in hell, neither His flesh did see corruption." (Acts ii., 31.) This was the Apostle Peter's argument on the day of Pentecost.

It is also the Apostle Paul's argument in his Epistle to the Romans, when he says, "Who was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification." (Iv., 25.) From a superficial reading of this passage, some have supposed that the resurrection was an additional step—after the crucifixion—necessary to complete our justification. But to so understand it, we must give the word "for"—in the two members of the sentence—two entirely different meanings—"because of" in one member, and "to complete" in the other. This, however, is not warranted by any ordinary use of language. If one part of the statement means that He "was delivered because of—or on account of—our offenses," the other part must mean that He "was raised again because of—or on account of—our justification"; because everything necessary had been done to enable God to "be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." (Rom., iii., 26.)

Thus the resurrection of Jesus not only declares that our redemption was accomplished by the Son of God, but that it was completely accomplished when He died upon the Cross—that He "made there, by His one oblation of Himself, once offered—a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." (Prayer Book.) Can any poor sinner ask more?

**Questions on the Lesson.**

Why has the resurrection of Jesus affected the hopes and fears of men, and what illustration is given?

For whom did the heathen chief speak besides himself?

What marked "The Resurrection," as an historical event, and what is said of Enoch, Moses, and Elijah?

What occurred after Jesus' death, and what is said of it?

Was it necessary for Jesus to rise to complete His work?

What is said of His appearing again among men?

If He had been taken as Enoch, Moses, or Elijah, what would it have proved concerning Him, and what did His resurrection prove?

What relation has "The Resurrection" to the work of Jesus?

In what respect was His resurrection, a unique experience in the personal history of Jesus, and what is said of it?

If no one saw Him rise, what, and how many, recorded proofs have we that He did arise?

By whom alone was Jesus seen after His resurrection, and what is said of His revelation of Himself to them?

How can we know Him now as the risen Saviour.

If "The Resurrection" was not necessary to complete Jesus' work, why was it necessary?

What was the argument of the Apostle Peter?

What was that of the Apostle Paul, and what is said of it?

What two things does "The Resurrection" thus fully declare?

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ACTIVITY

**Few Members Going to Nashville—Arranging for a Big Rally at Prohibition Park in July.**

New York City Endeavorers going to Nashville to the international convention during the first week in July will not be as numerous as delegations have been to previous conventions. The war, with its consequent curtailing of expenses, is the chief cause for this condition of affairs. In view of the advice given to Endeavorers in this city, it is doubtful if a special New York train will be sent out. Members of the order in this city have been advised to join the special tour arranged by the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union. This train will leave Monday, July 4, at 1 o'clock, from Jersey City, going over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Rev. Dr. F. E. Shearer has general charge of the New York end of this trip, and the Rev. Thornton B. Penfield of the Brooklyn end. The New York headquarters will be at the Maxwell House, in Nashville.

The closing rally of the two day's services in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the New York City Endeavor Union will be held this afternoon and evening in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The afternoon exercises will be especially devoted to the juniors, and over 1,000 of the little ones, from all the junior societies in the city, will be present. The Rev. Robert F. Pierce of Philadelphia will give a chalk-talk. At its close there will be a junior rally, conducted by W. T. Ellis, President of the Philadelphia Christian Endeavor Union. At 5 o'clock a quiet hour for Bible study will be conducted by Don O. Shelton, Secretary of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The anniversary exercises will conclude in the evening. Addresses will be made by the President, H. A. Kinports, and others, and there will be four group conferences on subjects dealing with the relation of Christian Endeavor societies to the Church.

This big rally, however, will not be the last before the warm weather, for extensive plans are now under way for a New York Christian Endeavor day at Prohibition Park, S. I., on Saturday, July 16. New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island Endeavorers are to be well represented. The committee in this city consists of Dr. W. B. McCracken, Chairman; W. Francisco, J. C. Wirtz, J. W. Baehr, H. W. Pringle, Miss Viola Gollaher, and H. B. Pogson.

The Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel at 308 Hudson Street has just secured the services of Robert Rein as Superintendent. He will be assisted by his wife in the work among the seamen. The annual sailors' reception will be held next Thursday evening in the Bethel mission rooms.

The Central Park Baptist Church recently received the Christian Endeavor banner from the Third District for the best attendance of its members at the recent rally. Every member was present, the first time such a case has ever occurred in the district.

The North Presbyterian Society has elected as its officers for the coming year: President—Alexander Steedman; Vice President—Miss Rachel Meride; Secretary—Miss Bessie Bedwell; Treasurer—Andrew Kennedy.

The Young People's Society in the West End Presbyterian Church has contributed $256 during the past year for missions, and an intermediate society has recently been organized.

# CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE WORK.

**A New Plan to Make Total Abstinence Popular Among Young Catholics.**

Something new in settlement house work is to be inaugurated by the Paulist Fathers, whose church is at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Their new property in Sixty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, came into their possession yesterday. The price paid was $20,000, and the work of alterations is to be begun at once, to cost about $5,000. The new idea is the public profession of total abstinence in connection with settlements. The leader in the movement is the Rev. A. P. Doyle, but he is not fitting up the settlement house. Nor is the Paulist Order. Both are wiser in their generation. The young men for whose benefit the house is to be are conducting their own affairs, and in large measure paying their own bills. Father Doyle is simply advising and counseling.

The house will be ready soon, when from 250 to 500 young men will have placed at their disposal the advantages of education and healthful recreation. Classes in the mechanical arts will be started, and stereopticon lectures on travel will be given. There will be a well-equipped gymnasium, as well as pool and billiard tables, and all these will be provided, as Father Doyle said yesterday, not for but by the young men themselves.

This Guild Settlement House will stand first, last, and all the time for total abstinence. To enjoy its benefits one must be a total abstainer. It may be argued that such a policy will drive away many very promising young men. To this Father Doyle replied yesterday that the most important step for a young man in advancing himself in the world is to practice total abstinence, and that the Guild Settlement cannot so much as contemplate a compromise of standards. Among the many societies of the Paulist congregation the temperance are the most flourishing. The woman's society called St. Veronica's League has 978 members, the boys' 150, and the men's 200.

**Dr. Strong Resigns.**

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, for the past ten years Secretary of the United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, has resigned on account of differences of methods and aims between what he wishes to do and the original methods and aims of the Evangelical Alliance. His resignation has been accepted, but he does not give up his office in the United Charities Building until Aug. 1. He expects to continue work along his present lines, but may be diverted from so doing by flattering offers of college Presidencies. The Evangelical Alliance will go on as heretofore. A new Secretary has not yet been chosen, and one may not be until the Autumn.

A Trustee of the alliance from its beginning, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, said yesterday: "We have the highest opinion of Dr. Strong and of his work, but it is not alliance work. We feel that we must keep the alliance to its original purpose, namely, world-wide unity of Christian purpose and the fostering of world-wide religious liberty. The alliance has a glorious history, and has played parts in Russian, Turkish, and many other affairs of international moment. In order to suit Dr. Strong's ideas and work, to some extent the constitution of the United States Branch of this world organization was somewhat changed. But as years go on the work of Dr. Strong, in which we all believe, varies more and more from our original standard. Hence it seemed wise for Dr. Strong and us to separate, which we have done. We hope he will go on with his work, as we doubt not he will, and we expect to go on with ours."

**A Catholic Church Remodeled.**

The new annex to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the extensive alterations in the main edifice, which have been under way for nearly a year, will be completed within a fortnight, and the whole of the newly constructed edifice opened for public service. An addition of 75 feet, with a broad entrance, has been erected on the Fourth Avenue side, together with a chapel having a frontage of 26 feet on Fourth Avenue and a depth of 80 feet on the Eighth Street side. The assembly hall in the bas

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### THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

After we have whipped Spain we may have to send fleets to Cadiz and Barcelona to compel her to make peace. Long after her revolted colonies in South America had beaten her off and set up Governments of their own she kept up a pretense of being at war with them and refused to negotiate treaties recognizing their independence. We cannot put up with such dawdling when this war is ended. The capture and occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will end the war in a way that ought to satisfy the most exacting or the most foolish nation. It may not fully satisfy Spain. The Cortes will very likely vote phantom money to fit out phantom fleets, and dispatches from Madrid will report naval preparations to fall upon us and recapture her lost possessions. So long as Spain fights or keeps up a show of fighting we cannot open negotiations for peace. The initiative rests with the beaten side. But we could not tolerate a prolongation of the period of hostilities. Our commerce would be annoyed, there would be disquietude at home, and the risk of misunderstandings abroad. Friendly nations would expect us to end the fighting, for war is a great nuisance. The modern tendency and practice are to make it as short as possible.

If we simply camp upon the territory we have conquered Spain may continue to defy us in Madrid. With no fleets or armies to maintain, no insurgents to fight, and no Weylers draining off the contents of her Treasury into their capacious pockets, Spain would be in a better financial condition than at any time in this century. She could keep up a paper war for years and show a good budget every year.

The appearance of the Oregon at Cadiz and the Indiana at Barcelona, each at the head of a powerful fleet, would put an end to that silly business. It would bring the full sense of their terrible defeat home to the people of Spain. They are such unconscionable liars in that country and so steeped in ignorance that there must be millions of Spaniards who believe that CERVERA is at Parker's, in Boston; CAMARA at anchor in the North River, and BLANCO in the White House. Three-fourths of the Chinese were said never to have heard of the war with Japan until after their defeat. The smell of American gunpowder in their nostrils would give them a terrible but salutary awakening. No Government could last twenty-four hours at Madrid that permitted the fortified coast cities to be assailed and peninsular territory to be invaded. They would not merely accept peace then, but would be compelled to sue for it and, of course, the conditions would not be the same as those of a peace made now.

A revolution at Madrid and the establishment of a dictatorship or a republic may bring peace any day. That is probably the one chance of an early peace, unless some of the powers persuade or force Spain to give up the fight. The Sagasta Ministry or any Ministry that may be formed will be too Spanish to be sensible. Everybody but the Spaniards sees that now is the time to ask for terms. We have struck but one serious blow, and have been at no very great trouble so far. Spain has a good deal left besides her "honor." She might get off pretty easy. She would lose Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but we might not raise the question of indemnity or of the Maine. She would avoid, too, the disgrace of a confession of actual bankruptcy. She is now very near that unpleasant condition. She might save the throne and find some means to protect the Queen Regent and the little King. But there is nothing in her past that warrants us in expecting her to show so much wisdom. Her "honor" and her pride will make a fool of her to the day of her death. If she seeks an early peace it will be because a new form of government has been set up at Madrid. The present Government wastes its time in asking the powers to arrange a peace. There is only one power that can grant such a request—the United States.

### THE SILVER COINAGE.

It is not easy to tell exactly what will be the practical operation of the provision for the coinage of silver in the Revenue bill. The language of the provision is as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

The "manner and purposes named" in the Act of 1890 are described by a part of the second and the whole of the third section, as follows:

"That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

According to the Treasury statement of yesterday there were in the Treasury silver bullion bought in 1890, at a cost of $97,403,425, and silver dollars coined from the bullion of 1890, $4,359,855, and against these two items there were outstanding Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 $101,763,280. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall interpret the provision of the Revenue bill as limiting the use of the dollars coined from this bullion to redeeming the outstanding Treasury notes—which is the only use to which such dollars have heretofore been put—then all of the dollars will lie in the Treasury until the Treasury notes shall have been offered in exchange for them and some of them will lie there indefinitely. The average cost of the bullion was 90 cents per ounce, and the $97,403,425 worth of bullion must be approximately 108,230,000 ounces. The coinage value of this amount of bullion is about $140,000,000, and the difference between this value and the cost is the much-talked-of "seigniorage." But if the dollars made from the silver can be used only to redeem the notes, then only $101,763,280 can be used. The remainder, in round numbers $38,000,000, will have to rest in the Treasury until some new direction is given for spending them. Meanwhile there will be no inflation of the currency, as the dollars actually issued will be exactly equal to the notes redeemed.

This fact does not affect the viciousness of the silver-coinage provision. The silverites having "held up" the Government and forced it to consent to the coinage of these dollars, the next chance will be taken to force the actual circulation of the coined dollars. The principle is that of the Bland act of 1878, which was passed over the veto of an Ohio President. Does Mr. MCKINLEY desire to rank lower in reputation for courage and intelligence than Mr. HAYES?

### GEN. MILES ON SECRETARY ALGER.

One of the many anecdotes of Lord MELBOURNE as Prime Minister is that of his response to an indignant acquaintance who had called at the War Office to remonstrance against the treatment of a brother, who was in the army, and had received the reverse of satisfaction from the Secretary. "What did he do?" inquired the Prime Minister. "Oh, he behaved outrageously. He damned me, and damned my brother, and damned the whole case." "Well," rejoined the tranquil Premier, "what more could he do?"

This anecdote is recalled by the conduct of Gen. MILES. The General commanding the army has visited the camp at Tampa, and has seen there what has confirmed and justified all the criticisms that have been made upon the staff departments which are responsible for the transportation, equipment, and supply of the army. He has sent dispatches to the heads of those departments charging them individually and collectively with inefficiency. He has damned Gen. LUDINGTON, he has damned Gen. FLAGLER, he has damned Gen. EGAN. "What more could he do?"

The country will believe that he might with great accuracy have included the Secretary of War in his denunciations. But he could not do so directly without gross insubordination, and he has done so indirectly but none the less effectively. It is perfectly plain that in private he entertains the same opinion of his official superior that is entertained by the army and by the country, and that he is restrained only by official propriety from giving public expression to it. In fact, his denunciation of the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance is nothing short of a denunciation of the Secretary of War. These officers are the agents of the Secretary of War for the equipment, supply, and subsistence of the army. It is the Secretary's business to see that each of these staff departments is kept up to its respective work, and that the efforts of all of them are co-ordinated. It is equally out of the question on the one hand, that inefficiency in any one of these departments could have been maintained without the complicity of the common head of all three, or, on the other, that efficiency could have been attained in any one of them without his active co-operation. It is even possible that Gen. LUDINGTON, Gen. EGAN, and Gen. FLAGLER have all been doing as well as they could have done with the incubus at the head of the department weighing upon them, and that Gen. MILES himself is perfectly aware of this, and is blaming them for what they could not help because he cannot blame the real culprit.

The real culprit is perfectly well known. Why is it that he sticks to a place from which he has derived and can derive nothing but discredit? And why is it that the President does not detach him, if he declines to let go of his own accord? When, with a war not yet really begun, so far as the army is concerned, the General commanding the army finds it necessary to arraign for inefficiency the heads of what are practically the three most important bureaus of the War Department, he is necessarily arraigning the head of the department.

A valued and well-informed correspondent assures us that we have done an injustice to the Assistant Secretary of War in confounding him with his chief, and that Mr. MEIKLEJOHN does his work diligently, intelligently, and honestly, and does not complicate it with politics. He owes his place, of course, like his chief, not to any proved or probable fitness for it, such as Mr. ROOSEVELT had shown for the work of the Navy Department, but for his political services. In the judgment of good observers, Mr. MEIKLEJOHN has overcome the presumption against him. But Gen. ALGER has confirmed and established the presumption against him. His continuance in his place, now that the General commanding the army has put into official form the condemnation by the army and the people of the conduct of the War Department, is a public scandal as well as a National danger.

### MISREPORTED.

The Paris newspapers have no doubt misreported Mr. DEPEW. It is credible enough that he should tell a reporter of The Temps that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible. In the full and usual sense of the term, an alliance for offense and defense is not to be thought of now if ever. That is the opinion of the best informed men in both countries.

But Mr. DEPEW never told a Paris reporter or any other that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial." That phrase has no meaning, and therefore is not Mr. DEPEW's. Nor is it to be supposed that even for the purpose of making himself agreeable he would say that "American hearts are not with England, but with France," and that "both republics possess the same democratic aspirations."

French democracy is not the American article at all. It is quite unlike it. But the Government of England and the relation of the subject to it are closely paralleled here. It makes no difference that an Englishman is a subject and an American a citizen. There is freedom in both lands, and justice and the reign of law. Who would have the hardihood to say that of France since the Zola trial. Lord COLERIDGE went to the root of the distinction the other day when he said that in England and the United States we have found out how to maintain public order with private freedom.

All these things are well known to Mr. DEPEW. He probably felt amiable in Paris. It is a beautiful place at this time of the year, and many Americans experience a sort of universal brotherhood and love-your-enemies-as-yourself feeling after a comfortable 11-o'clock breakfast in that city. But even though his heart swelled with the patriotic wish to wean the French from their extraordinary liking for Spaniards, he would have been incapable of saying in an interview that American hearts are not with England, but with France.

The Paris reporters misunderstood Mr. DEPEW. He speaks their language with a strong Peekskill accent.

### CONGESTED RAILWAYS.

The figures given by Controller COLER as to the travel on the three chief lines of railway in the city are very interesting. The three lines, in the year ending June 30, 1897, reported the following numbers of passengers carried during the year preceding:

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|---|---|
| Metropolitan system | 177,776,093 |
| Manhattan Elevated | 182,964,851 |
| Third Avenue | 51,809,480 |
| Total | 412,550,424 |

This gives an average for each day in the year of 1,130,000 single fares. The travel on Sundays and holidays is, of course, below this average and that on other days is above it; the exact distribution cannot be given, but it is safe to say that the average number of fares collected on business days is at least 1,200,000, or 600,000 double fares. The population of the old City of New York, within which these lines are operated, is, in round numbers, 2,000,000, and the travel above shown is equivalent to one ride a day for 60 per cent. of the total population, or a double ride for 30 per cent. of the population. Or, put it in another way. The proportion of the population, both sexes, over twenty-one years of age is about 52 per cent., or, in the City of New York, 1,040,000. By the above figures the daily travel from one part of the city to another is more than equivalent to one ride for every adult man or woman and more than one round trip for every male adult; so that if every adult male in the city should go from his home and return on the railway lines once each day, the actual traffic of the lines would be less than it now is. Even making the allowance required for the number of passengers carried within the city limits who live outside the city, the actual use of the intra-urban lines is immense.

That it has steadily grown in the past is well known. Every new line or increase in the capacity of existing lines is followed by an increase of traffic that soon taxes the resources created. With this constant increase the congestion of traffic in the lower part of the city becomes greater and more inconvenient and the problem of dealing with it more urgent. Since the opening of trolley traffic on the bridge this difficulty has become acute in all the region adjacent to the City Hall Park on the east and south, and is steadily growing. It will be further aggravated when the elevated trains begin to cross the bridge, and still further if the Second and Madison Avenue electric cars are carried further south to the Post Office. Years ago THE TIMES urged, before the costly buildings now finaking Nassau Street had been erected, that that street should be widened from the entrance on the former Chatham Street southward. This would have made practicable an open plaza on which the travel brought by the bridge could easily have been handled. Costly as an expansion equivalent to this would now be, it may still become imperative.

Meanwhile the revolution in underground construction which has taken place within the last ten years opens up other methods of dealing with congested traffic. Apart from the question of a general underground rapid transit route this practically new resource may be availed of to free the approaches to the bridge. Roads bringing passengers to the bridge entrance, or carrying them beyond, may be sunk, leaving the surface for foot passengers and vehicles. With the development of electricity for motive power, for light, and for the promotion of ventilation, the terminals or passageways under ground could now be made perfectly healthful, convenient, and pleasant. Some such device as this will be absolutely required before long. It is not too soon to provide for a careful and adequate study of the subject.

### CERVERA'S PRISONERS.

It is an ungrateful office to dissect what appear upon the face of them to be handsome and chivalric actions. Admiral CERVERA's message to Admiral SAMPSON announcing the safety of the brave men who had sunk the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago appeared to be such an action. It was heartily acclaimed throughout the United States, and produced a kindly feeling not only toward the Spanish Admiral, but toward his unhappy country.

But it now seems likely that the action was one of the kind that are recognized as characteristically Spanish. To put prisoners in the most important fort that a besieged place possesses, and to notify the besiegers that they are there, for the purpose of protecting the work, is as far as possible from a chivalric performance. It is an expedient of savage warfare.

It may be that when the real attack upon Santiago is made, and all its other defenses are reduced, the existence of the Morro will not prevent or delay the surrender of the town. It may also be that the American prisoners are not there at all. An Admiral who, under pretense of admiring their bravery, sent word that he has placed them in the line of fire, would be quite capable of lying about it. Doubtless Admiral SAMPSON will so far give Admiral CERVERA the benefit of the doubt as to spare the fort which is also a prison so long as it can be spared. But if the demolition of it becomes necessary, orders for its demolition will doubtless be given. If it should then turn out that the American prisoners had been purposely exposed to American fire, and if they lost their lives in consequence, the Spanish commanders who had exposed them to danger would find that they had incurred a very unpleasant personal responsibility.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Minnesota is one of the few States in the Union where energetic efforts are making to preserve the forests from destruction by human and other agencies. An evidence of this is the admirably written, illustrated, and printed report just issued by the Chief Fire Warden of the State. In it there appears an elaborate and intelligent account of the work done under the protective law passed three years ago, and to this are added much information about results achieved in other parts of the country and abroad, and a clear summary of the further steps which the people of Minnesota must take if they would render permanent a now rapidly failing source of wealth. "For fifty years," writes the Warden, "we have seen the capital stock of our splendid forests undergoing exhaustion without lifting a finger (except to pass the recent law for preventing forest fires) to promote continuous forest yield. We need to make an advance all along the line both for economy and for honor." He derides the prevalent idea that there is something about a republican form of government that disqualifies it for taking care of its forests. France and Switzerland, he points out, are republican, yet they have no trouble in so managing their forests as to derive from them a continuous income. Forestry science, some people say, will do for Germany, but not for this country. Of these the Warden says: "If they had equipped our navy, Commodore DEWEY could not have gained his splendid victory. It was because his ships were up to date in science that he could accomplish such a brilliant result." In conclusion attention is called to the fact that Saxony—a State which leads all other countries in forestry and in whose capital, Dresden, many young Americans have acquired a part of their education—from its 430,000 acres of forests, mostly poor mountain land, derives an annual net income of $4.50 per acre; while the forest at the same time is sustained and steadily increased in value.

——Common sense fully sustains those members of the National Guard who were rejected as physically unfit by the army surgeons in refusing to become members of the provisional regiments now in process of formation. Unfortunately, however, common sense is not always a good adviser as to the requirements of the law, and these recalcitrants will get into serious trouble if they maintain their present attitude. Without doubt it is sheer brute stupidity to waste the time of men who are absolutely sure to be rejected as often as they go before the examiners, and if from a half to three-fourths of those in regiments supposed to be made up entirely of stalwarts failed to stand the tests, it can easily be imagined what will be the fate of regiments in part recruited from men in whose physical competency for military service there is no excuse for belief. The State authorities, however, go by the letter of the law, and under it these men are still Guardsmen, bound by oath to obey orders and do duty. It is grotesquely absurd, this situation, but it exists, and disobedience will be punished.

——Cable cutting is not, as has so often been stated of late, an entirely new feature of warfare, and precedents are lacking in regard to the exact reparation to be made for destroying this form of neutral property rather than for the act itself. A correspondent of The London Times recalls the fact that in the course of the Franco-Prussian war—1870-1—cables connecting places on the French coast were systematically cut in extra-territorial waters, and later, in the war between Chile and Peru, the cables of an English company connecting those two countries were cut in territorial waters, and also in extra-territorial waters. "The Chilean Government," he says, "was called upon to indemnify the company for both actual and indirect loss occasioned by this action, and had the claim been submitted as a whole to the International Commission which sat to adjudicate claims resulting from the war, their judgment might have formed a lasting precedent for parallel cases. The Chilean Government, however, at once admitted its liability to reimburse the company for all expenses connected with the repair of the cables, and this sum was accepted by the company in full compensation for all prejudice sustained by it. This very frank action by the Chilean Government, so far as it goes, should be kept in mind as forming a precedent for the liability of States which may in time of war find it expedient in their own interests to cut submarine cables or interfere with telegraphic communication by their means." It is hard to see why a belligerent with the power and inclination to interrupt cable communication should not approach the company owning the line, and, by promising full compensation for loss of business, secure a voluntary suspension of operations until the establishment of peace. This would be more sensible than to accomplish the same end by a destruction of the cable. The difficulty is, of course, that the country inconvenienced by this negotiation might, in case of ultimate victory, inflict heavy punishment on the company by a withdrawal of its franchises and concessions.

### PERSONAL.

——Following a line of reasoning which is not quite as obvious as it might be, that most vigorous of veterans, Capt. JOHN CODMAN, sought in a letter which THE TIMES published yesterday to establish a connection between the "tyranny" which American shipbuilders have long exercised over American ship owners and the conscienceless efforts which certain members of the latter class are now making to exact from the Government exorbitant prices for vessels no longer in their first youth. It is far from our intention or desire to put any obstacles in the way of the Captain's tireless free-ship propaganda, but, seriously, what has the suicidal policy of the builders to do with the unpatriotic rapacity of the owners? If Congress and the President find that existing restrictions upon the purchase of foreign-built craft are hampering the conduct of the war, a vote and the scratch of a pen will remove those restrictions, either temporarily or forever. There is no such instant remedy for the trouble made by greedy owners of ships ready for immediate use. It has always been a great mystery how the influence originating in a few dozen shipyards could prevail against the lamentation that has been going up for years from the representatives of interests incomparably more important. We have seen the builders clamoring for, and getting, laws that drove the majority of them out of business by forcing those who would otherwise have been their customers to ship their goods on vessels either owned or registered abroad. And American exporters and importers made no effective complaint! Now Capt. CODMAN calls upon Congress to free us from domestic tyrants, meaning the shipbuilders. The sins and follies of the latter are, indeed, numerous enough, but we doubt the wisdom of loading upon their shoulders the consequences of a strange helplessness shown by men who have willfully driven American sailors from such few American ships as their nominal foes left afloat. The Government is in greater straits to-day for men than for ships, and this is the fault of the owners, not of the builders.

——Prince KUNG, for whose recent death China is now in official mourning, was a typical statesman of that wretched school to which the country owes its utter helplessness against foreign aggression. He was perfectly content with China as he found it, and used all the power which close relationship with the Emperor gave him to prevent the introduction of modern ideas and civilized methods. He was a brother of the Emperor HSIEN-FANG, with whom England, in alliance with France, went to war in 1860; and when, on the advance to Pekin, the Emperor fled with his Court across the Great Wall, it was Prince KUNG who arranged the conditions of peace with the Western barbarians. The death of HSIEN-FANG, shortly afterward, gave him another opportunity for exercising his talents as a diplomatist; and it was mainly by his efforts that the regency of the two Empresses was established, with his youthful nephew as titular Emperor. Prince KUNG then became head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which post he held till the war between France and China in 1884, when he retired more or less in disgrace. Meanwhile the son of HSIEN-FANG had died and been succeeded by the son of another of the brothers, also a minor, the supreme power being retained by the Empresses and LI HUNG CHANG. On the outbreak of the war with Japan, Prince KUNG was summoned from his retirement to take charge once more of the foreign department. His death may possibly open the way to power for a man of intelligence and ability, and in so far is a blessing to his unfortunate land.

### CURRENT NOTES.

Every day is now a flag day in the United States, but Tuesday, June 14, will be Flag Day.

* * *

The city debt of Boston has increased $14,500,136 in two and a third years, and now amounts to $80,166,910.

* * *

Miss Lydia Moses celebrated her ninetieth birthday a few days ago in the house in Portsmouth, N. H., in which she was born and has lived uninterruptedly all her life.

* * *

The Hon. Thomas J. Coolidge of Boston on Thursday presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society a collection of upward of three thousand autograph letters written by Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

Mr. Frederick C. Sayles, who was the first Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I., has paid $22,500 for a site for a free public library, which he will build and present to the city as a memorial of his wife.

* * *

A fishing party in Michigan divided and had a match for the championship of the State, by the terms of which the defeated ones are to keep their heads uncovered in the presence of the victors for the period of one year. The victors won by 1 point in a total score of 49 bass.

* * *

A contest is being made in a Maryland court of the will of a deceased farmer, who is described as having been eccentric. It has been testified that he dug holes on his farm for the purpose, as he said, of filling them with the water of the Atlantic, thus emptying the ocean and enabling farmers to plant potatoes on its dry bottom.

* * *

Scarcely a Spring passes but what some man proclaims his intention to go over Niagara Falls in a cask, but none of them has ever done it. The man to make the proclamation this year is Robert Leach of Watertown, and he has described the very elaborate devices he has in his mind to keep himself right side up and well protected, whatever position his cask of red birch may assume.

* * *

Mississippi papers say that President Stephen D. Lee of their State Agricultural and Mechanical College was offered by the President a commission as Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers, and declined it on the advice of friends, who thought the position beneath his rank, station, and ability. Gen. Lee is the senior surviving Lieutenant General of the Confederacy, and the ranking Confederate officer whose age now admits of active service.

### MARCH OF THE ASTOR BATTERY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read with deep regret the account of the march of the Astor Battery to their camp in Westchester. The march, with men unused to marching, should have taken two days, bivouacking the first night. This, even in temperate weather. On the contrary, these untrained men were forced to march nineteen miles in one of the most oppressive days of the season. The result, four men partially sunstruck, who will never recover their original health, and the whole command footsore, weary, and practically unfitted for service for days to come.

For a commanding officer to unnecessarily exhaust the vital forces of his men is inexcusable. In the regular army it would call for a court-martial. Is it too much to hope that our newly commissioned officers will have some regard for the soldiers under them and some regard for their own reputations? They are all doubtless anxious to achieve renown, but they cannot do so by injudicious actions.

Had the Captain of the Astor Battery taken two days for his march, or, if orders were imperative to reach camp that night, halted his men in the middle of the day and renewed the march in the cool of the evening, results would have been better. Nothing but urgent need to arrive on a battlefield in obedience to orders can justify such a march.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 10, 1898.

### THE ILL-TREATMENT OF SAILORS

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In view of the prediction of Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen in your columns that brutality to seamen will cease "on the arrival of the millenium," it seems pertinent to call his attention to the fact that within the present week in our own city two sailors have been accorded damages amounting, respectively, to $250 and $1,125 for injuries resulting from the cruelty of the Captain—one Merriman of the ship Commodore Allen, recently arrived from Japan.

If, to Mr. Hamblen's mind, this proves an indication that the millenium is fast approaching, there will probably be no objection to his placing upon it such construction as he pleases. To his cheap sarcasm over the "well-meaning persons" who seek to make brutality as rare an occurrence on American ships as it has been for some time past on British ships, the writer in your "Personal" column has already sufficiently replied.

Mr. Hamblen having invented an occasion where none was present (unless we count it an occasion that he had just published another book) to pose as the champion of "bucko" mates, it remains only to congratulate the public, and especially the seafaring portion of it, that he now writes books instead of sailing ships.

J. K. PAULDING.
146 Forsyth Street, New York, June 10, 1898.

### POSTAGE ON SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In relation to postage on soldiers' letters, why not use the plan in vogue during the war of the rebellion?

Then the Adjutant of each regiment or battalion franked them "soldier's letter, John Doe, Adjutant, ——th Volunteers, (or regiment,") and the letters went "collect." And to see that these were received by the addresses, the Christian Commission and similar organizations had a postal fund deposited at certain offices to pay postage.

By the way, it was noted (first, I think, by THE NEW YORK TIMES) that the Post Office Department then for the first time in its history began to make a profit, because of soldiers' letters. AN ADJUTANT.
Wallace, New Mexico, June 6, 1898.

### Culture and Patriotism.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In Dr. Van Dyke's beautiful baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of Columbia University, last Sunday afternoon, a phrase struck me especially. The idea was as follows:

"The culture which leaves a man without a flag is one of the saddest things in the world, second only to the culture which leaves him without a God."

I thought immediately of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton in reference to the first part.

I only hope the second is not also applicable. CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
New York, June 10, 1898.

### NUGGETS.

#### Just Alike.

The peacock emits some frightful vocal utterances just before a rain. So does the man who is afflicted with rheumatism.—Denver Post.

#### A Bondholder.

"They tell me Mike's a bondholder."
"Is that so?"
"Yes; he went bail for a man that skipped."—Philadelphia Call.

#### An Indication.

"He," said the fond but firm father, "is, I fear, a young man of extravagant tastes."
"Yes," the daughter admitted, "he wants me for a wife."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### The Ruling Passion.

"I see an actor has been given a commission in the army."
"I wonder if he will insist on having the centre of the battlefield?"—Philadelphia North American.

#### Since They Went Into Hiding.

"There's no use," said Cervera, "of trying to deny that our superiority is again demonstrated."
"I'm afraid I don't quite follow you," said the officer.
"I was thinking how much easier it was for Spain to discover America years ago than it has been for America to discover Spain in this locality."—Washington Star.

### VERMONT.

Eloise O. Richberg in Chicago Record.

You're a cold, relentless State, Old Vermont;
And your hills are nothing great, Old Vermont;
But we'll search the country through,
'Mongst the hosts of Gray and Blue,
E'er we'll patriots find more true than yours, Vermont.

You're brimful of wholesome air, Old Vermont;
And your sheep are more than fair, Old Vermont.
Though you do serve, now and then,
Pie for breakfast, pork and hen,
There's no better breed of men than yours, Vermont.

"History repeats itself" in Old Vermont;
Nation's honor outranks self in Old Vermont.
From each rock-bound hillside town
Some brave hero's earned a crown,
From bold Ethan Allen down, in Old Vermont.

Never, for their native land, Old Vermont,
Fought a more intrepid band than yours, Vermont;
But we little dreamed that you,
On those hill-slopes, also grew
Admirals, like Dewey, too, Old Vermont.

### THE JOHNSON INSURANCE CASE.

**A Verdict Rendered in London in Favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.**

LONDON, June 10.—A verdict for the defendants was rendered to-day in the action brought by Henry Johnson of Huddersfield, a boot and shoe maker, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, upon a life policy for £10,000, ($50,000,) issued by the defendants upon the life of Thomas Johnson, the plaintiff's brother.

The defense was that the death of Thomas Johnson had not been proved to the satisfaction of the defendants, and that the policy was procured by the fraud and misrepresentation of the assured.

In addition to the $50,000 policy in the Mutual Life of New York, Thomas Johnson was also insured for £4,000 in English companies, which refused payment.

In July, 1896, Thomas Johnson and his brother, the plaintiff in the suit just decided, went for a holiday to the Isle of Man. On July 23 they went to Port Erin for the day. They took a boat and rowed round by Bradda Head. The sea was rough, and, according to the declaration made by the plaintiff to the defendants, as they turned the boat to return, it was upset, and the plaintiff was thrown into the sea. He swam to the rocks, and after considerable difficulty, he managed to clamber upon them in an exhausted condition. He saw the boat floating full of water, but could not see his brother. Search was afterward made, but the body was never found. The plaintiff was picked up by some boatmen about ten minutes after the accident. The state of the sea was such that in order to reach the boat by which he was rescued he had again to enter the sea. The boat could not land.

It was suggested by the defense that Thomas Johnson was not drowned, but was landed at Bradda Head and got away, and that the whole incident was a fraudulent attempt to secure the money due under the policy by pretending that the assured had been drowned.

Bradda Head is a bluff near Port Erin. The cliff at the place where the incident took place is precipitous. A pathway goes up it, made by the miners, who had formerly worked some mines at the bottom of the cliff. It is now very dangerous. It was suggested that Thomas Johnson got away by means of this path.

### ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

**Hongkong Now Secure—A Warning to Russia—Importance of the Lease.**

LONDON, June 10.—The newspapers here are printing many congratulations upon the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention yesterday, which gives Great Britain an extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, including Kan-Lung, of altogether 200 square miles, under a lease, to which the greatest importance is attached, as the territory thus acquired is regarded as being essential for the protection of Hongkong. The lease comprises the Island of Lantao, to the westward of Hongkong, and the mainland behind Kan-Lung, south and east of a line drawn from Mirs Bay to Deep Bay. While the Chinese retain the northern shores of these bays, the lease covers their waters, subject to the right of the Chinese to use them for their own ships.

When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday evening as to whether Russia contemplated sending troops to the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, made an important statement to the effect that such a proceeding, without the consent of China, would be an act of war, and, he added, the Government would take the requisite steps to protect British interests. Obviously, this is intended as a warning to Russia not to interfere in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley.

### THE PEEL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

**Liabilities Shown to Amount to $1,583,050—Motion to Commit Sir Robert.**

LONDON, June 10.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a statement of Sir Robert Peel, for whose estate a receiver was appointed on Feb. 23 last, was presented, showing that the liabilities amounted to £316,610, ($1,583,050,) and that the assets were nil.

In the Chancery Court a motion was heard to commit Sir Robert in connection with the disposal of heirlooms. This matter, however, was allowed to stand over.

### ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN POST.

**Revolt in Turkestan Due to Intrigues of Mussulman Priests.**

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The report of an unexpected attack by 1,000 natives on a Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry, at Andijan, Ferghana Province, Turkestan, is confirmed.

The uprising, in which twenty soldiers were killed and as many more were wounded, was of purely religious origin, and due to the intrigues of the Mussulman priesthood, who, excited by Turkey's victory over Greece, promoted the outbreak, with the most serious reverses to the Russian arms sustained in Central Asia in many years.

The leader of the band, a high Mussulman priest, has confessed to a secret understanding with high circles at Constantinople, and admits that the uprising was intended to be general in the Province of Ferghana.

### ARGENTINA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

**Gen. Roca to be Made President and Dr. Costa Vice President.**

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, June 10.—The day after to-morrow a meeting of the Electors will be held, at which Gen. Roca will be made President and Dr. Quirno Costa will be made Vice President. The minority favors Gen. Mitre for President, in succession to Señor Uriburu.

The relations between Chile and Argentina are unchanged, and many people fear war will break out next Spring. The Government of the Argentine Republic is preparing for all emergencies, although hoping peace will be maintained.

By the provisions of the Constitution of the Argentine Republic, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of Senators and Deputies combined. A Vice President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. Both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentines by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

#### Japanese Diet Reopens.

YOKOHAMA, June 10.—The Imperial Diet was reopened to-day. After a stormy discussion the Government's proposals for land taxation were rejected amid great uproar. The Diet will probably be dissolved.

#### Some of the Men in the Pictures.

From The North Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

Druggist Riley has at his store on Park Street a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ILLUSTRTED WEEKLY MAGAZINE which contains some very fine pictures of the Second Regiment on board the Saratoga when on its way South. In two of the pictures can be seen quite a number of Company M boys on deck. Among the most prominent in view are Joseph Gravel, Brian Dwyer, John Thompson, and Harry Partridge. A special picture, entitled "A Last Line to His Sweetheart," is very finely illustrated, and represents a young private lying in the centre of a heap of ropes and luggage writing a letter. The boy is Edward F. Mooney of Dalton, who was one of the first out-of-town boys to enlist in Company M. Altogether the pictures are very interesting.

#### California Discovered It Early.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES severely criticises what it terms the incompetency of Secretary of War Alger. It did not take a war to discover that phase to the people of California.

#### Cost of Inefficiency.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES calculates that Secretary Alger remaining in the War Department is costing the country $100,000 a day in general inefficiency. The dear thing!

# ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTI

## Sir Charles Dilke Praises Sir Julian Pauncefote for His Work.

## MR. CURZON ON ARBITRATION

### Sir William V. Harcourt Attacks Mr. Chamberlain, Who Thereupon Replies to All His Critics.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, in the House of Commons to-day moved a reduction in the Foreign Office vote and attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's foreign policy of concession. Referring to the United States he said:

"Our better relations with the United States are mainly due to the good influence of her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, (Sir Julian Pauncefote,) for the Government policy has been rash and feeble. Every one will welcome an alliance of hearts with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance."

Continuing, Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility, mooted by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of an alliance with Germany.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British Ambassador at Washington. But he asserted that the credit was due not merely to the Ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm, and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago."

Mr. Curzon added: "An arbitration treaty will some day be accepted."

This statement was greeted with cheering.

In response to a question, Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the Arbitration Commission all relate to questions between Canada and the United States, but, he added, some of them are of imperial interest.

No decisions, he continued, had yet been reached regarding the appointment of the Commissioners, and he said he did not know whether the agreement must be submitted to the Senate of the United States.

#### Mr. Chamberlain Criticised.

Sir William V. Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, asking information as to the foreign policy of the Government, proceeded to criticise at length the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. He referred ironically to the "pitiful spectacle of the Secretary of State for the Colonies standing, cap in hand, before the powers and seeking an alliance," remarking: "The Chinese question must be settled in friendship and concert with Russia." He asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Chamberlain to "postpone his insults to Russia" until the talked-of alliance had been secured.

Mr. Chamberlain, who, on rising to reply was received with Government cheers and Irish Nationalist hisses, denied that there was any discrepancy between himself and other members of the Cabinet.

"I believe," he said, "that our interests are much more closely allied to the interests of Germany than to those of Russia. The Cabinet is not responsible for every single word uttered by its members, but it is responsible for every declaration of policy and every important statement of fact. If there had been a difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and myself, it would have been my duty to resign. That is my answer to all these charges. I have not resigned, and I have not been rejected by the Prime Minister. Therefore there is solidarity."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the object of his Birmingham speech was "not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to the country as to what I conceive to be the conditions and great problems we are called to face."

The speech, he continued, had been made, and there was not one word of it that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone, but, in that case, she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China. "So long as we are without alliances," he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads."

#### Another Plea for an Alliance.

Repeating the leading features of his Birmingham speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"If it became known that we were willing to consider alliances, it is not unlikely that advances would be made to us. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a very large addition to the navy."

In concluding, he referred to the "importance of a close understanding with America," adding: "In my opinion, on such a matter the United States would not listen to the Irish vote."

But whether England or America were menaced he said he hoped it would be found that blood is thicker than water; and, without desiring to force either nation to enter into an alliance with which a majority of both peoples did not thoroughly sympathize, he would repeat his conviction that the closer, the more defined, and the clearer the alliance between the United States and England, the better it would be for both nations and for civilization. Mr. Chamberlain's speech ended amid loud cheers from the Government benches.

Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's insults to the Irish in America.

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a reduction in the Foreign Office vote, as a rebuke to the Government's foreign policy, was then rejected by the House by a vote of 254 against 128.

#### London Press Opinion.

LONDON, June 10.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon the American suggestions that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding, says:

"The Liberal Party desires nothing more than to draw closer the bonds with the United States. If its leaders draw attention to points needing careful handling, it is because, judging from the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have grounds for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States, it is because we are anxious to save that cause from the fickleness of the present Government."

### MR. DEPEW'S WORDS CRITICISED.

#### S. H. Church, at a Pittsburg Banquet, Pleads for Anglo-American Friendship.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—Samuel Harden Church, the American biographer of Oliver Cromwell, replied to the toast, "Ideals in American Life," at the Western University banquet to-night, and in referring to Chauncey M. Depew's statement in Paris that American hearts are not with England, but with France, said: "It is my belief that this cry against our mother country, even when it comes from Mr. Depew, has never represented the respectable and thinking section of our people. I believe I re-echo the sentiment of this Nation in expressing the earnest hope before God that the firm peace which now prevails between the mother and daughter countries may never again be disturbed. There is no necessity for a political alliance between America and England. We have a stronger bond than any written treaty."

### AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

#### T. St. John Gaffney Talks Against It at the Manhattan Liberal Club.

T. St. John Gaffney addressed the Manhattan Liberal Club last night on "The Proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance," in the course of which he said he was opposed to it, and doubted if it would ever come about. Mr. Gaffney declared that England had never been a friend of the United States, and that the proposed alliance was for the purpose of destroying immigration and trade.

"Commercial interests," said he, "bring about this condition of affairs. The whole movement is nothing but a deliberate effort to transform the American eagle into a Philadelphia capon. But 5 per cent. of the immigration can be attributed to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is an insult to 95 per cent. of our people to say as a body that we are of English extraction. England wants this alliance, and it is not because she likes us. She has been the purveyor of coal and other contraband of war for the Spanish. Russia is a friend of America, although not demonstrative. Will we unite our fate in the tottering prestige of England? Shall we not retain our independence?

"An alliance with any power would retard the actions of the Nation. We are able to care for ourselves, and that is the reason England is such a friend. Her request for alliance is a confession of her weakness. She can do nothing for us that we cannot do for ourselves. Alliances will only invite attack and disaster."

Following the address there was a general discussion on the subject. Many expressed themselves somewhat strongly in their arguments against Mr. Gaffney's views, but the sentiment of the audience was about evenly divided on the question.

## JIMENES'S TRICKS REVEALED.

### Fooled the United States as a Pseudo-Cuban and Got Arms to Invade San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It developed today that Gen. J. Y. Jimenes, the San Domingo conspirator, had tricked the United States Government. He assumed the name of Gen. Rafael Rodriguez at Mobile, represented that he was a Cuban officer, and succeeded in persuading the War Department to supply him with a large number of rifles, a quantity of ammunition, and a liberal amount of rations.

Then he set sail with the Fanita for Monte Cristi and attempted to overthrow the Government as administered by President Heureaux.

The Santo Domingo army routed him in the first brush, and now he is to be tried for high treason at Inagua.

Washington officially disavows any connection with the conspiracy, and insists that if it had been known that Jimenes contemplated an insurrection in San Domingo he would not have been helped.

## LIBERIA SAID TO BE MENACED.

### German Advices Are that England and France Contemplate the Appropriation of Territory.

LONDON, June 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The affairs of Liberia have recently been much discussed in Germany, especially in official circles. The Hamburger Correspondent says: 'There are clear signs that England and France are contemplating an appropriation of territory in the east and west of the republic, and Germany should have her eyes open in order to get her share, which can only be secured by cooperation with the interested States.'"

The Republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, in that part of Upper Guinea called the Grain Coast, extends from Sherbro River, on the northwest, to Pedro River on the southeast, an estimated distance of from 500 to 600 miles. It has an area of about 15,000 square miles. In 1820 it was founded as a colony of free blacks by the American Colonization Society, with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The whole territory has been purchased from time to time by its original owners.

The Government of the country is on the American model, the executive power being invested in a President and the legislative power in a Congress of two houses. Liberia was declared an independent State in July, 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. In 1891 the population was estimated at 1,068,000, of which number 18,000 were Americo-Liberians, the remainder being classed as of aboriginal stock. The President of Liberia is W. D. Coleman, who took the oath of office in November, 1896, on the death of President Cheeseman.

#### The Chile-Peruvian Protocol.

LIMA, June 10, (via Galveston, Texas.)—Judging from the consensus of opinion, the protocol between Peru and Chile, including the disposition of the disputed Provinces of Tacna and Arica, is on the whole approved.

A portion of the agreement, however, has raised considerable discussion, which will probably lead to a modification of the clauses relating to Tarata.

## THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

If the interest which was shown at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Herald Square Theatre by Oscar Hammerstein's theatrical associates is an indication, the performance for his benefit which they propose to give on June 29 at some theatre not yet selected promises to be one of the biggest affairs of its kind ever attempted in this city. The orchestra of the theatre was largely occupied by those in the profession who are desirous of assisting in the project, and very nearly all those prominent in theatrical affairs of this town were present to make suggestions.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 4 o'clock by Marc Klaw, who acted as temporary Chairman, but who subsequently was made permanent Chairman. The other officers elected were Andrew A. McCormick, Treasurer; W. J. Block, Secretary; E. E. Rice, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and George Frederic Hinton, Chairman of the Press Committee. Outside of the appointment of the Executive Committee, who will meet at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday afternoon for the purpose of formulating their plans, nothing of any importance was transacted. This committee consists of E. E. Rice, Antonio Pastor, W. D. Mann, J. A. Fynes, A. L. Erlanger, Joseph Brooks, E. D. Price, G. W. Lederer, Alfred Aarons, Charles Burnham, William A. Brady, Harry Mann, Max Blieman, George Blumenthal, S. K. Hodgson, H. J. Powers, E. G. Gilmore, W. J. Davis, Eugene Tompkins, Edwin Knowles, William Nixon, Frederick Zimmerman, John Moller, Rudolph Aronson, Isaac B. Rich, William Harris and H. W. Savage.

An effort will be made to secure the cooperation of Mr. Hammerstein's former associates in the tobacco, real estate, and building trades. A suggestion was made that a performance be given at each of the theatres Mr. Hammerstein built. Another proposal was for one big performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, but no definite action will be taken until next week.

#### To Sail on the Etruria.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the steamship Etruria are Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly and Miss Ada Rehan.

### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is uncertain whether the Kelcey-Shannon company will continue the performance of "The Moth and the Flame" at the Lyceum Theatre after next week.

Managers Mordaunt and Block have decided to conclude their season at the Columbus Theatre after next week's production of "Jim the Penman," and will reopen the theatre for their Fall season Aug. 22.

Miss Viola Allen has finally decided to sail for Europe next Tuesday on the Lahn. She will go direct to Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, England, where Hall Caine resides, and will consult him about the new play, "The Christian."

Roland Reed, in announcing his plans for next season, says that he will star with Miss Rush, and will be under the management of E. B. Jack. He will open his season at the Boston Museum in a new play by Madeleine Lucette Ryley. In the event of the new play not being completed before the middle of August, he will open his season early in September with "A Man of Ideas," his success of last season. There will be no change in Mr. Reed's company.

Nothing will be done this year in the way of securing a conductor to succeed the late Anton Seidl for the proposed permanent orchestra. The failure to secure any acceptable substitute has compelled the officers of the society to abandon their plans at least until Maurice Grau returns to this country, when they will confer with him. Those who subscribed to the fund to organize this orchestra have agreed to await developments, and the $52,000 will remain intact.

Edward B. Corey has made a proposal to John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company for the lease of the Olympia, contingent upon the sale of the building to the New York Life Insurance Company. Should the company not secure the building, negotiations will be opened with the purchasers. Mr. Corey intends, it is understood, to sublet the Lyric Theatre, continue the music hall with a vaudeville attraction, and run the roof garden in practically the same manner as Oscar Hammerstein did last year; that is, as a dance hall. He claims that ample funds are back of him to carry out his plans, and that he would like to secure a twenty-year lease. It is said that H. B. Sire has again informed President McCall that his offer for the building made some time ago remains good.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Case of the Commission of South Carolina Against the Florence Company and Others.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Yeomans, announced its decision in the case of the Railroad Commission of South Carolina against the Florence Railroad Company and others and in two other cases.

The complaints allege that rates charged by defendants for the transportation of melons in carloads from shipping points in South Carolina to New York and other Northern points were unjust and unreasonable. It appeared that the rates were lower than those in force between the same points on cotton and general merchandise, although greater speed and some other facilities are involved in the transportation of melons from South Carolina, and that the rates per ton per mile afforded by the melon rates ranged from 7.6 mills to 1.1 cents, and for most of the defendant roads were less than the average receipts per ton per mile from all freight. The commission decides that the rates complained of were not shown to be unreasonable or unjust, and that the petition should be dismissed without prejudice.

### CHICAGO RAILWAYS CONSOLIDATE.

#### The City Railway Has Secured the General Electric Company.

CHICAGO, June 10.—All the franchises and rights of the Chicago General Electric Railway Company are now owned by the Chicago City Railway Company. The price paid for the property was $950,000. An agreement that the City Railway should absorb the General Electric at that price was reached on Sunday last.

This accounts for the forty-point advance in the price of City Railway stock in the local market within the past three weeks. This big trade ends a fight which has been waged in and out of court almost constantly for three years. The fight has been a costly one. Including the purchase price of $950,000, it has cost the City Railway no less than $3,000,000.

Once a 60 per cent. interest in General Electric was offered to the City Company at $40,000, and the City Railway refused to buy, while at another time the City Railway people bid $1,450,000 for the General Electric property, and the owners of the latter refused to sell.

The principal benefit accruing to the City Railway from its purchase is the removal of a menace which has been hovering over its property for years, holding down the prices of its securities and darkening its future more or less in the minds of investors.

#### Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Myron T. Herrick, one of the receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, in speaking of the proposed reorganization of that road, said: "While I have no inside information in the matter, I am of the opinion that the reorganization plan will go through successfully and will likely go into effect by Jan. 1 next.

"I became a receiver for the road about eighteen months ago, and since that time I have doubled its earnings, cut its expenses in half, expended fully $1,000,000 in improvements, and now there is a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger."

## SHOCKED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

### An Elizabeth Boy Receives Probably Fatal Injuries.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—Eugene Decker, ten years old, while playing on the Central Railroad Bridge at Union Street, climbed an electric pole and seized hold of a wire. He received a severe shock and in an effort to save himself became entangled in the wires. His arms, hands, and body were badly burned, the heavily charged wire burning through his clothing and searing the flesh.

He would have been burned to death within a few minutes had not a wire broken, allowing him to fall to the street. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the hospital, where it was said that his injuries would probably prove fatal. The affair was witnessed by a crowd of playmates on the bridge, who gave the alarm.

## BRINGS A MENAGERIE.

### The Benalder Has on Board a Varied Collection of Animals from the Far East.

The British steamship Benalder, which arrived yesterday, brought an interesting collection of birds, animals, and snakes from the Far East. When she left Singapore she had aboard a greater number of specimens, but a number died, including three ourang-outangs, part of a collection made by Dr. Furness of Philadelphia for the Zoological Gardens of that city. Two of the ourang-outrangs survived the voyage. One is a big fellow, who has chin whiskers 6 inches long, a height of 5 feet 11 inches, a reach from finger tips of 7 feet 11 inches, and an open countenance 12 inches in breadth. From the cut of his whiskers he is called aboard ship "Reuben" or "Reube" for short. The three which died constituted a family.

"The old man," said the sailors on the Benalder, "died first in the Indian Ocean and was buried at sea. The old woman died of grief soon afterward, and the young one followed. The female and the young one were kept aboard ship in casks filled with a preservative.

There were also aboard the steamer twenty-eight monkeys, nine pythons, two of which were 23 feet long, a lot of crown ground pheasants, and two cassowaries. The monkeys are of the dog-face, black-face, pink-face, and ring-tail variety. Some of the monkeys, permitted to romp at will about the vessel, were very troublesome. It was necessary to keep the cabin ports closed to prevent them from getting in and turning things topsy-turvy. They took an especial liking to the Chinese steward, Chang, which they manifested by upsetting his trays and running aloft with his dishes and launching them at his head. The conversations between the Simians and the Mongolian were said to have been very entertaining.

Two of the pythons died. Five slept throughout the trip, and two kept awake and about once a week made a meal of three or four pigeons apiece.

## THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

### Institution for the Benefit of Sickly Children Reopens for the Season.

The Edgewater Crèche, at Edgewater, N. J., where for the past twelve years a Summer day nursery has been maintained for the benefit of poor mothers and enfeebled infants and children, opened yesterday for this Summer's work. Last Summer 4,700 mothers and children were provided with the benefits of fresh air and good food, and arrangements have been made to accommodate as many as may apply during this season.

Tickets to the crèche, including free ferriage over the Edgewater ferry, at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, may be obtained for free distribution from Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, to whom also contributions may be sent for the support of the work. F. Delano Weeks, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission Society, and Dr. Arnie S. Daniel of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children are among its Trustees, and will also receive contributions.

The following sums have already been received: In memoriam, Rosalie Butler, $50; Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, $40; Mrs. Thorne Shaw, $5; William B. Lent, $10; Jacob H. Schiff, $50; Miss Mary W. Henderson, $10; Graham F. Blandy, $5; John Howard Wright, $10; F. Delano Weeks, $25; Mrs. F. Herrman, $2; Mrs. Charles A. Runk, $5; C. H. Coster, $25; Miss Emily Redmond, $25; Mrs. C. C. Black, $5; Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, $5; Miss Emily V. Clark, $4; Cyrus J. Lawrence, $5; Miss Anna C. Clinch, $15; Mrs. John T. Terry, $10; R. H. L. Townsend, $5; Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer, $5; Mrs. John E. Alexandre, $5; Miss Grace Wilkes, $5; Howard Mansfield, $5, and three anonymous contributions, amounting to $7.

#### Jury Finds that Aisch Was Murdered.

Coroner Greenleaf last night concluded the inquest in the case of August Aisch of Union Hill, N. J., who was found drowned in the Weehawken Reservoir on June 3. The testimony developed no new facts, but the jury rendered a verdict that Aisch was murdered by some person unknown.

## EXTRA SESSION QUESTION

### Senator Platt Arrives Here and an Important Conference Is Expected.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

### Testimony Regarding the Dispute in Clinton County Is Taken — Mr. Payn Says He Doesn't Know Governor's Intentions.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived in this city from Washington last night, and as many of the up-State Republican leaders are present because of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, which opened yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the political wiseacres feel confident that Gov. Black's wishes as regards the probable call for an extra session of the Legislature will be made known to the Senator to-day.

The ostensible object of the meeting of the Executive Committee is to decide the merits of an old factional feud in Clinton County, where for several years ex-Congressman John M. Wever and Gen. Stephen Moffit have contested bitterly for the leadership of the county organization. There is considerable patronage in the county, and it is for the control of this that the fight has been waged so long.

The Executive Committee was busy all day from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. receiving the testimony of witnesses on both sides, but came to no decision, and the hearing will continue to-day. There is also a fight in Cortland County to be settled, and one in Essex, and these, too, will probably be decided to-day.

John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, who was mentioned recently as the probable successor of ex-Police Commissioner Philips, and Lou Payn were among those present, but Mr. Deubert was incommunicative, and hurried away after a brief stay in the committee room, and Mr. Payn spent only a few hours at the hotel, and then left on an afternoon train for Albany. Mr. Payn is said to know the Governor's intention in the matter, and is, in fact, spoken of as the carrier of a message on the subject from the Governor to Senator Platt. "The Governor has had no application for an extra session placed before him," he said yesterday, "but when he thinks it is necessary to make a call he will do so quickly. I don't know what his intention is."

There were others, however, well acquainted with affairs at Albany, who had more positive views than Mr. Payn, and among them was L. B. Gleason, the Journal Clerk of the Senate. He was sure there would be a call for an extra session before July 10, "and," he added, "some bill which will insure a non-partisan Election Bureau in this city will be passed. The bill will need the signature of Mayor Van Wyck, but if he refuses to sign, there will be enough votes to pass it over his veto."

One of the matters which it is said will be discussed at the session of the Executive Committee to-day will be the programme of the session in case the Legislature is reconvened. It is probable also that there will be a conference to-day between Senator Platt and the leaders of the local machine and some representative of Gov. Black, when it will be definitely settled whether or not an extra session is to be called.

#### A Meeting at the Grand Union.

Senator Platt, Senator Raines, and Lou Payn were in conference last night for a considerable time in the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second Street. What the object of the meeting was no one of the conferees would say.

#### ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS.

##### A Conference of the Leaders Is to be Held To-day.

The anti-machine Republicans will hold a conference in their headquarters at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street this afternoon. All the district leaders of the party are to be there. The recent primaries are to be discussed, and a general plan for the future to be adopted.

The anti-machine men had heard from seven districts last evening. They claimed that the returns proved that they had gained strength in several districts, the annexed district, and the Twetny-second, for instance.

It is likely that during the conference today a decision will be reached to prosecute several alleged cases of fraud.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET

The wearers of the white and blue ribbon to the number of 1,000 congregated last night in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union of six districts. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. In his address he referred to the speech on the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance delivered recently by Joseph Chamberlain, and contended that, inasmuch as the two countries spoke a common language, had a common history, a common literature, the Bible, they should cross hands in the bond of eternal brotherhood and Christian peace.

A common alliance, he said, has existed among all Christian peoples since the date of the tragedy on the hill of Calvary. "The air," continued Dr. Virgin, "is filled with the rumor of heroic deeds and chivalrous performances. In fact, the age of chivalry has come again. No matter who you are, you in your spiritual work can capture a Manila and sink a Merrimac, as did the noble Dewey and the dauntless Hobson."

A communication was read from the Rev. Dr. G. M. Landreth, Chairman of the Committee on Reception at Nashville, where the International Convention is to be held in July, promising the New York delegates a warm welcome. After a short address by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia the exercises closed.

There will be a junior rally in the same place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, another at 4 o'clock, and the closing exercise at 7:45 P. M.

## BITTER FEUD IN KENTUCKY.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., June 10.—The news from the Howard-Baker feud in Clay County is startling. Howard's party, fifty strong, has taken possession of the town of Manchester. The Baker following, consisting of forty well-armed men, have rendezvoused three miles from the town.

Judge Brown is wholly unable to continue holding court. Although he expects troops sent by Gov. Bradley, it is feared the two parties will come into collision before troops can arrive.

#### Calculus Cremated at Hoboken.

About 200 students of the class of 1900 of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, cremated Calculus on the campus in front of the institute last night. The ceremony was preceded by a parade, in which an effigy of the arch fiend was carted through the streets on a wagon drawn by an old gray horse. When the procession had returned to the campus Calculus was tried and committed to the flames. Several thousand persons witnessed the cremation. The trial was conducted by Frank Merriam, Judge; William Prince, counsel for defense, and Joseph Weisblatt, prosecutor. The pall bearers were Shaw, Carter, Chadwell, Wolf, Barlow, Appleton, and McCracken.

#### Fatal Overdose of Morphine.

Mrs. Carrie Todd, fifty-one years old, a domestic in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. James Farrell of 79 West One Hundred and Third Street, died last night from an overdose of morphine at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. She was found in a serious condition shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning by her mistress, who had been awakened by the crash caused by a picture which fell from the wall. Upon investigation she found Mrs. Todd in her room unconscious. She had been addicted to the use of the drug for some time.

#### Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

ALBANY, June 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day announced the result of an examination into the condition and affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, brought down to date of April 30, 1898. The company has assets of $457,034.69, liabilities, except capital and surplus, $225,566.28; surplus beyond all liabilities, $31,468.41.

## BRIDE OF TWO DAYS DEAD.

### Mrs. Jefferson Church Left a Sick-Bed on Wednesday to be Married at Calvary Episcopal Church.

A sequel to one of the largest and most fashionable weddings of the week is the death of the bride, Mrs. Jefferson Church, née Elizabeth Baker Wainewright, who died yesterday afternoon after an illness of a few days. Miss Wainewright arose from a sick-bed on Wednesday to be married, and immediately after the ceremony returned to what proved her death bed, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis Wainewright, 121 East Twenty-seventh Street. Death was due to peritonitis.

In social circles the wedding had been anticipated as one of the most interesting of this month of weddings. Over 600 invitations were issued, and the ceremony took place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the curate, the Rev. A. W. Bostwick. Miss Wainewright, attired in her bridal dress and leaning on her father's arm, walked calmly to meet the bridegroom at the chancel, and so smoothly were the wedding ceremonies completed that few of the guests knew that she had risen from a sick bed to be married. Rather than disappoint her friends, she insisted upon going to the church and acting her part, and her parents yielded after receiving medical assurance that probably no harm would result to the patient.

Following the wedding was a largely attended wedding reception at Delmonico's, with a dinner and subsequent dancing. Mrs. Church found the effort she had made at the church enough for her. She did not attempt to attend the reception, and was driven to her parents' home direct from the church. Dangerous symptoms developed within a few hours, and she steadily declined until the end. She was twenty-four years old. The family was overcome with grief, and last night had made no arrangements for the funeral.

Mrs. Church was the granddaughter of the late Dr. Arnold F. Wainewright, a well-known physician of this city. She was also a great-grand niece of the late Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, and a great-great-granddaughter of Vice Admiral John Baker, who died in 1716, while commanding the White Squadron of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. On her mother's side she was a descendant of the Hoover family, founders of the Swedish Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Church, her husband, is the son of William Church of 200 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Military Club and a former member of the Seventh Regiment.

## FIRE IN WHITE STREET.

### Started at the Top of a Building and Caused Heavy Damage to Woolen Stock.

Fire was discovered by Policeman Planback of the Leonard Street Station at 10:15 last night coming from the fifth story of the iron building at 45 White Street. As soon as the firemen arrived a second alarm was sounded, as the fire was in a position near the roof and menaced the adjoining buildings.

The building is owned by the Ayers estate, and the four upper floors are occupied by Charles E. Rycroft, wholesale woolen merchant. The lower floors and basement are occupied by Fleitman & Co., general agents for the County Down Spinning Mills.

The firemen broke the iron doors of the building at 47 White Street, occupied by Bossut Père et Fils, and reached the roof through the adjoining building. Two streams and six lines of hose were playing on the building, and after a fight of nearly an hour the fire was under control. The firemen were greatly hampered by the narrowness of the streets, which necessitated the teams driving over the hose several times. This caused over a dozen to burst, preventing the proper use of the lines for some time.

A line of hose burst in the store of Bossut Père et Fils, and torrents of water deluged the stock of woolens. The damage to this stock could not be estimated. The damage to the stock of Fleitman & Co. was estimated by the owners at not less than $30,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that the blaze was started by the electric wires which run through the building.

## FOUR LITTLE GIRLS ARRESTED.

### They Are Accused of Robbing a Number of Houses.

The Mercer Street police last night arrested four little girls on the charge of robbing houses. They are Mary Defino, thirteen years old; her sisters Rosa and Frances, twelve and ten years old, respectively, all of 8 Jones Street, and Lizzie Costello, thirteen years old, of 131 West Third Street.

For the past three weeks the people living about Fifth Avenue and around Twelfth Street made complaints that many articles were being stolen from their houses. They explained that their children had formed the acquaintance of some strange little ones, whom they believed could give account of the missing property.

Last night as Miss Weed of 34 West Twelfth Street was entering her house she saw Mary Defino go in ahead of her. When she demanded the child's business the latter told some kind of a story about visiting a dressmaker on an upper floor. Miss Weed called Detective Hunt, who happened by, and he arrested the girl. On the street awaiting her were her two sisters.

The Costello child was found at her home after midnight. She was taken with the others to the Gerry Society. In the Costello girl's room the detectives found a gold watch belonging to a woman at 34 West Twelfth Street and many similar articles.

## McKERRON'S ROOM SEARCHED.

### Four Bankbooks, Showing Over $5,000 to the Miser's Credit, Found.

Agent E G. Sheldon of the Public Administrator's office yesterday made a search of the rooms at 213 West Sixteenth Street formerly occupied by James McKerron, the miser, who was found dead on Thursday morning and whose death, it is thought, resulted from lack of nourishment and neglect.

Mr. Sheldon made some interesting discoveries. Back of some dusty trunks he unearthed a bundle of dirty rags, and with some difficulty got out a much-worn little satchel. In this he found four bank books with an aggregate credit balance on them of over $5,000.

In addition, there was a certificate of deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank for the sum of $1,000, made by Catharine McKerron on Feb. 3, 1894, for her brother James.

A certificate showing the purchase of a grave in Calvary Cemetery by Patrick McKerron on Oct. 31, 1875, for $50, was also in the satchel. Mr. Sheldon took possession of all the property, and it will be held in trust by the Public Administrator until such time as the heirs, of whom there are several, prove their claims.

#### Columbia Crews Leave To-day.

The Columbia University crews will leave from the Grand Central Station at 8:45 this morning for Saratoga. Quarters have been provided for them at White Sulphur Springs House, which is located at the south end of the lake. The idea of going so early to the place of the contest is not so much to get the men used to the change of air as it is to get somewhere where the water is smooth once in a while. Ever since the crews started training early in the Spring the Hudson River has been so rough as to make proper training next to impossible, and the consequence is that the crews are not in as good condition as they should be.

#### Council Bluffs Water Works.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 10.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York petitioned in the District Court here to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Council Bluffs City Water Works Company, alleging default in interest and payment to sinking fund. Representatives of the company say it is a scheme of minority stockholders.

#### Panama Captain and Crew to Sail.

Capt. Manuel Quevedo of the captured Spanish steamship Panama is booked to sail on the Prince Line steamship Tartar Prince for Gibraltar. The members of the crew will also go on the Tartar Prince.

### WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

#### Baylis—Lynch.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Evelyn Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halsey Lynch of 417A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and Raymond Edward Baylis of 567 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was solemnized on Wednesday evening in the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, performed the ceremony. Miss Sara E. Stillwell was maid of honor, and Miss Julia Trumpler, Miss Fanny L. Baylis, Susan A. Baylis, Emma Halleck, and Clara C. Abeel were bridesmaids. The Misses Ethlind K. and Iva T. Lynch, sisters of the bride, acted as flower girls. The best man was Hiram A. Baylis of Huntington, L. I., brother of the groom, and the ushers were Edwin S. Turner, L. W. Knowles, Percy Ketcham, E. M. Ladd, W. Stanley Turner, and Judd H. Redfield. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents the young couple left for a tour through the South.

#### Ennis—Riley.

Miss Elizabeth L. Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Riley, and Thomas A. Ennis were married on Thursday evening in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The edifice was decorated with pink and white flowers, and big bunches of similar flowers tied with pink ribbons ornamented the pews of the central aisle. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Riley, as the maid of honor. Two little cousins of the bride, Edna Riley and Jewel Wightman, were in the bridal train. John J. Ennis, a brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Charles F. Stappani, Frederick J. Ennis, Edward Hussey, and William F. Cone. The Rev. Father Woods, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents in Albany Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis started at midnight on a Southern tour.

#### Lamar—Walker.

Miss Edith May Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter H. Walker of Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, and Thomas Windson Lamar of Georgia were married at noon Thursday at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd, rector of Grace Church, officiated. The bride was attended by two little girls as maids of honor, Helen B. Abbott of Brooklyn, and Miss Ethel Livingston Walker of Nyack, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth F. Sage, Miss Alice Hunt, Miss Serena Coggswell, and Miss Anna Kissam Cook, the bride's cousins, acted as bridesmaids. The groom was unattended. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Lamar will spend their honeymoon abroad.

#### Abbott—Shumway.

Miss Bessie Shumway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Shumway of Blythbourne, Brooklyn, was married at noon on Wednesday, at St. Jude's Church, Blythbourne, to W. H. Abbott, Jr., of Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert Bayard Snowden, rector of St. Jude's, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Rodgers as maid of honor and two flower girls, R. O. Chittick was best man, and Charles Abbott, the groom's brother, and R. J. Oakes were the ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

#### Earl—Gibbons.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—The announcement was made to-day that Miss Minnie Ethel Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney F. Gibbons of East Sixth Street, and Frederick Clifford Earl, son of Prof. Earl of the Bayonne public schools, were married on Saturday last by the Rev. G. C. Houghton at the "Little Church Around the Corner," in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Earl have taken up their residence in Bayonne.

#### Cropsey—Dussenberrie.

Mrs. Louise Dussenberrie, daughter of the late Josiah Smith of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and Amos Cropsey, also of Brooklyn, were married on Thursday at 130 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrer, pastor of the First Reformed Church. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Cropsey left immediately for a short bridal trip to the South.

#### Meeting of Theosophists.

The local lodge of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society in America will hold a joint meeting to-morrow evening in Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, to celebrate the second anniversary of Mrs. Tingley's brotherhood crusade around the world, which took place in 1896. Mrs. Tingley will be one of the speakers.

### DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

#### William B. Howard.

William B. Howard, builder of the Nickel Plate Railroad and the Indiana State House, died yesterday at his home, 10 Astor Street, Chicago. Mr. Howard was well known as a pioneer of Chicago, and had been identified with some of the largest public construction enterprises in the country. He was ill for fifteen years, and died of locomotor ataxia.

He was born at Munson, Mass., Dec. 9, 1833. He received a public school education, and later graduated in mechanical engineering. In 1854 he removed to Chicago. Aside from building the Nickel Plate Road and the Indiana State House, at Indianapolis, Mr. Howard was identified with the New York Aqueduct construction, and public buildings in various parts of the country bear his name as a builder.

Mr. Howard was a member of the Chicago Club, the Washington Park Club, and the Union League Club of New York. A widow, one daughter, and five sons survive.

#### Col. George W. Candee.

Col. George W

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Spencer Trask & Co.,**
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
**Investment Securities.**
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

**LEHMAN BROS.**
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE,
*Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.*

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

**One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of..... $975**
**A bonus in cash..... 25**
**The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.**

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
**General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.**

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

**Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking**
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the
**Council Bluffs City Water Works Co.**

The undersigned have been chosen as a committee to represent the interests of the holders of the above bonds, by a majority thereof, and a bondholders' agreement has been prepared.

The committee, under the terms of the agreement, has extended the time for the deposit of bonds without penalty to July 1, 1898.

Copies of the agreement and the circular of the Committee may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 16-22 William St., New York, which has been designated as Depositary, receiving, on execution of the agreement, negotiable certificates for their bonds.

New York, June 9, 1898.
WILLIAM W. SKIDDY, Chairman,
183 Front St., New York.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN.
HARRY HOOPER.
EMERSON HOWE.
ROBERT DIX.
CHARLES A. MISSING, Secretary.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST, ROSEN & HOYT, Counsel, 27 William St., New York.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stock market buoyant.**

Throughout the stock market yesterday there was a sharp advance in prices, many conspicuous shares regaining entirely their recessions of the past few reactionary days. At the opening of the market and for some little time thereafter the professional traders attempted again to further the reaction, but it was not long before they were routed ignominiously and frightened into covering many of their short contracts.

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Soon after the opening several large buying orders appeared, and with this as a beginning the market developed strength which continued to the close, increasing as the day went on. Again the strongest and most active stocks were those which during the recent advance in the Grangers and other standard shares were comparatively neglected. Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Consolidated Gas, and People's Gas were all notably strong. Buoyancy was also shown by the Grangers.

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In yesterday's market there was buying by several interests which have not for some time past been active—interests which have been waiting for a reaction and working for it. Evidently the downward tendency of the past few days and the recessions made by many stocks have satisfied some of the desires for a setback. As has been heretofore pointed out, many of the more important interests in Wall Street have been refusing to do any work on the bull side until there should come a reaction that would clean out some of the slimly margined long accounts and tumble down some of the recently erected pyramids. Some of them, apparently satisfied with the reaction that the market has had, became buyers yesterday.

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Less significant but more effective than the buying of this character was that for the short account. Covering was general throughout the market, practically the whole trading contingent being aggressive buyers during the latter part of the day.

***

Yesterday's new strength, however, did not entirely eradicate from the minds of some of the most experienced Wall Street observers their reaction theories. It is argued in some quarters that with a four-hundred-million-dollar Government loan shortly to be offered, there is a possibility of heavy sales of stocks by financial interests desirous of engaging in the bond sale. In addition to this, it is contended that there has been heavy plunging on the bull side by some of the Wall Street operators, and that many of the lesser traders have been pyramiding, thus increasing the danger of a further setback in prices.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 old 4s, registered, at 108; $1,000 do., coupon, at 110, and $100,000 new 4s, cohpon, at 122, seller 20 nat.

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In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil..... | ½ | Hawaiian Sugar..... | ½ |
| Am. Malting Co. pf.. | ¾ | Illinois Steel..... | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs..... | 4 | Iowa Central pf..... | 2 |
| At., T. & S. F..... | ⅝ | K. C., P. & G..... | ¾ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf... | 1⅝ | Keokuk & Des M..... | ⅞ |
| Baltimore & Ohio.... | ⅝ | Laclede Gas..... | ⅛ |
| Bay State Gas..... | ½ | Laclede Gas pf..... | 1½ |
| Brooklyn Rapid Tr.. | ⅜ | Manhattan Consol.... | ⅝ |
| Brooklyn Union Gas. | 1½ | Met. Street Railway. | ½ |
| Canadian Southern.. | ½ | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Chi., B. & Q..... | 2⅝ | Minnesota Iron..... | 1¼ |
| Chi. & East. Ill.... | ¾ | Missouri Pacific.... | ⅜ |
| Chi., M. & St. P.... | 1¼ | N. Y. Air Brake..... | ½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | ½ | N. Y. Central..... | ⅝ |
| Chicago & N. W..... | ½ | Ore. Imp., all im. pd. | ½ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac... | 1⅛ | People's Gas, Chi... | ⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 2 | Reading ..... | ½ |
| Cleve., Lor. & W.. | ½ | Reading 1st pf..... | ⅞ |
| Consolidated Gas.... | 2 | Rio Grande West.... | 2 |
| Den. & Rio G. pf.... | 1¼ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Des. M. & Ft. D.... | 2¼ | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 1¼ |
| Detroit Gas..... | ¾ | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 1 |
| General Electric.... | ½ | Southern Pacific.... | ½ |
| Great Northern pf.. | 2 | West. Union Tel.... | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf.. | ¾ | Lake Shore certfs... | 2 |
| Chi. & East. Ill. pf. | ¾ | Louis. & Nash..... | 1¼ |
| Chi. Gt. West. pf., A. | ½ | Mo., K. & Texas... | ½ |
| Chi., Ind. & Louis.. | ¾ | Pullman Car..... | ½ |
| Chi. Term. Tr. pf... | ½ | Rio Grande Western. | ½ |
| Del. & Hudson..... | 1¼ | Southern Railway pf. | ⅞ |
| Eastern Elevator.... | 1 | Third Avenue..... | 1 |
| Illinois Central..... | ½ | | |

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.... | 2½ | L. E. & Western 2d.. | 4⅜ |
| Brooklyn R. T. 5s.... | 1 | Ohio Southern 1st... | 1 |
| Chi., B. & Q. deb.... | 1 | Rio Grande West. 4s. | 1 |
| Chi. St. L. & N. 5s. | 1 | St. J. & G. I. 1st... | 1½ |
| Int. & Great Nor. 3d. | 3 | Term. of St. L. 5s.... | 1½ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s. | 1 |
| C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. | 2 |
| Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s.... | 1¾ |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.. | 1 |

**MONEY AND EXCHANGE.**

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,968,494; balance, $6,856,006; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $679,674.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

**THE LONDON MARKET.**

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 55⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 108; St. Paul, ⅝, to 102½; Atchison, ⅜, to 13½, and New York Central, ¼, to 110. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛, Erie at 14⅜, Erie first preferred at 38, Pennsylvania at 59½, and Reading at 10½. British consols were firm, at 111 5-16 for money and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £214,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 8,720,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 760,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 25,800,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 26,180,000 marks.

**IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.**

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,308,358, against $1,000,940 last week, and $5,111,726 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,230,651, against $997,655 last week and $5,351,782 in the same week of last year.

**SHARP RALLY IN SUGAR.**

Bears on Sugar Trust found themselves in error yesterday. After selling at 135¾ in the morning, the stock ran up sharply more than 5 points, and closed above 141, with a net gain for the day of 4 per cent. Sugar Trust was by far the most conspicuous on the list, transactions in it aggregating over 100,000 shares, and its violent fluctuations absorbing the greater part of Wall Street's attention. In the first hour the bears again attacked the stock, and the Street seemed to look for another smash in it, although it had already declined some 8 points in two days. The extent of the short interest in Sugar Trust was shown when it began to advance. There was a wild scramble to cover, and it was to buying of this sort that the stock owed most of its strength. The way in which the Sugar Trust advanced yesterday after the pressure under which it has been kept for two days past was removed would seem to indicate that the stories regarding the probability of a decrease in the company's dividend and those telling of inside selling were circulated to help along the aggressive raids upon Sugar Trust, which had for their chief object adverse effect upon the rest of the market. In many quarters it is believed that the people who put down Sugar Trust did so because they wanted to cover short contracts in other conspicuous shares.

**A NEW HIGH RECORD.**

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made another sensational advance yesterday. The stock sold up to 53½, a new high record, and closed with a net gain of nearly 4 points. Considerably more than 80,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit changed hands, it being the most active stock on the list, with the exception of Sugar Trust. Again there was inside buying, and again commission houses took round lots of the stock. The professional traders were also large buyers, and the bullish sentiment on the stock which has been steadily growing of late seemed yesterday to have become general. Wall Street seems to believe that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is going very much higher, and it bases this belief on the prospects of continued large earnings for the company. In many usually well-informed quarters, however, it is not believed that insiders are urging purchases of the stock for investment at this time.

**LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.**

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of May to-day will cover seventy-eight roads and will show 13.03 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

| Fourth week of May. | 1898. | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Gt. Southern | $42,208 | $4,095 | .... |
| Ann Arbor | 34,150 | 554 | .... |
| Atlantic & Danville.. | 9,538 | 122 | .... |
| Balt. & Ohio Southw. | 192,838 | 45,084 | .... |
| Buff., N. Roch. & Pitts. | 98,041 | 2,593 | .... |
| Bur., C. R. & Nor... | 107,429 | .... | 7,817 |
| Canadian Pacific .... | 710,000 | 102,000 | .... |
| Central of Georgia.. | 117,881 | 12,875 | .... |
| Chattanooga South.. | 2,183 | .... | 67 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio.. | 333,138 | 68,805 | .... |
| Chicago & East Ill... | 89,387 | 532 | .... |
| Chi. Great Western.. | 137,803 | 1,804 | .... |
| Chi., Ind. & Louisv.. | 85,347 | 7,922 | .... |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 865,523 | 88,577 | .... |
| Chicago Term. Trans. | 25,266 | 860 | .... |
| Chi. & W. Mich..... | 41,163 | 5,051 | .... |
| Cleve., Can. & South. | 18,939 | 698 | .... |
| C., C., C. & St. L.. | 367,397 | 39,001 | .... |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. | 33,112 | 905 | .... |
| Col., Sand. & Hock. | 19,500 | 1,588 | .... |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 201,600 | 30,600 | .... |
| Det., G. R. & W.... | 30,980 | 2,544 | .... |
| Dul., S. Shore & At. | 55,069 | 12,212 | .... |
| Evans. & Indianapolis | 6,386 | .... | 1,328 |
| Evans. & T. Haute.. | 31,482 | 6,432 | .... |
| Flint & P. Marq..... | 71,782 | 8,787 | .... |
| Fla. Cent. & Penin.. | 104,208 | 41,730 | .... |
| Fort Worth & Rio G. | 8,555 | 1,982 | .... |
| Georgia | 29,666 | .... | 1,501 |
| Georgia & Alabama.. | 26,139 | 2,835 | .... |
| Grand Rapids & Ind. | 44,407 | 1,980 | .... |
| Gtn., Rich. & Ft. W. | 10,155 | 18 | .... |
| Traverse City ..... | 844 | 70 | .... |
| Musk., G. R. & Ind. | 3,312 | 945 | .... |
| Grand Trunk— | | | |
| Chi. Gr. Tk. D.. | | | |
| Gd. H. & M.... | 586,132 | 3,460 | .... |
| Int. & Gt. Northern.. | 70,003 | 5,389 | .... |
| Iowa Central ..... | 55,387 | 9,495 | .... |
| Kanawha & Michigan. | 17,016 | 3,652 | .... |
| K. City, Ft. S. & M. | 96,840 | .... | 2,086 |
| K. City, Mem. & B. | 43,465 | 11,538 | .... |
| Kan. City & Omaha.. | 6,722 | 71 | .... |
| K. City, Pitts. & G. | 81,636 | 27,229 | .... |
| Kan. City Sub. Belt.. | 13,477 | .... | 639 |
| Lake Erie & Western. | 35,144 | .... | 3,914 |
| Louis., Hen. & St. L. | 15,478 | 3,901 | .... |
| Louisville & Nashv'e. | 559,360 | .... | 3,741 |
| Mexican Central..... | 396,475 | 40,667 | .... |
| Mexican National.... | 145,451 | .... | 3,955 |
| Minn. & St. Louis... | 49,181 | .... | 1,884 |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 101,611 | 12,290 | .... |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas.. | 280,376 | 49,249 | .... |
| Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt. | 777,000 | 104,000 | .... |
| Central Branch .... | 50,000 | 20,000 | .... |
| N. Y., Ont. & West.. | 96,916 | 91 | .... |
| Norfolk & Western.. | 201,615 | .... | 10,799 |
| Northern Pacific .... | 602,139 | 130,690 | .... |
| Ohio River ..... | 21,929 | 1,719 | .... |
| Oregon R. R. & Nav.. | 147,998 | 51,049 | .... |
| Peoria, Dec. & Evans. | 25,443 | .... | 6,878 |
| Pittsburg & Western. | 104,688 | 24,991 | .... |
| Rio Grande Southern. | 13,232 | 2,251 | .... |
| Rio Grande Western.. | 116,000 | 42,500 | .... |
| St. Jo. & Gr. Island.. | 29,090 | 3,000 | .... |
| St. Louis & San Fran. | 181,672 | 7,275 | .... |
| St. Louis S. W..... | 129,885 | 26,040 | .... |
| Sherman, Shreve. & S. | 6,374 | .... | 2,827 |
| Southern Railway.... | 533,309 | 66,161 | .... |
| Memphis Division .. | 42,511 | 3,275 | .... |
| Texas & Pacific..... | 170,364 | 15,703 | .... |
| Toledo & Ohio Cent. | 50,240 | 9,000 | .... |
| Tol., Peoria & West. | 23,160 | 808 | .... |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. | 54,973 | 312 | .... |
| Wabash ..... | 371,401 | 61,614 | .... |
| West. N. Y. & Penn. | 63,200 | .... | 3,709 |
| Wheel. & Lake Erie. | 34,474 | 10,192 | .... |
| Wisconsin Central... | 124,831 | 25,763 | .... |
| Total (78 roads).. | $10,545,567 | $1,266,576 | $51,131 |
| Net inc'e (13.03 p. c.). | .... | 1,215,445 | .... |

**GRANGER GROUP STRONG.**

The Granger stocks all showed new strength yesterday. Thoman's crop estimate of 775,000,000 bushels was, of course, a bull argument on the stocks, and the Street seemed to anticipate an even more favorable showing by the Government's monthly crop report. The short interest in the Granger stocks was also partly responsible for their strength.

Burlington was the strongest of the group and the most active. It sold up and closed at 107½, with a gain of nearly 2½ points. Boston houses and local commission brokers, as well as many room traders, were buyers of the stock. There were statements that the refunding scheme is soon to be announced, and also rumors that Burlington, at the next meeting of the Directors, is to be made a 6 per cent. stock. These rumors, however, came probably because some explanation of the stock's strength was in demand. Rock Island got up to 107½, near which price it closed with a gain of over 1 point. There was inside buying of the stock, and, as in all the Grangers, considerable short covering. St. Paul also made a gain of over 1 point, getting up to 101¼.

**TOBACCO TRUST ERRATIC.**

Tobacco Trust was most erratic yesterday. It sold down to 111½ early in the day, and then up to 114½ in the last hour. Its last sale was made at 113¼, just where it closed on Thursday. The buying of the stock came partly from brokers who are credited with acting for Tobacco Trust insiders, but more largely from traders who sold the stock short on the advance yesterday.

**YELLOW FEVER BEARS.**

Stories regarding the appearance of yellow fever in some parts of the South yesterday gave the traders grounds for attacking Southern Railway preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, and other Southern railroad stocks. Of all of these, however, there was good buying on the decline, and there were no indications of liquidation because of a yellow fever scare.

**WALL STREET TALK.**

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Government monthly cotton crop report showing general average condition of cotton on June 1 to be 89, against 83.5 per cent. on June 1 last year.

Increase of $42,500 in Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for the fourth week in May, making an increase of $84,400 for the month.

Denial by Atchison officials of report that trackage had been leased between Pueblo and Denver, and that its own track would be abandoned.

Increase of $307,400 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of $3,800,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $167,000 additional Texas and Pacific first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $8,000,000 Southern Railway, Memphis Division, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1996, and $12,000,000 Adams Express Company collateral trust 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1948.

**DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.**

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The Nation has been thrilled during the past week by the heroic action of Hobson and his associates, and the certainty that the Spanish Atlantic fleet is imprisoned and powerless to do harm has helped to make the tone of markets more confident. Every step of progress during the week which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money. All industries have felt the uplifting influence.

"The exports of merchandise from New York during the past week have exceeded those for the corresponding week last year by 40 per cent. This means another heavy excess of exports over imports, as the imports have fallen 28 per cent. below those of last year, and the balance would be about $40,000,000 for the month if the returns should continue to show a like difference. Men have been buying and selling stocks with some blindness, though the course of events has all the time warranted a higher market. Other countries have yet to pay in some way an enormous balance to the United States on merchandise transactions, and it will save speculators much trouble and loss to keep the fact in mind. Gold has stopped coming this way, because American bankers can better afford to make loans abroad, but the balance yet to be liquidated has not been diminished in the least thereby, the accumulation of gold has less effect as yet than it will have.

"Iron and steel production has declined because several establishments have stopped for repairs. Yet the weekly output June 1, 225,398 tons, against 234,163 May 1, with the unsold stocks, which decreased 18,142 tons during the month, indicate a consumption weekly of 233,876 tons, against 228,258 in April, so that the ablest iron journals are in error in saying that the apparent consumption does not keep pace with the production of 1,000,000 tons monthly. Eastern markets are much more embarassed, as before, while the Western are crowded beyond all precedent. The new demands for structural work in that quarter are remarkably large, and also for bars and wagons and car materials growing out of the abundant crop yield at the West, and large prospects for the coming crop, while the Eastern manufacturers are left somewhat short. But prices are not changing in either section, and the prospect for the manufacture is as satisfactory as could be expected, with great prospects at the West.

"The woolen manufacturers are buying no wool, and the sales at the three chief markets during the past week were only 2,540,300 pounds, against 4,878,750, in 1892. The manufacturing works are running steadily, without inquiry for more wool, as if they had on hand material for a year to come. It is the plain truth that dealers here and at the West have greatly underestimated the stock of wool held by the mills. But the demand for goods proves somewhat better in many directions than was expected, and the Government requirements have compelled some manufacturers to buy somewhat largely grades of wool which they have not expected to require. The auction sale of carpets, resulting in prices said to average 50 per cent. below the list quotations, does not encourage buying, and in carpet wools the market is decidedly tame.

"In cotton goods there is a stronger tone throughout, with print cloths sustained at the recent advance, but the coming crop is watched with anxiety. It is still somewhat doubtful whether the demand for goods during the past two months has been materially checked by the expectation that the price of cotton and consequently the price of goods would decline, and if so a marked advance in prices and increase in demand may be expected. The boot and shoe manufacture is actually shipping more products than in any previous year, and more in the last three weeks than in any year except 1895 and 1894, though disputes about prices continue, and for the time retard shipments. The holders of leather are trying to get higher prices, and prices of hides have materially advanced, but with much fear of reaction."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Accompanying reports of a seasonable quieting down of the Spring demand for, and movement of, merchandise come proofs that the Spring business of the year of 1898, with a few notable exceptions, has largely met expectations. Particularly confirming this latter view of the case are the heavy totals of bank clearings, large railway earnings, heavy exports, a total of failures well down to the normal and exceptional steadiness in prices following the notable advances registered some time ago. Weak or lower prices for a number of cereals during the past week in the face of a heavy export business point to the very good crop prospects for wheat and other grains, influencing holders toward parting with their stocks. While there is an indisposition upon the part of the trade to accept the maximum estimates of wheat yields, some ranging as high as 775,000,000 bushels, the consensus of opinion leans to a phenomenally large yield of this cereal, and while the corn and oat crops are reported rather backward, the tendency is to look for sufficient yields of these lower-priced cereals.

"Features of the price situation this week are the steadiness of nearly all classes of groceries, of raw cotton and print cloths, and of hides, leather, and lumber, while decreases are reported in the cereals, lard, pork, copper, and steel rails.

"Business failures this week number 221, an increase over last week of 43, but comparing with a total in this week last year of 256, in 1896 of 234, in 1895 of 232, and in 1894 of 227. Bank clearings in the United States this week aggregate $1,324,766,412, 14.5 per cent. larger than last week, which included a holiday; 32 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 42 per cent. larger than in 1896, 58 per cent. larger than in 1894, and even 35 per cent. larger than in this week of 1890, a year of very large business.

"Activity at the West, aside from reordering of seasonable goods, is in the placing of orders for Fall wear. At Chicago a good business in this direction is being done in woolen dress goods and prints, with clothing sales of an average. Less is doing in leather, but prices are firm, hides being held above a parity with the finished product. Kansas City reports the cattle trade as good and profitable to feeders, with the wheat crop tributary to that section in nearly perfect condition. Harvesting is reported active in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. At St. Louis Fall orders are of an encouraging volume, and better weather has induced a larger movement in Summer goods. The demand for lumber for wagon-making is in excess of the supply, and pine and hardwood are higher. A good business is doing in raw wool at the West, but orders from the East are light. Louisville reports crops good, the whisky situation improving, and tobacco active. A satisfactory business is doing at the Northwest, where the crop situation continues flattering.

"Rather better reports come from the South than for some time past, and an improved business is reported at Atlanta, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Savannah, and Memphis. New Orleans reports the outlook for Fall trade good, and that rains have benefited the crops. A good retail trade is reported at the East, but wholesale distribution, particularly in dry goods and kindred lines this Spring, has not met sanguine expectations. The crop situation in Washington and Oregon continues excellent. The hop crop in Oregon will be short, but the quality will be better. Holders of wool refuse to sell, preferring to carry supplies.

"Steady and large gains in gross railway earnings so far this year foreshadow very satisfactory earnings for a period usually regarded as a 'lean' time in transportation matters. The total earnings of 112 roads for the month of May aggregate $44,504,000, an aggregate larger than that of April, and 13.7 larger than that in May a year ago, emphasizing the effect of the heavy grain business done by Western railroads as a result of the failure in the wheat. The Pacific roads, the Grangers, and the Central-Western lines made relatively the best showings; but the quieting down of the Klondike boom is reflected in the smaller percentage of increase on the first named, which still lead in percentage of gain, however. The total earnings of 113 companies for five months ending with May aggregate $215,542,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent. over May a year ago, and following progressive gains in corresponding periods of previous years.

"Cereal exports are slightly smaller than last week, but are still far above the totals in the corresponding weeks of previous years. Wheat exports this week aggregate 4,730,982 bushels, against 5,248,000 bushels last week, 1,890,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,922,000 bushels in 1896, and 1,781,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week are 4,774,303 bushels, against 6,605,000 bushels last week, 2,398,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,686,000 bushels in 1896, and 655,000 bushels in 1895."

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue..... | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.... | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.... | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s..... | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d..... | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad..... | 213 | 215 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s..... | 85 | 87 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued.. | 19 | 20 |
| Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued. | 49 | 51 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.. | 103 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s..... | 107 | 109 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock..... | 82 | 84 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con..... | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River..... | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.... | 110 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock..... | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s..... | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad..... | 300 | 325 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.... | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st. | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. | 90 | 93 |
| Kings County Elevated..... | 1 | 2 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)... | 99 | 101 |
| New Orleans Traction common..... | 1½ | 2½ |
| New Orleans Traction pf..... | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad..... | 192 | 194 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st..... | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s..... | 110 | 112 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock..... | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry). | 111¼ | 114 |
| Union Railway stock..... | 175 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction..... | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf..... | 92 | 94 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock..... | 89 | 91 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s..... | 107 | 109 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s..... | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s..... | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock..... | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry..... | 44 | 47 |
| Union Ferry bonds..... | 100 | 102 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock..... | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s..... | 88 | 91 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock..... | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds..... | 106 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s .... | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock..... | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock.. | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s..... | 70 | 74 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock..... | 53 | 55 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds..... | 70 | 72 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common..... | 30 | 30½ |
| Amsterdam preferred..... | 72 | 72½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock..... | 25 | 26 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest.. | 93½ | 94½ |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed..... | 104 | 105 |
| Columbus Gas..... | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J..... | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J..... | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.. | 100 | 103¾ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock..... | 70 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York..... | 345 | 350 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock..... | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st..... | 112 | 114 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con..... | 103 | 106 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock..... | 36 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st..... | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on).. | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.)..... | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s..... | 85 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock..... | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds..... | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York..... | 139 | 141 |
| Standard Gas, New York, preferred. | 158 | 160 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st..... | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock..... | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds..... | 87½ | 88½ |
| Western Gas Company bonds..... | 100½ | 101½ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note ..... | 39 | 42 |
| American Typefounders' ..... | 39 | 42 |
| Barney & Smith common ..... | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock..... | 74 | 76 |
| Glucose common ..... | 48 | 48½ |
| Glucose pf., ex div ..... | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin ..... | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin ..... | 6 | 9 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf..... | 33 | 38 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds ..... | 84 | 90 |
| International Paper common..... | 29½ | 30½ |
| International Paper pf ..... | 92½ | 94 |
| Lorillard Company pf..... | 112 | 113½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car ..... | 5 | 7 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds.. | 84 | 89 |
| National Biscuit common..... | 28 | 30 |
| National Biscuit pf..... | 91 | 92½ |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new..... | 11½ | 12½ |
| Pennsylvania Coal ..... | 354 | 356 |
| Pratt & Whitney ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf..... | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend.... | 442 | 444 |
| Trenton Potteries ..... | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf..... | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter ..... | 8 | 9 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf..... | 88 | 91 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf..... | 82

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 10, 1898.**

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 102 | 10 | Adams Express | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| 20½ | 21¼ | 200 | American Cotton Oil | 20½ | 21 | 20½ | 21 | +½ |
| 74 | 75 | 170 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | +¼ |
| 27¼ | 28 | 100 | Am. Malting Co | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | +⅝ |
| 77½ | 79 | 120 | Am. Malting Co. pf | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | +⅝ |
| 15 | 15½ | 8,277 | American Spirits Mfg | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 38¼ | 38½ | 1,871 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 38 | 38¼ | 37½ | 38¼ | +¼ |
| 141 | 141½ | 100,590 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 136¼ | 141¾ | 135¾ | 141¾ | +4 |
| 114½ | 116 | 104 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¼ | 114¾ | +⅛ |
| 113⅜ | 113¾ | 68,165 | American Tobacco | 113¼ | 114¼ | 111¾ | 113⅝ | +½ |
| 118 | 119½ | 10 | American Tobacco pf | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | |
| 37½ | 37¾ | 16 | Ann Arbor pf | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ | |
| 13⅞ | 14 | 5,800 | At., T. & S. F | 13¾ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 34½ | 29,182 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 32⅜ | 34¼ | 32⅜ | 34⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 19¼ | 19⅜ | 830 | Baltimore & Ohio | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | +⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 3¾ | 18,702 | Bay State Gas | 3¼ | 4 | 3½ | 3⅞ | +⅜ |
| 53½ | 53¾ | 89,834 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 50 | 53¾ | 49¼ | 53¾ | +3⅜ |
| 123½ | 123 | 642 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 123½ | 124 | 123¼ | 124 | +1½ |
| 12¼ | 13 | 560 | Brunswick City | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 65½ | 66¾ | 100 | Buff., Roch. & P. pf | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | |
| 52¼ | 52¾ | 150 | Canada Southern | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | +½ |
| 23 | 23⅛ | 4,500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23 | −⅛ |
| 158 | | 5 | Chicago & Alton | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | |
| 107¼ | 107¼ | 60,540 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 104⅝ | 107⅛ | 104⅝ | 107⅛ | +2⅜ |
| 64 | 64½ | 1,800 | Chicago & Eastern Ill. | 63¾ | 64½ | 63½ | 64¼ | +¾ |
| 108¾ | 100½ | 500 | Chicago & East. Ill. pf. | 108 | 109 | 108 | 109 | +¾ |
| 14½ | 14⅝ | 3,275 | Chicago Great West. | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | |
| 32¾ | 34 | 100 | Chi. Gr. West. pf. A. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | −½ |
| 9½ | 10 | 25 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 30 | 32 | 125 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | −⅛ |
| 101¼ | 101⅜ | 34,165 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 99⅝ | 101½ | 99⅝ | 101¼ | +1¼ |
| 149 | 150 | 180 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 149½ | 149¾ | 149¼ | 149¾ | +½ |
| 126¾ | 123¾ | 3,025 | Chicago & Northw | 125½ | 127 | 125¼ | 126⅞ | +⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 107½ | 15,661 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 106 | 107½ | 105¾ | 107⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 8 | 9 | 5 | Chi. Term. Trans. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 29 | 30¼ | 100 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 29½ | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | −⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 39¾ | 1,760 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | +⅛ |
| 86½ | 88 | 265 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 84½ | 85 | 84½ | 85 | +2 |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 1,500 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel | 14¾ | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 15¼ | +½ |
| ⅝ | 1 | 200 | Col. Coal & Iron Dev | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | +⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 6½ | 100 | Col. & H. C. all in. pd. | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | +⅛ |
| 204 | 205 | 3,075 | Consolidated Gas | 204 | 205¼ | 203¼ | 204½ | +1 |
| 87½ | 91 | 69 | Consolidated Ice pf | 91¼ | 91¼ | 90¾ | 90⅝ | |
| 110 | 111 | 200 | Del. & Hudson | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | −1¼ |
| 51¼ | 51¾ | 2,330 | Denver & R. G. pf | 51 | 51½ | 50⅝ | 51½ | +1¼ |
| 19¼ | 19⅝ | 6,350 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 17½ | 20 | 17⅜ | 19¼ | +2¼ |
| | | 800 | Detroit Gas | 59½ | 60 | 59½ | 60 | +¾ |
| | | 1,000 | Eastern Elevator | 62 | 64 | 62 | 64 | −1 |
| 13¾ | 14¼ | 110 | Erie | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | −¼ |
| 37 | 37¼ | 1,625 | Erie 1st pf | 36¾ | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37 | |
| 25 | 27 | 100 | Evans. & T. H. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 39¼ | 39¼ | 6,290 | General Electric | 38¾ | 39⅜ | 38¼ | 39¼ | +⅛ |
| 177¼ | 180 | 240 | Great Northern pf | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | +2 |
| 22½ | 23 | 560 | Hawaiian Sugar | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | +⅛ |
| 105 | 105¼ | 975 | Illinois Central | 105 | 105¼ | 104¾ | 105 | −⅛ |
| 57 | 57¼ | 200 | Illinois Steel Co | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +1 |
| 9½ | 9¾ | 200 | Iowa Central | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 34½ | 34¾ | 300 | Iowa Central pf | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | +2 |
| 17¼ | 17⅜ | 1,100 | K., C., Ft. S. & Gulf | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅜ | +⅛ |
| 4¼ | 4¾ | 308 | Keokuk & D. M | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 50½ | 51 | 1,025 | Laclede Gas | 50 | 50⅞ | 50 | 50⅝ | +⅛ |
| 91 | 92¼ | 420 | Laclede Gas pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ | +1¼ |
| 16¼ | 16½ | 100 | Lake Erie & West | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | +⅛ |
| 191 | 191 | 100 | Lake Shore ctfs | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | −2 |
| 50½ | 52 | 20 | Long Island | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 54½ | 54¼ | 25,710 | Louisville & Nashville | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 53½ | 54⅛ | −1⅛ |
| 105⅞ | 105½ | 3,855 | Manhattan Con | 104¼ | 105⅜ | 104⅛ | 105¼ | +⅝ |
| 51 | 55 | 20 | Maryland Coal pf | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 160¼ | 160⅞ | 2,360 | Metropolitan St. Ry | 150½ | 161 | 159½ | 161 | +½ |
| 103 | 103¼ | 399 | Michigan Central | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 | |
| 29 | 29½ | 200 | Minn. & St. Louis | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 62 | 63 | 100 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | +½ |
| 74½ | 75 | 400 | Minnesota Iron | 73½ | 75 | 73½ | 74¾ | +1¼ |
| 11¼ | 11⅝ | 150 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 11½ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | −⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 35 | 3,560 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 35 | +⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 36¼ | 7,596 | Missouri Pacific | 35½ | 36¼ | 35¼ | 36¼ | +⅛ |
| 171 | 173 | 100 | Morris & Essex | 170¼ | 172¾ | 170¼ | 172¾ | +1¾ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 343 | National Lead Co | 35¼ | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ | +¼ |
| 106 | 107 | 56 | National Lead Co. pf | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107 | 107⅝ | +¼ |
| 7¾ | 8¼ | 100 | New Central Coal | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 96½ | 96¾ | 275 | New Jersey Central | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ | +¼ |
| 36¾ | 37½ | 297 | New York Air Brake | 37 | 38 | 37 | 38 | +⅛ |
| 116⅜ | 116¾ | 3,250 | New York Central | 116¼ | 116¾ | 116 | 116⅜ | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 70 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 16 | 112 | Norfolk & Western | 15¼ | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15½ | |
| 52⅝ | 52¾ | 8,385 | Norfolk & West. pf | 52½ | 53 | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | +⅝ |
| 6¾ | 6⅞ | 400 | North American | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 4,735 | Northern Pacific | 30 | 30 | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | +⅛ |
| 69⅜ | 69⅞ | 10,790 | Northern Pacific pf | 69¾ | 70¼ | 69⅜ | 69¾ | +⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 16 | 700 | Ontario & West | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | +⅛ |
| 30 | 31 | 200 | Ore. Imp., all in. pd | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | +⅛ |
| 52 | 53 | 500 | Oregon R. & Nav | 52 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | +⅛ |
| 29¼ | 29¾ | 1,190 | Pacific Mail | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29 | 29½ | |
| 115⅜ | 116 | 422 | Pennsylvania R. R | 115¾ | 116 | 115¾ | 116 | +¼ |
| 4 | 6 | 60 | Peo. & Eastern | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4½ | |
| 103¼ | 103⅝ | 35,284 | People's Gas, Chicago | 103 | 103⅞ | 102⅜ | 103⅜ | +⅝ |
| 45 | 45½ | 200 | P., C., C. & St. L | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | −¼ |
| 187½ | 188 | 300 | Pull. Pal. Car Co | 186½ | 187½ | 186½ | 187¼ | +¼ |
| 5 | 8 | 200 | Quicksilver pf | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 20¼ | 20⅜ | 2,810 | Reading | 19⅞ | 20⅜ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | +½ |
| 48 | 48⅛ | 3,280 | Reading 1st pf | 47¼ | 48⅛ | 47¼ | 48⅛ | +⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 1,100 | Reading 2d pf | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | +⅝ |
| 25¾ | 27 | 100 | Rio Grande Western | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | −½ |
| 66½ | 70 | 500 | Rio Grande West. pf | 65 | 67 | 65 | 67 | +2 |
| 8 | 8¼ | 800 | St. J. & G. I | 8 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 62¾ | 62¾ | 343 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +½ |
| 22¾ | 23 | 1,100 | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf | 22½ | 22¾ | 20½ | 22¾ | +1¼ |
| 7⅞ | 8 | 100 | St. L. & San Fran | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 64¾ | 64½ | 275 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 610 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | +⅝ |
| 5⅛ | 5½ | 125 | St. Louis Southw | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 11¼ | 11½ | 700 | St. L. & Southw. pf | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | −⅛ |
| 142 | 147 | 30 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | |
| 77⅜ | 77⅞ | 1,300 | St. Paul & Omaha | 77 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | +¼ |
| 149 | 152 | 150 | St. Paul & Omaha pf | 151 | 151⅝ | 151 | 151 | +1 |
| 17 | 18 | 410 | Southern Pacific | 16⅜ | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 17¼ | +½ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 765 | Southern Railway | 9 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | +⅛ |
| 31 | 31⅛ | 9,967 | Southern Railway pf | 31½ | 31¾ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | −⅜ |
| 25½ | 25¾ | 3,130 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 25¾ | 25¾ | 24 | 25½ | |
| 11¾ | 12 | 2,850 | Texas Pacific | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | −⅛ |
| 175 | 180 | 200 | Third Avenue | 177 | 177 | 176 | 176 | −1 |
| 24⅝ | 24¾ | 1,616 | Union Pacific | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 61½ | 61¾ | 24,172 | Union Pacific pf | 61 | 61¾ | 60¼ | 61¾ | +½ |
| 7⅝ | 7¾ | 1,000 | U. P., D. & G. r. t | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 700 | United States Leather | 7½ | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | −⅛ |
| 66⅛ | 66½ | 4,415 | U. S. Leather pf | 66 | 66¾ | 66 | 66 | |
| 20 | 20½ | 175 | United States Rubber | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | +¼ |
| 7⅜ | 7¾ | 145 | U. S. Rubber pf | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | +⅛ |
| 19¾ | 19⅞ | 1,630 | Wabash pf | 19¼ | 19⅞ | 19 | 19⅞ | +⅝ |
| 92½ | 93 | 700 | West Chicago Street | 92⅞ | 93 | 92⅞ | 93 | |
| 92¼ | 92¼ | 1,660 | Western Union Tel | 91⅝ | 92¼ | 91½ | 92¼ | +⅝ |
| 1⅞ | 2 | 685 | W. & L. E., $1 as. pd. | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 12 | 615 | Wheeling & L. E. pf | 11½ | 12 | 11½ | 12 | +⅝ |
| Sales | | 675,793 | | | | | | |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95 | |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 107½ | 108½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 109½ | 111½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 121¼ | 122½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 121½ | 122½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 110¾ | 111½ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 110¾ | 111½ |
| Currency 6s, 1899-1901 | .. | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899-1900 | .. | .. |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 114 | .. |
| Alb. & Sus | 180 | .. |
| American Coal | 115 | 140 |
| Am. Dist. Tel | 22⅞ | 23 |
| Am. Express | 125 | 128 |
| Am. T. & C | 92½ | 93½ |
| Ann Arbor | 11¼ | 11½ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 6⅞ | 7¼ |
| Boston A. L. pf | 102 | 106 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | 28 | 30 |
| Canadian Pacific | 85 | 85¾ |
| Central Pacific | 14 | 15 |
| Chi. & Alton pf | 172 | .. |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 23⅝ | 25 |
| Chi. Gt. W. deb | 74 | .. |
| Chi. & N. W. pf | 170 | .. |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 45 | 49 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 109 | .. |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1¼ | 2½ |
| Col. Fuel & I | 21½ | 23 |
| Colorado Midland | 6 | 7 |
| Col. Midland pf | 16¼ | 19 |
| Col. H. V. & T | 5½ | 6 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 21½ | 24½ |

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| Com. Cable | 160 | 180 |
| Consol. Coal | 40 | 45 |
| Consol. Ice | 36¼ | 37½ |
| Del., L. & W | 154 | 155 |
| Den. & R. G | 12¾ | 14 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 85 | .. |
| Dul., S. S. & A. pf. | 2½ | 4 |
| Du., S. S. & A. pf. | 6 | 7½ |
| Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. | 125 | 130 |
| E. E. I. of B'klyn. | 106 | 110 |
| Eighth Avenue | 325 | 335 |
| Erie 2d pf | 18 | 19¼ |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | 48 | 53 |
| Green Bay & W. | 30 | 40 |
| Homestake | 48 | .. |
| Ill. Cent. l. l., ex d | 90 | 100 |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | .. | 30 |
| Joliet & Chicago | 160 | .. |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 5¼ | 6½ |
| K. & D. M. pf | 16½ | 18 |
| Keokuk & W'st | 30 | 35 |
| Kingston & Pem. | 4 | 10 |
| L. E. & W. pf | 73 | 73½ |
| Lake Shore | .. | 189½ |
| Manhattan Beach | 3 | 5 |
| Mexican Central | 4¾ | 5⅜ |
| Mex. Nat. certfs | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| M. & St. L. 1st pf | 90½ | 92 |
| Minn., St. P. & S. St. M. | 6 | .. |
| Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf | 16 | .. |
| Mobile & Ohio | 27 | 28 |
| Nat. Lin. Oil | 19 | 20 |

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| National Starch | 6½ | 7½ |
| Nat. St. 1st pf | 60 | 80 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf | 18 | 25 |
| N. Y. & N. H | 190 | 191 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf | 65 | 75 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 34 | 35 |
| Norfolk So | 60 | 66 |
| Ohio Southern | .. | 5 |
| Ont. Mining | 4 | 6 |
| Ore. R. & N. pf | 73¼ | 74 |
| Oregon S. L | 30 | 32 |
| Penn. Coal | 330 | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev | 1½ | 1¾ |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 65¼ | 66 |
| Pt. Ft. W. & C | 168 | .. |
| Pitts. & West. pf | 4 | 6 |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 2½ |
| Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| Rome., W. & O | 121½ | 122 |
| St. P. & Duluth | 18 | 24 |
| St. P. & Dul. pf | 78 | 84 |
| Sil. bullion certfs | 57¾ | 58½ |
| Sixth Avenue | 200 | 216 |
| Standard R. & T. | 5½ | 6½ |
| Tol. & C. pf | .. | 25 |
| Tol. & O. Cv pf | .. | 45 |
| U. S. Express | 40 | 44 |
| Wabash | 7¼ | 7⅝ |
| Wells-F. Express | 118 | 121 |
| Wis. Central | 2 | 3 |
| Wis. Central pf | 3 | 8 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55,660 | Am. Sugar Refs. | 136¾ | 141¼ | 135¾ | 141 |
| 650 | Am. Sp. Mfg | 15¾ | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 4,040 | Am. Tobacco | 113¾ | 114¾ | 112 | 114 |
| 10,430 | Brook. R. T. | 49⅝ | 53 | 49⅝ | 53 |
| 3,700 | Bay State Gas | 3½ | 4¼ | 3⅜ | 4 |
| 100 | Balt. & Ohio | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 30,050 | Chi., Bur. & Qy | 104¾ | 107¾ | 104¾ | 107¾ |
| 19,460 | Chi., M. & St. P. | 99⅝ | 101½ | 99⅝ | 101⅜ |
| 4,460 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 106⅛ | 107⅝ | 106⅝ | 107⅜ |
| 80 | Ches. & Ohio | 22⅞ | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 520 | General Electric | 38½ | 39¼ | 38¼ | 39¼ |
| 5,850 | Louis. & Nash | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 53⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 1,740 | Manhattan | 104¼ | 105¼ | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| 1,330 | Mo. Pacific | 35¼ | 36⅝ | 35 | 36¼ |
| 110 | N. Y. Central | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅛ | 116⅜ |
| 600 | Nor. Pacific | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29⅞ |
| 1,080 | Nor. Pac. pf | 69⅝ | 70⅛ | 69⅝ | 70 |
| 3,880 | People's Gas | 102⅝ | 104¾ | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| 480 | Reading | 20 | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 20⅜ |
| 160 | Reading 1st pf | 47¼ | 48 | 47¼ | 48 |
| 80 | Southern pf | 30⅝ | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 31¼ |
| 570 | Tenn. C. & I | 25 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| 100 | Texas Pacific | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 160 | Union Pacific | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 1,220 | Union Pac. pf | 60⅜ | 61⅜ | 60⅝ | 61¼ |
| 30 | Wabash pf | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 80 | Western Union | 91⅝ | 92 | 91⅝ | 92 |
| 146,520 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $17,000 | A., T. & S. F. adj. | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 500 | C. of G. 1st pf., inc. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 6,000 | Mo., K. & T. 2d | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 2,000 | Rio G. W. 4s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2,000 | St. L. S. W. 1st | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 3,000 | Texas Pac. 1st | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 35,000 | Texas Pac. 2d | 36⅝ | 37 | 36⅝ | 37 |
| 20,000 | U. P., D. & G. 1st | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 2,000 | Wabash 1st | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5,000 | Wabash 2d | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| $92,000 | | | | | |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $190,842,693 |
| Gold reserve | 166,847,392 |
| Net silver | 7,886,110 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 29,566,524 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 1,709,401 |
| Total receipts this day | 942,437 |
| Total receipts this month | 10,289,899 |
| Total receipts this year | 331,291,067 |
| Total expenditures this day | 2,279,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 18,124,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 413,647,106 |
| Deposits in National banks | 28,798,527 |
| National bank notes received to-day for redemption | 316,160 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 508,056 |
| Customs | 417,365 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,013 |

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

LAWRENCE & SIMONDS.—Archie L. Lawrence and Edward M. Simonds, composing the firm of Lawrence & Simons, stock brokers, at 20 Broad Street, filed an assignment yesterday to Lorenz Zeller, without preference. The deed was dated May 31, but was not put on record until yesterday. The firm began business about March 1, and the Sheriff put a keeper in their place of business about ten days ago on an attachment for $733 for salary of an employe. The assignors reside at Bayonne, N. J.

ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received three executions from Brooklyn against the Atlantic Construction Company, water works contractor, at 128 Water Street, aggregating $1,276, in favor of Edward E. Britton, for money loaned to the company. The sheriff went to 128 Water Street to make a levy, but it was said that the property there did not belong to the company. The company was organized a year ago with W. F. Inman as President and E. C. Lookwood Vice President.

ONGLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Judge Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Charles Donohue receiver of the property in this State of the Ongley Electric Company, which formerly had an office at 1 Broadway, and a factory in Jersey City, on the application of George J. Schoeffel, a judgment creditor, for $8,901. John S. Mahon was appointed receiver in New Jersey on Jan. 8, 1895. Mr. Schoeffel has learned that the company has assets in this city consisting of notes aggregating $37,500 against which there is a claim for $18,773. The receiver was appointed here to collect the notes and apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of the claims.

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.—Judge Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed David J. Lees and Daniel J. Early receivers of the assets of Herman Finkelstein, dealer in fancy goods, toys, &c., at 22 and 24 East Fourteenth Street and 102 Canal Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who brought a creditors' action to set aside the assignment made by Mr. Finkelstein on Dec. 28 last. Mr. Early is the assignee, and the schedules showed liabilities, $72,166, and actual assets, $52,279. The following creditors joined in the action to set aside the assignment: Kastor & Brothers, B. Illfelder & Co., Straus, Sachs & Co., Hartley & Graham, Harry R. Farjeon, and Max Feist. The assignment has not yet been set aside, but it is expected that it will be, as the receivers were appointed to hold the property in anticipation of such action. An injunction has also been granted restraining Mr. Finkelstein and the assignee from disposing of any of the assets.

### Lawson Lynam & Co. to Liquidate.

Lawson, Lynam & Co., importers of laces, veilings, &c., at 466 Broadway, have concluded to liquidate and retire from business, which is no longer profitable on account of the depression in that line of business for several years past. The liabilities of the firm are not definitely known, as all the merchandise liabilities are in Europe, where their purchases were made. The business was established many years ago by Lawson Brothers, at Nottingham, England. They established a branch in this city in 1888 and were shortly after succeeded by Lawson, Lynam & Co. On Jan. 1, 1893, they claimed a capital of $185,000, but since then it has been materially reduced, and on April last was placed at $75,000.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDERSON, Henry D.—Continental Filter Company | $123 |
| AESCHLIMANN, Charles, and Vincent Pellarin—N. Hutkoff, costs | 115 |
| ACIERNO, Michele—G. W. Smith and others | 128 |
| ALTMAN, Benjamin—O. C. B. Jacobs | 1,762 |
| BROWN, Daniel—H. Bessey | 107 |
| BROWNSTEIN, Rachel, and Joseph H. Silver—A. Kahn | 283 |
| BRODY, Jacob—L. Chufetz and another | 180 |
| BECHDOL, Frank—The Hannis Distilling Company | 401 |
| BUTLER, Frank—J. Bolles, costs | 90 |
| CAPPADONIA, Filippo—P. Larini | 83 |
| COYLE, Ellen M. A.—W. D. Ward | 47 |
| COYLE, Ellen M. A.—J. F. Ward | 48 |
| CHILD, Frank W.—G. W. Dickinson, executor | 631 |
| DEVEREUX, William—M. Rosario | 25 |
| DAVIS, Lewis K.—Twelfth Ward Bank of New York | 130 |
| DONOHUE, Elizabeth—A. G. Hupfel | 272 |
| DWYER, Edward D.—M. A. Soule | 138 |
| DANIELS, Eward J.—A. A. Solomon, costs | 79 |
| EHRENBERG, Sidney P.—L. Hessberg | 156 |
| EMERICH, Joseph—F. E. Camp and another, executors | 62 |
| FRANK, Benjamin C.—C. Donovan | 202 |
| FRANK, Maurice H.—A. Kalbfell | 90 |
| FRIEDLINE, Louisa—M. J. Loughran | 165 |
| FLAHERTY, Robert—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, costs | 48 |
| FICKEN, John M. and George H.—M. Schultz and others | 514 |
| GRASSO, Vincenzo—E. Kahn and another | 91 |
| GRASSO, Vincenzo—E. Kahn and another | 91 |
| GRUNHUT, Ray G.—H. Ochsenhirt | 224 |
| GUMPERT, George W.—M. Herman and another | 332 |
| GARMAN, Frederick H.—J. S. Comfort | 582 |
| GRAHAM, Mary E.—F. Reynolds, costs | 160 |
| GLASSBERG, Max, and Abraham W. Haar—H. Weiller | 222 |
| GUMPERT, George W.—F. Dreyfus | 186 |
| HARTOG, Albert—E. L. Corning | 1,630 |
| HICKEY, John J.—H. Weiller | 295 |
| HOFFMAN, Hyman—F. E. Vandervoer | 91 |
| HEYMAN, John, and Henry S. Meyer—The Washington Life Insurance Company, deficiency | 15,510 |
| HOYT, Henry, and Michael Glennon, executors—Edward Brennan | 3,200 |
| JENNINGS, Michael A.—Louis C. Schiep | 490 |
| JACOBS, Henry R.—John B. McElpatrick and another | 915 |
| JOHNSON, Amund—James Murray and another | 583 |
| KAPLAN, Hyman, and Meyer J Wallach—S. M. Milliken and others | 200 |
| KOUDER, George E.—L. G. Quinlan | 81 |
| LOUGHLIN, Thomas J.—Ruppert | 176 |
| LOSS, Francis H.—T. Carr | 244 |
| LANE, Payson, S.—Masons' Supplies Company | 104 |
| LEONARD, Frank H.—Equitable General Providing Company | 86 |
| LAWRENCE, Ida G.—F. N. Fletcher and others | 62 |
| MUELLER, John H.—T. E. F. Randolph and others | 1,200 |
| MURTHA, Frank B., and Adolph Muller—F. Seaman | 800 |
| McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—David Rosenzweig | 1,848 |
| MULREIN, Eliza—C. Weisbecker | 35 |
| MUNSTERMANN, Frederick—The John Eichler Brewing Company | 1,285 |
| NEWMAN, Max—James M. Constable and others | 1,210 |
| NEWMAN, Max—Edward P. Hatch | 915 |
| NEWMAN, Max—Kahn and others | 285 |
| NELSON, Samuel B.—H. Taylor | 166 |
| PRICE, Joseph—C. H. Posner and another | 49 |
| PIERSON, James F.—W. Ox | 585 |
| PEABODY, Rushton—J. N. Elder (three judgments) | 213 |
| PETERSON, Herman—Jacob Ruppert | 216 |
| ROSENQUIST, August—G. Person | 225 |
| REINHARDT, Aaron—C. Stewart | 643 |
| RIGGS, Leon C.—The National Cash Register Company | 195 |
| ROTH, Simon—E. Phillips | 202 |
| RUCKDESCHEL, Adam and Conrad—C. Samuels | 191 |
| SAMPSON, Henry—F. Beck | 68 |
| SHERIDAN, James—Margaret Brydges | 2,416 |
| STAYTON, William H.—Henry H. Hendricks and others, trustees, &c. | 718 |
| SULLIVAN, Margaret—Isaac Sommers & Co. | 245 |
| SCOTT, Libbie M.—G. Gumprecht and another | 181 |
| SMITH, Alfred T.—Thomas D. Hooper and another | 2,431 |
| SIPP, Mary E.—The Hannis Distilling Company | 284 |
| SILVER, Joseph H.—S. Server | 613 |
| SOLOMON, Julius—J. Rosenberg and another | 195 |
| SCHWARZ, Alwin J., and the Natural Prepared Plant Company—G. Molla | 166 |
| SMITH, George W.—F. E. Morse Company | 376 |
| TREU, Leopold—Franklin A. Errington | 3,284 |
| TUCKER, William A.—Orlando M. Harper, (two mortgages) | 3,414 |
| TONJE, Samuel D.—F. Betz | 144 |
| TRAEGER, Robert—L. F. Wilson | 93 |
| THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY COMPANY—J. Roeder, Jr. | 20 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Brooks | 300 |
| THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Alfred Chirney | 582 |
| THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John J. Aaron and another | 596 |
| THE SANITARY SHIELD AND CORSET Company—J. McCutcheon and another | 163 |
| THE A. F. ENGELHARDT COMPANY—W. Roch, (2 judgments) | 812 |
| THE MAYOR, &c.—New York and Westchester Water Company | 4,000 |
| THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—C. D. Oser | 1,651 |
| THE GENERAL DEDICATING APparatus Company and Emile Klaber—M. J. Morrill | 187 |
| THE ARENA ATHLETIC CLUB—William L. McPartland and Jack Everhards, (defts.) | 205 |
| WALLACE, Joseph C.—F. Crowley | 95 |
| WISCHNEWETZKY, Lazare—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers | 294 |
| WORBY, Samuel P.—J. Schutz | 40 |
| WOOD, George M.—M. Zilch | 163 |

## THREAD MAKERS TO UNITE.

### The Aim Is to Consolidate British and American Industries.

In regard to what has been called the thread combination, J. & W. Seligman & Co., who represent interests which aim at consolidation of the thread industries, admitted yesterday that some of the published statements of the plan and scope of the project were true.

The aim has been to amalgamate the thread interests of the United States and Great Britain, and the result has been a partial success in the formation of the Coates Trust of Glasgow. Involved in the deal is the Willimantic Linen Company, and to effect the consolidation its stock will be transferred in about three weeks to the English Sewing Cotton Company.

Of the stock of the American Thread Company, about 60 per cent. is said to be controlled by English companies having a capitalization of £15,000,000. The American Thread Company was organized with English capital. It owns about $1,000,000 of stock in English companies.

It is believed that the plans of the amalgamated concerns comprehend the purchase of German and Belgian factories, and, in consequence, the virtual monopoly of the American and European thread business.

### Commissioners of Estimate.

Justice Bischoff of

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## Chicagos Win Their Fourth Consecutive Game from the New Yorks.

## MEEKIN DIRECTLY TO BLAME

### His Erratic Work Gave the Visitors a Winning Lead—Clevelands Win Again in Brooklyn.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 30 | 13 | .698 |
| Cleveland | 29 | 15 | .659 |
| Boston | 28 | 16 | .636 |
| Baltimore | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| Chicago | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| New York | 22 | 21 | .512 |
| Pittsburg | 23 | 22 | .511 |
| Philadelphia | 18 | 22 | .450 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 24 | .400 |
| Washington | 15 | 28 | .349 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 28 | .349 |
| Louisville | 14 | 32 | .304 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.

**Games To-day.**

Brooklyn in New York.
Washington in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

Everybody, from President Freedman down to the boy who sells score cards, is glad that Tom Burns has taken his Chicago team back home. The Windy City aggregation made it four straight victories, although yesterday's game was not so easy for the Orphans as the three previous ones and they were at least given a bad scare in the last inning, when the New Yorks came within one run of tieing the score. The home players' batting was weak, and, as one disgusted patron in the grand stand remarked, the "joints couldn't hit an open umbrella." Griffith, who fooled the New Yorks last Tuesday, was equally fortunate yesterday. They hit the ball, but straight at a fielder nearly every time. Davis and Warner were the only New York players who did any hitting. Five of the six runs scored by the home team resulted from good hitting by these two players. Davis's single scored a run in the first and he helped two more runners across the plate in the last inning with a timely single. Warner hit for three bases in the sixth inning with two bases occupied.

Meekin was very erratic during the first five innings, and was responsible for the team's defeat. In the second inning two bases on balls netted as many runs and four hits in the third helped Chicago to another brace of runs. Three hits, a base on balls, Warner's muff of a throw to the plate, and a sacrifice gave the visitors enough runs to win the game in the fifth inning. From then on they found Meekin invincible, and in one inning, the seventh, the visitors were retired in order. Score:

| CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tiernan, lf | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Everett, 1b | 1 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 2 | Davis, ss | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Isbell, cf | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | V. Hal'n, cf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dahlen, ss | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | Harting, 3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| McCor'k, 3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Gleason, 2b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Mertes, rf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Joyce, 1b | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Connor, 2b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | McCr'ry, rf | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Donahue, c | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | Warner, c | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Griffith, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Meekin, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 9 | 27 | 17 | 5 | Totals | 6 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —6 |
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Stolen base—Davis. Three-base hit—Warner. Double plays—Connor, Dahlen, and Everett. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, McCormick. First base on errors—New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 7; off Griffith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Griffith, 3. Passed ball—Donahue. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 8. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

**CLEVELANDS WIN AGAIN.**

**The Brooklyns Lost Through Poor Work at the Bat.**

The Brooklyns lost another game to the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through weak batting. Young kept their hits well scattered. Kennedy was hit hard when bases were occupied. Griffin resigned as manager of the Brooklyns, and President Ebbets will act as manager in the future. Score:

| BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | CLEVELAND. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Burkett, lf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, rf | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Childs, 2b | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| La Ch'ce, ss | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | Wallace, 3b | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Shecka'd, lf | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | McKean, ss | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Tucker, 1b | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 | Tebeau, 1b | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Hallm'n, 2b | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Blake, rf | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | McAleer, cf | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryan, c | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Zimmer, c | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kennedy, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Young, p | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 4 | Total | 8 | 11 | 27 | 13 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—8 |

Two-base hits—Burkett, McKean, and La Chance. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 8; by Young, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 11. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

**Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.**

BOSTON, June 10.—A home run won the game to-day, as it did yesterday, but to-day Boston was the loser. The home team had the game apparently safe, but in the ninth inning McBride made a hit, and then Miller sent the ball over the fence for a home run. Boston tried hard to win in the last half of the ninth inning, but Dammann was too strong. Attendance, 3,400. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —4 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —3 |

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Cincinnati, Dammann and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

**Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 5.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Wrigley's error in the sixth gave the game to the visitors to-day. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —6 |

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans and McGuire; Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connoly.

**St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—St. Louis defeated the Quakers this afternoon by opportune hitting. Both teams played an errorless game. "Lave" Cross played a great game at third base. Attendance, 2,699. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —3 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Batteries—St. Louis, Esper and Clements; Philadelphia, Orth and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

**Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 7.**

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Hughes was wild in the first inning and gave the Louisvilles a commanding lead, but later Frazer went to pieces and the Orioles won out. The decisions of the umpires were objected to by both teams, and McGraw was sent to the bench for vigorous language addressed to Andrews. Stenzel and Quinn have been traded to St. Louis for Holmes and a money consideration, and left to-day to join the Browns. Holmes had just donned his Oriole uniform when his services were needed to replace McGraw. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | —10 |
| Louisville | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Louisville, Fraser and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

**Other Games.**

At Reading—Newark, 5; Reading, 3.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; University of Pennsylvania, 3.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 4; Rochester, 2.

# THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

### Tarrasch Maintains His Lead Over Alapin and Pillsbury—Pillsbury Too Much for Marco.

VIENNA, June 10.—The seventh round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the Vienna Chess Club, 7 Schottengasse, this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, and, accordipg to the schedule, the competitors played in the following order:

Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Marco, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Halprin, Alapin vs. Schwarz, Walbrodt vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Caro, Trenchard vs. Baird, and Showalter vs. Tschigorin.

The first adjournment was taken at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At that time Janowski had beaten Steinitz, Alapin had disposed of Schwarz, and Burn had worsted Caro. All the other games remained unfinished.

In the afternoon and evening session the following additional results were arrived at: Blackburne beat Schlechter, Pillsbury proved too good for Marco, Schiffers went down before Maroczy, Tarrasch administered defeat to Halprin, Walbrodt upset Lipke, Trenchard and Baird divided honors, while Showalter lost to Tschigorin.

As will be seen from the appended scores of the players, Tarrasch maintained his lead over Alapin and Pillsbury, while there are now four candidates for the next three places, namely—Maroczy, Steinitz, Tschigorin, and Walbrodt. The scores up to date follow:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 5½ | 1½ | Pillsbury | 5½ | 1½ |
| Baird | 1 | 6 | Schiffers | 3½ | 3½ |
| Blackburne | 3½ | 3½ | Schlechter | 3 | 4 |
| Burn | 4 | 3 | Schwarz | ½ | 6½ |
| Caro | 1½ | 5½ | Showalter | 3 | 4 |
| Halprin | 3 | 4 | Steinitz | 4½ | 2½ |
| Janowski | 4 | 3 | Tarrasch | 6 | 1 |
| Lipke | 3½ | 3½ | Trenchard | 4 | 6 |
| Marco | 3½ | 3½ | Tschigorin | 4½ | 2½ |
| Maroczy | 4½ | 2½ | Walbrodt | 4½ | 2½ |

The pairing of the eighth round for to-morrow's sitting will be as follows:

Caro vs. Trenchard, Lipke vs. Burn, Schwarz vs. Walbrodt, Halprin vs. Alapin, Maroczy vs. Tarrasch, Steinitz vs. Schiffers, Marco vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Showalter vs. Blacgburne, and Tschigorin vs. Baird.

# STOCK EXCHANGE GOLFERS.

### They Will Play Their Second Annual Tournament To-day—Other Games.

Over forty golfers who are members of the Stock Exchange have entered for the second annual Stock Exchange tournament, to be played to-day on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. H. P. Toler, William H. Sands, and Daniel Chauncey head the list of crack Wall Street golfers who will be in the contest, but as the event is a handicap, the less skillful players have an equal opportunity to win. A booby prize will be given to the last man.

Another interesting event to-day will be the public golf tournament on the Van Cortlandt Park links. This is the second public tournament played in this city. Entries are limited to players who are not members of regular golf clubs. There will be about thirty starters, and three prizes are offered, the first being a silver cup.

An important team match will be played on the Morris County Golf Club links at Morristown, N. J., between twelve members of that club and the same number from the Philadelphia Country Club.

**To-day's Card at Gravesend.**

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Typhoon II | 145 | Sensational | 106 |
| Premier | 132 | Slasher | 102 |
| Gotham | 132 | Manassas | 102 |
| Buna | 128 | Lady Mitchell | 102 |
| Isidor | 128 | Hanlon | 102 |
| Nosey | 116 | Arbuckle | 101 |
| Double Quick | 116 | Bastion | 99 |
| Tabouret | 113 | Tanis | 96 |
| Lambent | 110 | Jefferson | 95 |
| Nana | 110 | Debride | 93 |
| Hanwell | 110 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rotterdam | 108 | Dolando | 103 |
| Kingston | 106 | Refugee | 103 |
| Burlesque | 104 | Mt. Washington | 101 |
| Bannock | 104 | General Maceo | 86 |
| Howard S | 104 | Black Dude | 86 |
| Marsian | 103 | | |

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jean Bereaud | 122 | Miller | 115 |
| Kingdon | 122 | Lilthyia | 112 |
| Glenreim | 122 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes of $2,000 for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sanders | 120 | Mont d'Or | 120 |
| The Huguenot | 120 | Merlin | 108 |
| Nuto | 120 | Whistling Con | 108 |
| Sly Fox | 120 | Lydian | 106 |

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chopin | 108 | Tendresse | 99 |
| Stamina | 108 | Amorita | 99 |
| Tophet | 107 | Gold Mine | 99 |
| Lady Meddlesome | 102 | Lady Livingston | 99 |
| Extreme | 102 | Avoca | 99 |
| Overboard | 102 | Lotter | 99 |
| Ben Ledi | 102 | Armament | 97 |
| Deceptive | 102 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decanter | 116 | Boy Orator | 109 |
| Intrusive | 116 | Rappahannock | 109 |
| Maximo Gomez | 113 | Murillo | 109 |
| Miss Miriam | 111 | Helmsdale | 109 |
| Whistling Con | 109 | Lauderman | 109 |
| Chalmers | 109 | Lydian | 106 |

**Bicycle Meet at Berkeley Oval.**

The first middle distance paced match race of the season in this section will be run at the meet at Berkeley Oval to-day, when Eddie McDuffie and Fred C. Hoyt will engage in a fifteen-mile contest. A professional tandent one-mile handicap for which twenty-five teams are entered, and an entry list of sixty five riders for the amateur events are other features of the meet.

# TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

### Bandits, Resisted by the Train Crew, Kill the Fireman.

DALLAS, Texas, June 10.—Reports were received by the Santa Fé officers in Dallas to-day that four train robbers attempted to hold up an express train on the Lampasas Division last night.

A fight ensued between the trainmen and the bandits, in which one of the latter was shot and Fireman Johnson was killed. The Santa Fé officials declare that the robbers got no money.

**A Jersey City Woman's Suicide.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, wife of Andrew Hunt of 44 Girard Avenue, Jersey City, ended her life early yesterday morning by hanging herself to a beam in the cellar. No reason is known for the suicide. Mrs. Hunt was the mother of six children, the youngest being only four weeks old.


BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

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THE FIRST AND ONLY SPECIAL SALE OF FENTON BICYCLES

COMMENCES TO-DAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th,

AT 350 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

(Formerly occupied by E. S. Jaffray & Co.)

Without Regard to Factory Cost.

The FENTON BICYCLE represents the BEST materials, the BEST workmanship, the BEST finish and mechanical skill and devices ever brought together in producing a bicycle in this or any other country.

EVERY WHEEL GUARANTEED.

THE FENTON METALLIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Bicycle Polo every afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock on Fenton STOCK Wheels.


# GAMES AT BERKELEY OVAL

## Nine Records Broken at National Interscholastic Athletic Association's Championship Events.

## BICYCLE RACE AGAINST TIME

### Eddie McDuffie, Paced by Three Quads, Makes New World's Records for Two and Three Miles—Berkeley School Wins Championship.

The third annual championship events of the National Interscholastic Athletic Association were held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The events were well contested, nine National interscholastic records being broken. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Farney of Berkeley, in 16 seconds, breaking the record of 16 3-5 seconds. A. F. Duffy of Worcester Academy ran 100 yards in 10 seconds, breaking the record by one-fifth of a second. Shuber of Worcester Academy, and Farney of Berkeley, tied in the pole vault. Each vaulted 10 feet 8¼ inches, breaking the record by 3¼ inches. Batchelder of Waban won the half-mile run in 1 minute 59 2-5 seconds, breaking the record by one-fifth of a second. Other records broken were the following: 220-yard hurdle, broken by Converse of Hales School by four-fifths of a second; one-mile run, Christensen of Berkeley, by 9 2-5 seconds; putting the 12-pound shot, Browne of St. Paul's, by 2 feet 4¼ inches; running high jump, Serviss of Brooklyn Latin School, by 3¼ inches, and the running broad jump, Spraker of Berkeley, by 6 inches.

For an added feature Eddie McDuffie rode a three-mile exhibition against time. McDuffie, who had three quads to pace him, did the first mile in 1 minute 41 2-5 seconds; the second mile in 1 minute 39 3-5 seconds, and the third mile in 1 minute 45 3-5 seconds. He therefore broke the world's record for two and three miles, doing them in 3 minutes 21 seconds, and 5 minutes 6 3-5 seconds respectively. The two-mile record was held by himself, and was 3 minutes 27 seconds, and the three-mile record held by Michael was 5 minutes 19 1-5 seconds.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—A. F. Duffy, Worcester Academy, first; A. M. Butler, Worcester High School, second; William T. Elmendorf, Collegiate School, third. Time—0:10.

120-Yard Hurdle.—J. Albert Farney, Berkeley, first; C. A. O'Rourke, Jr., Trinity, second; Joseph Thomas, Berkeley, third. Time—0:16.

440-Yard Run.—Beach beat between H. J. Winslow, Riverdale High, and Byron S. White, Berkeley; E. C. McMillan, Barnard, third. Time—0:52⅕. Run-off won by Winslow. Time—0:51 4-5.

Half-Mile Junior Bicycle Championship.—Marcus Hurley, School 69, first; Frank Stiasny, School 54, second; John Whalen, School 43, third. Time—1:21 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—R. C. Batchelder, Waban, first; Paul Christensen, Berkeley, second; Ralph MacNaughton, third. Time—1:59 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Leroy See, Berkeley, first; Nathaniel Platt, Pratt, second; W. McCully, Dingey, third. Time—4:07 2-5.

One-Mile Walk.—R. C. Dorr, Worcester Academy, first; Douglas Ellimen, second; J. W. Alker, third. Time—8:36 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—J. H. Converse, Hales School, first; P. F. Edson, Worcester High, second; Joseph Thomas, Berkeley, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—A. M. Butler, Worcester High, first; W. T. Elmendorf, Collegiate, second; A. F. Duffy, Worcester Academy, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—P. Christensen, Berkeley, first; W. K. Clifford, Worcester High, second; G. M. Trede, Trinity, third. Time—4:42 3-5.

Throwing the Discus.—W. W. Coe, Hopkinson, first, distance, 105 feet 9 inches; H. J. Browne, St. Paul's, second; S. F. Spear, Worcester Academy, third.

Putting the Twelve-Pound Shot.—H. J. Browne, St. Paul's, first, distance, 45 feet 9¼ inches; W. W. Coe, Hopkinson, second; S. F. Spear, third.

Running High Jump.—G. P. Serviss, jr., Brooklyn Latin, first; height, 6 feet ½ inch; J. B. Spraker, Berkeley, second; J. H. Converse, Hales, third.

Running Broad Jump.—J. B. Spraker, Berkeley, first; distance, 21 feet 10 inches; A. M. Butler, Worcester High, second; G. P. Serviss, jr., third.

Pole Vault.—J. A. Farney, Berkeley, and Shuber, Worcester Academy, tied for first; height, 10 feet 8¼ inches; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High, third. Shuber won in the vault off and points were divided.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—S. F. Spear, Worcester, first; distance, 140 feet 2 inches; Brown, St. Paul's, second; S. B. Hunt, St. Paul's, third.

Berkeley School won the championship with 40 points; Worcester Academy was second, with 22 points, and Worcester High, third, with 17 points. The others finished as follows: St. Paul's, 12; Hopkinson, 8; Hales, 6; Brooklyn Latin, 6; Trinity, Cambridge, and Waban, 5 each; Collegiate, 4; Pratt Institute, 3, and Pingry, Plainfield, and Barnard, 1 each.

**McPartland and Matthews Matched.**

"Kid" McPartland and "Matty" Matthews, both of this city, have been matched to fight twenty rounds before the Greater New York Athletic Club next Saturday.

# FEDERAL COURTS.

**Calendar for Saturday, June 11.**

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.
1—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
3—Elec. Car Co. of Amer. vs. Walker Co.
4—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
5.—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Kidd.
6—Sprague El. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau El. Ry.
7—Elec. Car Co. of America vs. Nassau El. Ry.
8—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Col. Pneu. Wagon Wheel Co.
9—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.

Cases Noticed.
10—Sammon vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
11—Loeffler vs. Collier.
12—Fisher vs. Merriman.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Sales by Brokers and at Auction—Improvement of Sailors' Snug Harbor Property.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield, for about $65,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 8 West Eighty-sixth Street, 22 by 80 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Louis Lese two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The buyer will improve the property.

Simon Stern & Co., manufacturers of underwear, whose present place of business is at 137 Wooster Street, are the lessees of the six-story building to be erected by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on a plot 141.2 by 97.5 at the southwest corner of University Place and Ninth Street. The lease is for ten years and the brokers M. & L. Hess, report the total rental at about $240,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Judith W. Richardson, for $44,475, the two five-story brick flats, 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.**

Nos. 513 and 515 Madison Avenue, for a ten-story brick and stone apartment house, with store, 40.5 by 80; H. B. Turner of Englewood, N. J., owner; Hill & Turner of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 29.6 by 87.3; S. A. Robinson of 54 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 40 by 98.8; T. J. Morgan of 320 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 261 Henry Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24 by 79.8; Goodman & Silverson of 83 Walker Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 48 Central Park South, for a brick fence 62.6 feet long; Barbara Schurman, owner; William H. Burr, engineer; cost, $2,600.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; Mary F. Gavigan of 525 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; J. J. Gavigan, architect; cost, $8,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, near Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 20; Abraham Anderson, owner; William S. Mackenzie, architect; cost, $200.

Unionport Road, north side, 125 feet east of Morris Park Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 7 by 14, and a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 54; William Wolanek of 3,491 Third Avenue, owner; Louis C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $3,600.

Lyon's Lane, northwest corner of Forest Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 80.6; William Hughes of 211 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; George P. Houlihan, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 22.3 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55; Isaac Stewart of 943 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

Brook Avenue, east side, 138 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 and irregular; Morris Mandelstein of 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, for fifteen four-story brick flats, 20 by 94.6 and 20 by 79; William C. Tuner of 132 Nassau Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $225,000.

Ford Street, north side, 275 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $2,500.

**Alterations.**

No. 442 West Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store, Joseph Lanx of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; L. F. Dommerich, owner; E. H. Kendall, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 24 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 450 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; the Rev. F. H. Wall of 444 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; J. P. Butler, architect; cost, $500.

Mott Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anna J. Johnson of 611 Mott Avenue, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Spring Place, to a two-story frame stable; Ernest Hall, premises owner; Louis C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $1,200.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Friday, June 10.

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 28.6x86.10x25.1x75.8; Sophia Hencken to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of North 3d Av, runs w 98.6x n 34.8x e 98.4 to Avenue B x s w 22.2x2.11; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 187.8 ft n of North 3d Av, 28.6x98.6x25x86.10; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company..... 1,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 149.11 ft s of 138th St, 25x39.4 ft to Diagonal Av, x 27.2x0-11; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Clara E. Bliss to John R. Agnew.

CENTRAL AV, n s, extends from Valentine Av to Bassford Place; Rowland W. Thomas to Frederick Emanuel..... 1

CENTRAL AV, n s, extends from Valentine Av to Bassford Place; James Buckhout and another to Frederick Emanuel.

CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of Oakland Place, 22x100; Mina Rosenzweig to Rosa Weill..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.11x75; William F. Hearn to James Butler..... 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Edward Stumm and others to Frederick J. Seelig..... 1

DEY ST, b, s s, 25.5x99.6; Charles Warden, executor and trustee, to George H. Robinson..... 74,000

GRANT AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.8x111.8x16.5x95.6; Annie Muller to Robert Huntley..... 1

GRANT AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 164th St, 21.3x111.8x16.5x95.6; Peter A. Muller to Annie Muller..... 1

JEFFERSON ST, s e corner of Rutgers Place, 103.2x103.8x irregular; Edwin H. Crampton to Michael Fay and another.. 95,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 64.11 ft s of 117th St, 36x84.9; Henry C. Koster to Jennie M. Tompkins..... —

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 64.11 ft s of 117th St, 36x84.9; Jennie M. Tompkins to Jacob A. Well..... 100

LOT 8, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Henry Fritz to Ella B. Dennison..... 1

LOT 7, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Percy P. Lewis to Ella B. Dennison..... 1

LOT 215, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; Frank Bogenschneider to Clara Grumbacher..... 305

LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Ella B. Dennison to David Greenberg..... 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Mary Valentine to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Sophia Longinotti to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, e s, 17.6x76.1x irregular; Rose Lameri to Caroline Pia, 1-12 part..... 750

MORRIS AV, w s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; Thomas P. Hicks to William Oppenheim..... 3,413

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Henry M. Baird, Jr., to Mary A. Costello..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n of 138th St, 25x222.5x irregular; Lewis Z. Bach to Alfred L. Doyle..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 52.5x25.6x irregular; Clarence F. True to P. M. Applegate..... 1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.4 ft n of 167th St, 30x37.4x irregular; Joseph M. Schenck to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 8,000

10TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Ann A. Williamson to Emil Leske and another..... 1,400

17TH ST, 212, s s, 137 ft w of 7th Av, 25x72; Katharine Rossi and another to Gustav Uhlig..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Joseph F. Keller to Gerson Hyman..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Harold P. Cox to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 1

82D ST, 202 and 204 West, 88x102.2x irregular; Thomas J. McLaughlin to H. P. Cox..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kemper..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 216 ft s of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Milton See, executor, to William H. Kohring..... 1,000

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Martin Steinthal to Catherine Ewest..... $25,000

117TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 150x 25.8x irregular; Benjamin W. B. Brown to Louis Lese..... 49,450

120TH ST, 505 East, 26.9x50.5; William Jones to James T. Barry..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; James T. Barry to William J. Jones..... 1

138TH ST, 116 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma Page to Harry Overington..... 1

140TH ST, 522 and 524 West, 30x99.11; Celia A. Green to John T. Dooling..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 124.5 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x 100x irregular; George Mead to Elizabeth Caron..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 17.5 x99.11; John R. Agnew to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Moses H. Grossman to Edward C. Stone..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Harry Chaffee and wife to Thomas F. Roya..... 1

150TH ST, n w corner of 8th Av, 86.6x 100x irregular; Nathan Wise to Joseph Thall..... 1

159TH ST, s s, 182.4 ft w of 10th Av, 41.8x99.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Jacob G. Fischer..... 9,100

167TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 26.2x100; Jane M. Henry, individually, and as executrix, &c., and others to Sarah Jackson..... 4,000

**Recorded Leases.**

COMBES, Marie L., to Charles Boyle; 9th Av, 411, n w corner of 33d St, 5 years..... $1,800

FISCHER, Louis, to A. M. Schweitz; 174 Chrystie St, 3 years..... 2,100

KIERNS, John, to George F. Mueller; 145 East 120th St, 3 years..... 300

McMANUS, James V., to F. M. Meilert; 10 and 12 Jackson St and 398 and 396 Madison St, 10 years..... 4,200

NORRIS, Octavus J., to H. Koehler & Co.; 8th Av, 2,557, s w corner of 137th St, 

## AMERICAN CORN IN DEMAND.

**Increase Shown by Reports of Many Experts—Oats and Oatmeal to Foreign Countries.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—American corn is evidently making rapid progress in public favor. May exports of corn were larger than those of any month in the history of the country, and the total exports for the fiscal year will be more than double those of any preceding year, except 1897, and largely in excess of that year.

Reports to the Bureau of Statistics show that the exportation of corn for the fiscal year ending with this month will considerably exceed 200,000,000 bushels, and when it is remembered that in only three preceding years in the history of the country have the exports of corn reached the one-hundred-million-bushel mark, it will be seen that the gains in exports during the present year have been very great.

The first year in which corn exports reached the one-hundred-million-bushel line was in 1880, when they were 103,418,709. In 1896 they were 101,100,375 bushels, in 1897, 178,817,407 bushels, and in 1898 will, doubtless, reach, if not exceed, 210,000,000 bushels. The shortage in other classes of breadstuffs abroad and the high prices of wheat and flour have evidently turned attention to American corn, the exports during May having averaged fully 1,000,000 bushels for each business day, the average for the preceding months of the year being less than 17,000,000 bushels per month, and during 1897 being less than 15,000,000 bushels per month; while in 1896 the average was less than 9,000,000 bushels per month. Indeed, the exportation of corn in 1898 will, measured by quantity, exceed that of wheat in any year in the history of the country except 1892, though, of course, in value or per cent. of domestic product, exported corn falls far below wheat.

Great Britain is our largest customer in regard to corn, as in most other of our exports, the total exportations to the United Kingdom for the first ten months of the present fiscal year being 68,066,775 bushels cut of a total of 163,654,184 bushels. The next largest customer is Germany, which took in the ten months in question 29,525,876 bushels, while all other countries of Europe took less than 50,000,000 bushels, British North America 15,105,053 bushels, and Cuba 1,045,472 bushels. Mexico, which imported about 10,000,000 bushels of corn from the United States in 1897, took but 118,883 bushels in the first ten months of the present year.

The following table shows the exports of corn during the past ten years, the figures for 1893 including but ten months of the fiscal year. The exports of cornmeal are included in the statement, being reduced to the bushel unit by the usual method of the Bureau of Statistics, which calculates that each barrel of cornmeal represents four bushels of corn, flour being calculated at the rate of four and a half bushels of wheat to each barrel of flour:

EXPORTS OF CORN AND CORNMEAL DURING TEN YEARS, 1888 TO 1897.

| Year Ending June 30— | Bushels. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| 1888 | 25,500,909 | 14,120,986 |
| 1889 | 70,841,673 | 33,852,762 |
| 1890 | 103,418,709 | 43,554,894 |
| 1891 | 32,041,529 | 18,596,664 |
| 1892 | 74,602,285 | 42,510,421 |
| 1893 | 47,121,894 | 25,389,592 |
| 1894 | 66,489,529 | 30,981,680 |
| 1895 | 28,585,405 | 15,299,611 |
| 1896 | 101,100,375 | 58,490,982 |
| 1897 | 178,817,407 | 94,989,213 |
| 1898, (ten months) | 166,492,660 | 58,001,793 |

The shortage in breadstuffs in other parts of the world is also being felt in its effects upon our exports of oats and oatmeal, which in the present fiscal year will be more than double that of any preceding year except 1897, and more than 50 per cent. in excess of the record for that year, the total for the ten months ending April 30 being 67,474,246 pounds of oatmeal and 55,976,712 bushels of oats against 40,457,027 pounds of oatmeal and 28,279,914 bushels of oats in the corresponding ten months of 1897.


EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) ..6 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..6 A. M. " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M., returning 8:30 P. M. WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A Summer Session of the New York Law School will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A fine pair of seal-brown carriage horses, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old; sound and gentle; double and single harness; property of an officer ordered to the field. Apply to Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman house cleaning or other work by the day; reference. 966 3d Av., fourth bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young French lady as governess or companion; best references. R., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class German with Christian lady; neat and obliging; best references. M. Y., Box 341, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; four and six years' references. Call or address 36 West 59th St., Monday and Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife for private house; personal references. White, 415 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and the proper care of fine horses, carriages; is highly recommended by two highest families in New York City for past twelve years. R., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, 23, as coachman in country; prefers light work to big wages. Doupe, 306 East 80th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener as head man on gentleman's place by July 1 or later; German; middle-aged; married; best of references. H. W., Manassas, Va.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man. 48 West 54th St., care C. M. Depew.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERER.—At residences; renovates mattresses, $1.00; parlor suits, $8.55; Manhattan same. Fraser 129 Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 103 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 260, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 1, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

ORIENTAL HOTEL WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 23. WILLIAM C. APPLEBY, Manager, ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE EDGEMERE, EDGEMERE, L. I., Will Open June 20th. J. H. BRESLIN,

THE ARGYLE BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25TH. E. N. WILSON, Manager.

THE LOCH MERE, Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I. Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. H. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE. 26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unexcelled. Excellent table; and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25.

Adirondacks.

Rocky Point Inn. Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS. PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES, HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J. BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED. The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address R. T. DUNLOP.

Somerset Inn, & EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J. NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 764 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Plans and rates at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., June 13th and 14th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. I. S. HINKSON.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating apparatus; modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel. Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE. An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

PASSACONAWAY INN YORK CLIFFS, Me.

Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 811A, 208 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. Opens June 25. WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager. Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE. HOTEL ALBRACCA OPEN JUNE 25. For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

THE MAPLEWOOD. PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. WILL OPEN MAY 28. Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Ideal country home; refined, pretty; send circular. GOLDEN RULE COTTAGE, Warwick, Mass.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE For the Summer months can be had AT MODERATE COST in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office. Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN ST. ANDREWS, N. B. On Passamaquoddy Bay. The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 811A, 208 Broadway, New York.


SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.


SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE, Open June 1st to Oct. 1st. B. P. SHARP, PROP. Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S. Pamphlets on application.


LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, granted at Special Term, Part II., in said county, on June 4th, 1898, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on June 4, 1898, notice is hereby given to JANE MACFARLANE and WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, who composed the late firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and to said William Macfarlane & Company, and to all creditors of the said Jane Macfarlane and William Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and said William Macfarlane & Company, to show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on July 14, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Homer R. Scoville, Esq., attorney at law, of the City of New York, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Macfarlane & Company in the place of Briton Richardson, the deceased assignee, to complete the trust created under the deed of assignment made by the said Jane Macfarlane and William W. Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, to the said Briton Richardson, and wind up the estate, and to require and obtain an accounting by the personal representatives of the deceased assignee, if, in his judgment, advisable, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 7, 1898.

MORIMURA ARAI & COMPANY, Creditor of William Macfarlane & Company. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Morimura Arai & Company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. je11-1aw8wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and the same to me pay, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order of judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, assigned to Michael W. Nolan, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, held in Part I. thereof, Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Michael W. Nolan, as assignee of the above-named DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, this 5th day of May, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. my1-1aw8wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made. Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY. J. FRANK EMMONS, President. S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court made and entered at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York on May 3d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at Nos. 216 and 218 Wooster Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Foote & Thorne Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 5, 1898. WILLIAM B. CLARKSON, Assignee. LONG & MAXWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 13½ State Street, Troy, N. Y. my7-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898. WALTER K. BARTON, Assignee. 141 B'dway, City.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. My7-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ANNA L. R. MINES, Josephine Reade Morris, Catherine Livingston Gordon; Anna L. R. Mines and Arnold Catlin, as committee of the person and estate of the said Catherine Livingston Gordon; Catherine Louise De Wolf, George Louis Catlin, Edward Catlin, or Edward Goldcoin, defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. my7-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EPHRAIM K. BROWD, plaintiff, against ANNIE WIER, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, April 11th, 1898.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 67 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant, Annie Wier: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6, 1898, and on said date filed with the papers upon which the same was based in the office of the clerk of said court, and of the County of New York, in the City of New York.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Nassau Street, New York City. my7-1aw8wSat

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. rnh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh8-1aw6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York. Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delmonico's.. | 5th Av., corner 44th St. | Alc. |
| Restaurant Martin | | Alc., Tdh., $1.25 |
| University Place and 9th St. | | |
| Brevoort House | 5thAv&8th St. | Alc.Tdh.1.25 |
| Brevoort House | Finely equipped Rest. | |
| Brevoort House | Music Concert Sundays. | |
| LeonFlouret. | 5 Av&18thSt. | Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music) |
| Gazzo..... | 40th St. & B'way. | Tdh., $1. Orchestra |
| The Marlborough | Broadway & 37th St. | Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1. |
| Luchow's | German Rest., 110 E. 14th. | Alc. |
| Mouquin's | 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. | Alc. |
| Mouquin's | Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St. | |
| Mouquin's | Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM | |
| Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq., East... | | Tdh L'ch, 12 to 3 P. M., 50c. Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1 |
| Au Chat Noir | 551 W. B'way. | 50c. tdh., w'h wine |
| Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. | Hotel & Rest |
| Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers. | |
| Au Chat Noir | Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music) | |
| The Hungarian Rest. | Cafe Boulevard. | |
| On 2d Av., | No. 156. | Alc. tdh. Gypsy Band |
| Wiehl's | 102 East 14th St., a la carte | |
| The Brockholst, | 524 Columbus Av. | alc, tdh, 60c |
| Agassis Rest., | 116 University pl., | alc., tdh., 50c |
| Jacquin | 57 West 26th St. | Alc., tdh., 50c. |
| Avon Beach Htl., | (Bath Beach, L.I.) | A la carte |
| Avoca Villa, | (Bath B'ch, L.I.) | G.W. De Shields |
| Breiser's, | 163 3d av. & 202 E. 116th st. | alc, tdh, 40c. |

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. and W. 22d St. Pier, 9 " For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot of Franklin St., every week day, (except Friday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Majestic, June 15, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon Cymric, June 21, 6 AM|Majestic, July 13, Noon Germanic, June 22, Noon|Germanic, July 20, Noon Teutonic, June 29, Noon|Cymric, July 27, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin-screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from new pier, foot Morton St., at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON. ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| MASSACHUSETTS | June 11 |
| MANITOBA | June 18 |
| MINNEAPOLIS | June 25 |
| MOHAWK | July 2 |
| MOBILE | July 9 |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St. Furnessia, June 18, Noon|Ancheria, July 9, Noon Ethiopia, June 25, Noon|Furnessia, July 16, Noon City of Rome, July 2, Noon, and Sept. 10. Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50. Second Cabin: Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage: Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $22.50. For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, June 11, 10 AM|Lucania, July 2, 2 PM Campania, June 18, 3 PM|Servia, July 9, 10 AM Umbria, June 25, 10 AM|Etruria, July 9, 10 AM VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE. COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.) Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M. From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St. La Gascogne.....June 18|La Touraine.....July 9 La Bretagne.....June 25|La Navarre.....July 16 La Bourgogne.....July 2|La Bretagne.....July 23 Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong: Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu.....June 18, 1 P. M. PERU, via Honolulu.....June 28, 1 P. M. COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M. CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16 GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 26, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM K. Fr'drich, June 21, 2 PM|K. Fr'drich, July 19, 2 PM Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M. TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thurs., June 16, noon Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., June 23, 9 A. M. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES, GENOA. Ems.....June 18, 2 PM|Ems.....July 23, 9 AM Kai. W.H., July 9, 10 AM|Aller.....Aug. 6, 9 AM OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM|F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM|A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM|Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM Penna., June 25, 9 AM|Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP. The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian. Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon. *Berlin.....June 11|*Chester.....June 29 Noordland.....June 15|Southwark.....June 29 Friesland.....June 22|Westernland.....July 6 INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, June 11, 10 A. M. THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM. FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD. Sailing Sat., June 18, 10 A. M. Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd. Victoria.....June 11|Alexandra.....June 25 Bostonian.....June 18|Winifreda.....July 2 New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE. UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE. Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, June 11 and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUD

# VETERANS' ANNUAL OUTING

## John H. Starin Provides a Small Fleet for a Day's Sail Up the Hudson River.

## SALUTED AT CASTLE WILLIAMS

**The Party Greeted with Twenty-one Guns After a Deputation Had Called Upon Brig. Gen. Frank — A Stop at Forest Grove.**

Army and navy veterans from the one hundred-odd Grand Army posts of the greater city and New Jersey were the guests of John H. Starin for an all-day trip up the Hudson yesterday, and the aged survivors of the civil war, with their wives and children, assembled in such force that a flotilla of vessels of no mean size was required to transport them to Forest Grove, their stopping place and turning point. The army of pleasure seekers was nearly 7,000 strong, the veteran element making up about one-fourth of the number. It was the twentieth annual excursion Mr. Starin, better known to the veterans as "Commodore," has given to Grand Army men of this section.

At Pier 13, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, the sidewheeler Laura M. Starin, which was used as headquarters boat, took aboard about 125 Commanders and officers of the various posts. Among them were Col. William R. Laidlaw, Col. G. S. Byrne, Judge W. E. Slocum, Commander Robert S. Hellferty, Commander Owen McGovern, Capt. Edward Shanley, Commander F. W. Preston, Commander Clark E. Smith, Commander A. C. Bond, Commander P. D. Meyer, Col. C. G. Dobbs, Major D. W. Diggs, Commander Isidor Isaacs, Commander W. D. Hodge, Commander George Von Eberhart, Capt. Joseph Murphy, Commander D. T. Crowley, Col. James Owens, Commander Philip Stark, Col. Isaac Eckstein, Capt. George A. Hussey, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Commander P. D. Keyes, Col. A. E. Phillippy, Commander Thomas Moore, Adjt. Herman W. Thurm, Col. J. W. Endle, Col. W. J. Mollen, Col. William Riley, Commander Theodore Van Ness, Col. S. F. Herkner, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Col. M. J. Cummings, Commander John T. O'Brien, Gen. George B. Loud, and Commander Alexander Merritt.

**A Little Fleet of Boats.**

Two huge barges gathered in the veterans and their families at West Thirty-fourth Street; one party embarked upon another barge at the foot of Broome Street, one at the foot of East Twenty-second Street, one at Williamsburg, one at South Brooklyn, and still another barge was filled with New Jersey excursionists at Jersey City. This assemblage of craft was further increased by three tugboats, and when lined in sailing formation made an imposing fleet, topped with a whole fleet of flagstaffs with gay streamers and flags.

The headquarters boat put off shortly after 10 o'clock, and proceeded to Governors Island, where, as has been the custom on the veterans' excursions, a delegation of twelve, headed by Col. Goulden, visited the General commanding the Department of the East and paid their respects to him. Gen. Frank said he was glad to see them, and asked them to come again. After circling Governors Island the headquarters boat met the fleet in the bay and led the way up the river. On passing Castle Williams the veterans received a salute of twenty-one guns, and their progress along the stream until almost beyond the city was accompanied by a deafening tooting and whistling from the river craft.

Aboard with the commanders, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band kept the veterans' feet tapping with a succession of lively tunes. Early in the afternoon dinner was served in the after cabin of the Laura M. Starin, and aboard the barges and other vessels bulky packages of edibies were produced, and rapidly vanished. Forest Grove was reached at 2 o'clock, and a stop of over an hour was allowed to all but the commanders.

**Toasts and Speeches.**

On the return trip, the headquarters boat pushed ahead of the convoy, and the commanders assembled again in the after cabin to drink toasts and hear speeches. Col. Goulden acted as toastmaster. He first proposed "The President of the United States," to which Past Department Chaplain J. Arnaud replied. He expressed himself as well satisfied that the Grand Army of the Republic veterans for many years had had a comrade in the White House, and said that every Grand Army man heartily indorsed Mr. McKinley now, whatever had been his sentiments at the National election. "My toast," said Mr. Arnaud, "is President McKinley—may he ever be right—but right or wrong, President McKinley." The toast was drunk standing, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Col. Thomas Odell, Judge Advocate of the Department Commander's Staff, replied to "The Health of Department Commander Andrew Wood." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The feeling to-day is to the present, not toward the past. I believe this war is the greatest blessing of the last quarter century. We have been under the impression that this country would see no more war, and we have allowed ourselves to sink far below the European nations. We learned our lesson. It taught us that we need a standing army of at least 100,000 men, and a navy to command the respect of all the world. We have rescued patriotism from its oblivion, when it had almost decayed to ashes. It is a glorious sight to see flags flying, not only on homes and offices, but even on the churches. It is a glorious lesson for our youth."

Other toasts were proposed and answered as follows: "The Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin," Col. Riley; "Our Gallant "Boys at the Front," Col. Hussey; "'Commodore' John H. Starin," Col. Dobbs; "One Country, One Flag," Gen. Loud, and "Our Comrades of New Jersey," P. H. O'Neill.

## A POOR WIDOW'S PLIGHT.

**Her Furniture Sold by a Storage Man Because She Could Not Pay $11 When Due.**

A case in which a poor widow with an invalid daughter was deprived of all her property, which she had placed in storage, because she owed the storage man $11, came up in the Eighth District Municipal Court on Thursday before Justice Reynaud.

Mrs. Mary Clark, whose husband had been a foreman on buildings for a contractor, said she had been obliged to give up housekeeping on account of heavy expenses she had incurred for her invalid daughter, and so she put in storage her beds, furniture, jewelry, and best clothes and those of her children in Anthony Esposito's storage house at 211 West Sixteenth Street, and agreed to pay him $1.50 per month. That was about April, 1897, when she paid him $9 for the first six months. Last April she owed him $11, but as she was out of work she was unable to pay the amount in a lump sum, and promised to pay him at the rate of $1.50 a week until the debt was canceled, as she wanted her furniture.

A week later, continued Mrs. Clark, she called again on Esposito, when he told her that he had sold all her furniture to pay himself. Mrs. Clark wept as she told how one feather bed alone was worth $50, and one of her daughter's new dresses had cost $36. The articles that she had put in storage were worth $1,000, and she sued Esposito for $500. He had never even given her notice, either legal or otherwise, that he would sell her goods.

When the defendant was put on the stand he admitted that he had sold the articles, and said that he had realized only $10 on them. When asked why he had not given Mrs. Clark any notice and had not published the fact that the articles would be sold, Esposito said that she had moved and he could not find her. Mrs. Clark said that he could easily have found her if he wanted, as they would have given him her present address at the last place where she lived.

**Suicide Identified as Philip Lendel.**

The body of the man who committed suicide in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, L. I., on Wednesday night, was yesterday identified as that of Philip Lendel of 354 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. The identification was made by a son-in-law, who said he knew of no reason why Mr. Lendel should have killed himself. Mr. Lendel was a member of Kolte Post, No. 32, G. A. R.

## TRANSATLANTIC LINES AGREE.

**Steamship Companies Renew a Compact for the Regulation of Rates for 1898.**

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line, yesterday confirmed the cable report that the transatlantic steamship companies had renewed a compact for the regulation of rates for 1898. The meeting of the company officials held in London early in April was postponed to June 7, and finally abandoned. Since then, however, a meeting has been held, and the belief was expressed among steamship men yesterday that not only the old members of the North Atlantic Conference, but the outside lines as well, had now come to an understanding. This belief had not been confirmed, however, by any reports received yesterday.

The French Line alone, it was said, had not joined the new agreement. With the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, White Star, Cunard, American, Red Star, Holland-America, and Anchor Lines are joined, if the conjecture is correct, the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland, Atlantic Transport, and Allan-State Lines. The advices received are not explicit, but it is inferred that the arrangement reached must have provided for at least three classes of first cabin rates, so as to bring in the various classes of vessels without prejudice.

The North German Lloyd agents are advised that under the new agreement the minimum rate for the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Kaiser Friedrich, which is now making her maiden trip to this country, will be fixed at from $105 to $110 to the Continent. All of the fast twin-screw vessels will be included in this class, it is supposed, on all of the lines, while lower rates will presumably prevail on the single-screw boats, and a third class of rates on the steamers which carry cattle or are primarily freight-carrying vessels.

It was the objection of certain of the lines to putting the very fast vessels into a class by themselves, either by increasing the minimum fare for them or by lowering the minimum for others, that led to a halt in the renewal of the conference. This provision was, however, a very necessary one for a company between whose few fast boats and many slower boats there was such disparity that a uniform minimum rate would invite an overcrowding of the fliers and leave the slower vessels deserted.

The report of agreement is therefore taken to mean that the twin screws, such as the two Kaisers, the Lucania and Campania, the Fuerst Bismarck, and the American Line vessels, now in the navy, will hereafter be classed apart from the single-screw boats of the Umbria type, and that the vessels of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland and the Atlantic Transport Line will be classed with vessels of similar speed and conveniences, and at a higher figure than has heretofore prevailed. Most of the agents refused to discuss the matter yesterday or pleaded ignorance of the arrangements effected.

## A SERVIAN'S MISADVENTURE.

**Young Doctor Who Crossed the Ocean to Fight the Spaniards Robbed in This City.**

A young man who came from Servia to this country to volunteer his services in the war against Spain finds himself stranded financially at St. Joseph's Polish Home, 3 Morris Street. He is Dr. Stevan A. Body, a nephew, he says, of Svetomir Nikalojevic, formerly Prime Minister of Servia. He is an orphan, and having a little money, he determined to come to America and fight the Spaniards. His sympathies were all with the Americans and Cubans. He obtained from the United States Consul at Trieste, Austria, the following letter:

To all whom it may concern: Dr. Stevan B. Body, a Servian reserve officer, desires to go to the United States to offer his services as a volunteer in the war against Spain. He is a well educated gentleman, who speaks fluently the principal languages of Europe, and is now, I understand, a correspondent for a leading Servian paper. As he seems determined to go to America and takes his own chances, I hope that he will meet with a cordial reception, and that no disappointments may be in store for him.

The letter is signed by Frederick N. Hossfeld, the Consul.

The young man arrived on the steamship Ems, May 10, and found accommodations at the Morris Street place. He found his way then to the Broadway headquarters of the Palma Mounted Rifles, which is named after the Cuban delegate, although the Junta has nothing to do with the organization. He received a permit from one of the provisional officers, whose name is Peterson, to attend a drill and inspection on Monday next. He joined the crowds looking at the newspaper bulletins in Printing House Square on Monday last. He carried with him a leather bag slung by a strap over his shoulder. When he worked his way out of the crowd the bag was gone. The strap was gone, too, evidently having been cut. In the bag was $320, all the money he had in the world.

"Can you not cable for more?" he was asked.

"No, I have received all my inheritance. I shall try to go to the war. When that is over I shall return to Servia."

This he said through an interpreter, his English being meagre. He reported his loss to the police, but is inclined to take it philosophically as a phase in his adventures.

## SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.

**While Taking a Nap Henry Biggs Was Overcome by Noxious Gases.**

While seeking shelter from the heat of the sun Henry Biggs, eighteen years old, of Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, the son of a well digger, lost his life. He went to sleep on a platform inside of a well which his father was digging on the Fleischman estate in Blissville, and was suffocated by the gases which arose from the bottom of the shaft. The well was about 130 feet deep, and to prevent the sides from caving in they were to be braced by cross pieces all the way down. About sixty feet had been timbered, and on Thursday the elder Biggs did not work. His son went out to the well, however, and climbed down to the place where the small platform used by the workmen had been built. He evidently found it a cool place, and took a nap, from which he never awoke.

When he did not return late at night the boy's father notified the police. As he was last seen in the vicinity of the well, a detective went down and found his body stretched on the platform. The noxious gases were so strong that the detective made several trips before he succeeded in bringing the body up by means of a rope.

**A Jury's Ten-Dollar Case.**

A jury in the Common Pleas Court at Jersey City was discharged yesterday after having been out all night, the trial being that of John Fitzgerald of Bayonne, who was charged with the larceny of $10. It was alleged that Patrick Monahan entered the saloon where Fitzgerald was employed as barkeeper on April 12 and asked him to change a ten-dollar note. Monahan said that Fitzgerald kept the bill and refused to give him the change. Fitzgerald denied that Monahan had given him any bank note. In discharging the jury, Judge Blair said the case was unparalleled in the history of the court, considering the amount involved. He complimented the jurors on their evident desire to reach an honest conclusion.

**Riverdale Sewing Exhibition.**

The managers of the Riverdale Library will hold an exhibition of sewing in the building on Riverdale Avenue Thursday and Friday. It will consist of English, Swiss, and French work from the exhibit of the New York Association of Sewing Schools, examples of sewing from the Teachers College, the Church of the Holy Communion, and the King's Bridge and Riverdale schools, and of a loan collection of old American needlework of the beginning of this century. The women having the matter in charge are Mrs. John D. Wood, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Reed Goodridge, Mrs. Randolph Meikleham, Mrs. William Meeker, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Webb, Miss Louise Webb, Miss Edith Babcock, and Miss Martin.

**Injured by Exploding Oil Tank.**

Charles Olstead, thirty-five years of age, of 212 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, a laborer in the employ of the Pratt Oil Works at North Thirteenth Street and Kent Avenue, received serious burns yesterday afternoon from the explosion of an oil tank. Olstead, while filling small cans, carelessly struck a match, and set the oil in the tank on fire. His head, chest, and hands were badly burned and after having his wounds dressed he was taken home.

The thread of life often snaps unexpectedly from the consequences of a cold. Stop the straining cough with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

## BOULEVARD WATER MAIN

**The Contractors Say It Will All Be Laid by July 1.**

**THE WORK RUSHED RAPIDLY**

**Old Regulations Regarding the Tearing Up of This Thoroughfare Had to be Broken.**

If the expectations of the contractors are realized, the laying of seven miles of thirty-six-inch water main in the west roadway of the Boulevard will be completed by the 1st of July. This work, which was begun a little less than six months ago, at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, has been watched with an uncommon degree of interest, partly because of the celerity with which the work was done and partly because the tearing up of the Boulevard kindled resentment in the hearts of many thousands who frequent that thoroughfare.

The contract for laying this big water main in the Boulevard was let to the T. A. Gillespie Company of 26 Cortlandt Street last December, and the work forms part of the general scheme of water supply extension to which the Department of Public Works has been giving much attention for the last two years. The authority to raise the necessary money to prosecute this public work in the Boulevard was bestowed upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Chapter 669 of the Laws of 1896. The plans and specifications were approved by that board last Fall, and Gen. Collis, then Commissioner of Public Works, was authorized to make the contract. The estimated cost of the work was $275,000.

**Park Department's Work.**

Until a few years ago the Park Department had control of the Boulevard, having been authorized by acts of the Legislature, passed in 1865 and 1870, to lay out the Boulevard and look after its proper maintenance. When the original plans were made for this "road or public drive," as it is described in the act creating it, the idea was to preserve for all time its character as a parkway. With that end in view the Park Commissioners divided the east and west roadways with a strip of greensward, along the edges of which were planted shade trees, and rows of shade trees were also planned to protect the walks on each side of the Boulevard. Strict regulations were prepared regarding the laying of sewer, water, and gas pipes through the thoroughfare.

In order to prevent the driveways from being cut into, from time to time, the rule was established that all pipes, especially those with which house connections were to be made, should be buried under the sidewalks. This rule was respected for so many years that it almost took on the character of a law. In the infancy of the Boulevard a large water main was run down through the centre of the thoroughfare, and now lies far beneath the gravelled walk between the east and west driveways. Most of the supply pipes which are connected with the buildings that line the Boulevard are under the sidewalks.

**Present Work Necessary.**

Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Department of Public Works said yesterday: "We refrained from touching the Boulevard as long as possible, but it became necessary to run this water main down that thoroughfare. The public interest demanded that this should be done. Room could not conveniently be taken for this thirty-six-inch pipe under the sidewalk, and we did not want to destroy the little parks in the middle of the Boulevard, consequently a trench was dug in the western roadway. The pavement will be replaced, and, inasmuch as the thirty-six-inch main is not connected with any buildings along the Boulevard, there need be no future cutting into the street on its account."

A representative of the contracting company having the work in charge said that unusual care had been taken to do the work rapidly and with as little damage to the street as possible. Under the terms of the contract the company had two years in which to do the work, but it would be finished within about six months. This representative said that all of the pipe was now laid except a stretch of about thirteen blocks at the upper end of the work and about two blocks just above Sixty-fifth Street. This main connects at Fifty-ninth Street with another main, which brings a supply of water direct to the lower part of the city.

Even to the present day the Public Works Department follows the time-honored policy of keeping the ground space under the sidewalks on each side of the Boulevard for supply pipes. Very few permits to construct private vaults under these sidewalks have been granted in recent years. Under Mayor Strong's administration no such permits were granted to any person or corporation. The sidewalk vaults that now exist along the Boulevard mostly belong to hotels.

## BROOKLYN MERCHANTS PROTEST.

**Board of Estimate, They Say, Has Ignored That Borough.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment came in for sharp criticism yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the Branch Post Office Building, at 12 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, by the Broadway Merchants' Association. The association, which has as its members the most prominent business men in the Broadway section of Williamsburg, adopted the following resolution:

This association regrets that the Board of Estimate deemed it wise to have failed to appropriate one cent for Brooklyn improvements, when it appropriated $20,000,000 for improvements in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

## PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

**Subject Discussed by Members of Education Board and a Deputation.**

The Board of Education Committee on the Salary Schedule for Teachers held a conference yesterday afternoon with nine teachers, represntatives of different teachers' associations. Only two members of the committee were present—Commissioners Burlingham and Greenough. The teachers and Principals of schools present were Miss Meinfort, Miss McGovern, Miss Chatfield, Miss O'Callaghan, Miss Russell, Miss Williams, Miss Rogers, and Messrs. Fleming and Friedberg.

The discussion turned upon the method of promotion than the salary schedule. The teachers did not object to the schedule, but they all voiced the opinion that merit and long service should be the dominating factors in promotion. Mr. Burlingham evoked applause by declaring that if he could have his way in the matter he would abolish the present system of promotion entirely.

## DOCK BOARD MEETING.

**Protest Against Price of Landing Privilege for Bedlow's Island Boat.**

F. P. Olcott, Acting Treasurer of the American committee in charge of the Statue of Liberty, appeared before the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday to protest against the increase from $150 to $500 made by the board for the privilege of landing its boat at the battery. The Treasurer said that the proceeds of the ferry were to be used to improve the island and the environment of the statue. For the last three years, however, the ferry had been run at a loss. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received by the Commissioners from the Corporation Counsel upholding the board in its position against the Department of Buildings, which department insisted that plans for constructions upon piers should be first submitted to that department for approval. The Dock Board contended that under the law it had the right to regulate all constructions upon piers, regardless of the Building Department, and the Corporation Counsel so holds. The dispute arose over the recreation piers now under construction.

**New Rule for Aqueduct Board.**

The Aqueduct Commissioners have arranged to proceed with the business of the commission without the fourth Commissioner. Since the removal of Commissioner Murray the place of one of the Republican members of the bi-partisan commission has been vacant. The by-laws of the board required that four Commissioners vote on any proposition to make it binding, and since Commissioner Murray was removed whenever any business was to be transacted it was necessary to send for Controller Coler, who is an ex-officio member of the commission. Upon the motion of Commissioner Ten Eyck, the only Republican now in the board, the rules have been changed so that a majority can transact business.

**East River Bridge Commission.**

The East River Bridge Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to talk over the plans for building, which the appropriation of $248,823.66 makes possible, and to listen to the monthly statement of Treasurer Fairchild. The report showed that of the $1,075,650 received by the present Commissioners and their predecessors, $627.86 remains in the treasury. The suit of the former Commissioners who were removed by Mayor Van Wyck early in the year will be tried in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

**Two Appointments Declined.**

Tax Commissioner Feitner announced yesterday that Thomas Malion and William H. Roach, both of Brooklyn, had declined to accept appointments as Deputy Commissioners. The salaries of the offices to which they were appointed are respectively $2,500 and $1,700. Both men now hold positions which pay more money, and as the law makes it imperative that Deputies shall be engaged in no other business, they declined to serve.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
is renowned for making finest cake, hot biscuit and rolls. Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

## THE CLAIM AGAINST MR. BOWEN

**Incident Upon Which It Is Based Explained by the Former Consul General at Barcelona.**

Herbert W. Bowen, the former United States Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, whom two brothers named Puig, living in the South of France, accuse of having shot at and threatened them, and against whom, it is reported, they have lodged a claim for damages with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was seen at his home, 153 Madison Avenue, yesterday, and made the following statement:

"The only thing that took place in Barcelona before I left there was purely an accident. An American traveler staying at the Grand Hotel summoned a waiter to his room. Just as the waiter came in the American traveler undid his belt, which held his revolver. The revolver fell to the floor and was discharged. The bullet went through the fleshy part of the waiter's left arm. I saw the waiter, and he said that he was willing to settle the matter for about $2,000. I have forgotten the exact amount of his demand. The sum was paid to him and the affair was, it was thought at the time, settled.

"There certainly was no intimidation, and it is ridiculous to state that there was any, as the waiter could have appealed to the police or to the courts. He was, on the contrary, delighted to get such a large sum, and the American traveler, of course, was pleased to have the unfortunate affair disposed of. The waiter remained in bed one day, and the following day he was about the house doing his work as usual. The arrangement about the price was made between the American traveler and the waiter with the approval of the proprietor of the hotel and the waiter's brother. It was a fortuitous and unimportant circumstance, fortunately resulting in very little injury except to the American traveler's pocketbook."

Mr. Bowen refused to give the name of the American traveler or any details concerning him.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The State Department officials were a good deal amused at the report coming from Europe that a formal claim against the United States Government is to be based upon an alleged attack by United States Consul Bowen, lately stationed at Barcelona, Spain, upon a couple of French waiters named Puig.

The assault is reported to have been made by Mr. Bowen while he was acting under the belief that they were Spaniards attempting his life. The opinion here is that if the matter were as represented it might be a proper case for a police court Magistrate, though the proceedings, of course, would come to nothing, in the absence of Mr. Bowen from Barcelona, to which town he is not likely to return at this time.

## NEW RABBIS TO BE ORDAINED.

**The Rev. Dr. Wise of Cincinnati Will Confer Degrees on Six Graduates.**

Graduation exercises of the class of '98 of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati will be held Friday, June 17, at the Mound Street Temple, in that city.

The following graduates will receive the degree of Rabbi: Leon M. Nelson, Hyman J. Enelow, Abraham Hirschberg, Joseph S. Kornfeld, Max Cohen, and Max Peiser.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, President of the college, will confer the degrees, and the programme arranged for the occasion includes musical exercises by the choir of the temple, introductory remarks by B. Bettman, President of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, and a laureate oration by the Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg of Rochester. The valedictory will be delivered by Rabbi Leon M. Nelson. Julius Freiberg, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Mr. Bettman will make the declarations pertaining to the duties of the newly installed ministers.

The ceremony of conferring the degrees is the event of the season in the Jewish community of Cincinnati, and is, as a rule, largely attended.

## BROWN UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATES.

**With Usual Exercises the Senior Class Quits College Life.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—Brown University's senior class was graduated today with the usual exercises, which began at 10:30 o'clock. The seniors, attired in their gowns and caps, gathered at Manning Hall and marched to Sayles Hall. After prayer and music, the class President, Borden Durfee Whiting, delivered the usual address. Then came musical selections by the class, and the class orator, Smith Lewis Multer, delivered the oration on "The College Man in Every-Day Life." The class poet, Frank W. Arnold, read a poem on "College Pictures," and the benediction was then pronounced by President Andrews.

**Found Her Mother Dead in a Chair.**

Mrs. James Goodwin of Brooklyn yesterday morning visited her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Geehren, a widow, who lived alone in a cottage in Palisade Park, at Fort Lee. Mrs. Geehren was sitting in an armchair, and when her daughter went to embrace her she found that she was dead. Dr. Huger and Coroner Ricardo say that Mrs. Geehren had been dead for two days. An inquest will be held. Mrs. Geehren was fifty-four years old.

**The Will of Abraham Mills.**

In his will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, Abraham Mills leaves $4,000 to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, to endow a bed to be known as the "Alice Townsend Mills Bed." The petition to the will does not set forth the value of the estate left by Mr. Mills. After one or two minor bequests he divides the remainder of it equally between his wife and two daughters.

**People's Institute Lecture.**

The last lecture in the course on Spanish history before the People's Institute will be given at Cooper Union to-night at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, whose subject will be "Modern Spain and the Bourbons: Spanish Life and Customs, 1700 to the Present." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and there will be no charge for admission.

Now is the time to give Derbys the slip. Straw hats, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.

This Suits.

There's real wool-crash and plenty of imitations. Either makes hot weather endurable; but only the real endures to the end of the season.

Sack suits and golf suits, suits of real wool-crash, linen-crash and all other good thin stuffs.

Negligee Shirts.

You'll find ease of mind as well as of body in negligee shirts.

$1 to $4.50—the last is silk, with linen cuffs.

Bathing Suits.

We recommend our bathing suits to all those afraid of finding Spaniards at the sea shore—guaranteed not to run.

$2.50 to $6.50.

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## THEATRICAL CONTRACT CASE.

**Judgment Against Henry C. Miner in Favor of Minnie Seligman Cutting Reversed on Appeal.**

The judgment for $4,515.49 awarded to Minnie Seligman Cutting in the Trial Term of the Supreme Court against Henry C. Miner was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division.

Mrs. Cutting sued for the breach of a contract whereby she claimed that Mr. Miner agreed to furnish her the Newark Theatre, of which he was the proprietor, for the week commencing May 7, 1894, for the performance of her company, and to divide the receipts by giving her the first $800 of the gross receipts, he to take the next $1,500, and the balance of the receipts to be equally divided between them. Mr. Miner denied making the agreement, and averred that his employe, who made it during his absence, had no authority to do so.

Justice Barrett, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, says there is no reason for disturbing the finding of the jury against the defendant upon the main issues in the case, but the reversal is put upon the ground that there was no evidence upon which to base the finding as to the amount of prospective profits, had the performances been permitted to proceed.

"Whether the play would have succeeded or not was entirely problematical," Justice Barrett said. "It had not previously been produced. It might have been a success, or it might have been a complete failure. We do not know how many persons were in the foyer, and we cannot speculate on that head; but even if the receipts of that first night had amounted to $500, or even $550, and there had been similar receipts for the rest of the week, the total proceeds would not have amounted to more than about one-half of what the jury thus in effect found. * * * We quite agree with the suggestion that where the defendant's misconduct has rendered the proof of damages difficult, the Court 'ought not to be too precise and exacting in regard to the evidence upon which to base a claim for damages resulting from loss of future profits.' (107 N. Y., 664.) The difficulty here is that there are no substantive facts from which the necessary inferences can be drawn."

## LEGAL NOTES.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—A verdict given in favor of the defendant in a suit brought by Mary Marsullo, as administratrix, to recover damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the negligent killing of a boy about six years old, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, because of errors in the rulings of the Judge upon the trial. The boy was run over on Twenty-eighth Street by a street car, which, as it proceeded between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, came to a place where two men were fighting. The driver stopped the car to look at the fight, and just after the car was started again the boy who was killed fell under the wheels, and his leg was crushed so that his death resulted. It was claimed by plaintiff that the boy got on the front platform while the car was not in motion, and that after the car started the driver pushed him off, and the wheel of the car passed over his leg. On the part of the company the contention was that the boy attempted to get upon the car after it started, and when in motion, and while so doing his foot slipped and he fell under the car. A boy, twelve years old, who testified for the plaintiff, said on cross-examination that it took him two times to learn the story, and when asked who told him what to answer said he forgot the man's name. The boy was not permitted to tell on re-direct examination what occurred, or what was said to him, or what he said when in the attorney's office he was asked about the accident. The Court holds that the witness should have been permitted to explain fully what took place at the time when he was led to testify upon his cross-examination that the story was repeated to him, question and answer, before he was able to learn it so that he could repeat it upon the trial.

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A VOID SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCE.—George S. Bailie, in his suit against Lydia Conklin Bailie for absolute divorce, was directed to pay her a counsel fee of $250, and $10 a week for the support of their child, Lillian M. Bailie, during the pendency of the action. The defendant admitted the acts charged, but claimed that the person with whom they were committed was her lawful husband, she having married him after obtaining a decree of divorce from the plaintiff in South Dakota. The Appellate Division has reversed the order. Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, holds that the South Dakota divorce is void, it appearing that the plaintiff in this present action was not served with process in that action, and did not appear therein. The intercourse under the subsequent marriage was therefore adulterous. That being confessed upon the record "it was not proper to allow the defendant a counsel fee or to require the plaintiff to pay her a weekly sum for the support of the child of their marriage. The plaintiff, under the circumstances, is the proper custodian of the child; and the Court could not, even impliedly, recognize the defendant's right in that respect by requiring the plaintiff to furnish her with means of maintaining the present custody. * * * Here the defendant confesses that she has committed the acts which constitute guilt, and sets up no affirmative defense which can prevent the legal consequences attaching to these acts."

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DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment entered some time ago on a verdict for $4,000, given in favor of Martin J. McMahon, in his suit against James Gordon Bennett for damages for the publication of an alleged libelous article, which related how four sons played cards to determine which of them should murder six persons whose lives stood between them and certain property which they expected to inherit. The ground urged for reversal of the judgment was, principally, that the jury was permitted to award punitive damages. The evidence showed that at the time of the publication the defendant was in Europe, and that he had no personal knowledge of it; that he had prepared and posted in the office of the newspaper a rule that no article reflecting upon any person or corporation should be published until it had been investigated and found to be true. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Court, says this did not relieve the defendant from punitive damages, provided the jury found that the article referred to was carelessly and recklessly prepared and published. It was of no importance that it was published without defendant's knowledge. "He must see to it, if he desires to escape liability, that articles are not published which unjustifiably injure the reputation or business of innocent people."

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NORTH RIVER BANK CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon handed down a decision reversing an order of the Special Term in the case of Francis Higgins as receiver of the North River Bank, against Francis E. Gedney et al. The action was begun in 1894 to recover from the Directors of the bank money to pay depositors and stockholders. The action was in equity, and a demurrer was sustained. The matter was carried to the Court of Appeals, but the demurrer was still sustained. Then an amended complaint was served. A demurrer to that also was sustained, but the plaintiff still tried to maintain an action in equity, and then again induced the Special Term to allow him to amend his complaint on the original line. Now, at this late date, he wishes to amend again, and to serve a fourth amended complaint, substituting 110 actions at law against a number of the Directors. The Appellate Division decided that after four years of successful defense in equity the defendants should not now be called upon to defend a host of entirely new causes of action at law. The order of the Special Term is reversed, and the motion to amend is denied with $10 costs.

## THREE WOMEN BURNED.

**They Rush Into the Street with Their Clothing Afire.**

Nearly 100 men and women waiting to change cars were standing at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street yesterday morning when three young women with their clothing afire rushed shrieking out of the three-story house at 1,670 Lexington Avenue. Several men hurried to them and succeeded in beating out the flames with coats and hats. The young women were then taken back into their home. They are Alice, Teresa, and Rebecca Serber, who own the house they had left. They were not burned badly.

All three were on the third floor preparing a large quantity of light Summer dress goods for clothing, when their sewing machine got out of order and Teresa lighted a match to see what was the matter. Some remnants of the light cloth were ignited, setting fire to her dress. Her sisters' clothing caught fire when they were trying to save her. The blaze in the room did considerable damage.

**Said He Was Drugged and Robbed.**

Richard T. Lageman of 232 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, a wealthy butcher and grocer, appeared as complainant against Henry Traub, thirty-one years old, a brick layer, of Woodhaven, in Magistrate Smith's court, in Long Island City, yesterday. Lageman accused Traub of robbing him of his gold watch worth $65 and $23 in money after drugging him. Lageman said he was in Woodhaven yesterday and met Traub. They went into a saloon and had a glass of beer, after which Traub induced him to try a cocktail. After drinking it he lost his senses, and when he revived Traub helped him to a trolley car bound for Brooklyn. Lageman said he did not fully recover his senses until the car reached Richmond Hill, when he discovered that he had been robbed of his watch and money. Traub was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

**The Havemeyer Inquest.**

The minutes taken at the inquest into the death of Charles F. Havemeyer, a son of the late Theodore F. Havemeyer, were filed yesterday by Coroner Edward Skinner of Mineola at Jamaica, L. I. Only three witnesses, Winthrop Rutherford, Henry Churchfield, and Dr. John Mann were examined, and all testified that they had found Mr. Havemeyer dead with a pistol shot wound just above the right ear, but they could not tell whether it was a case of suicide or an accident. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to the effect that Charles F. Havemeyer came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound, inflicted by himself, there being no evidence to show that it was not an accident.

**Professorship for Dr. C. H. Judd.**

Dr. Charles H. Judd has been called to the Chair of Physiological and Experimental Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, New York University. He is still a young man, having been graduated from the Wesleyan University in 1894. He spent the next two years at the University of Leipsic, where in 1896 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then visited a number of other German universities, and in the Fall of 1896 became Instructor in Philosophy at the Wesleyan University. He is the author of several publications on psychological subjects.

**Mr. and Mrs. Bierman's Garden Party.**

About 100 guests were present at the garden party given Thursday at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, at One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue, by Mr. and Mrs. I. Bierman for the benefit of the inmates. The garden was tastily decorated, and the entertainment was much enjoyed by the old people. The band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum gave several selections, after which refreshments were served.

**Small Fire at Koster & Bial's.**

Some rubbish on the roof of Koster & Bial's Music Hall caught fire at 7 o'clock last night. The blaze was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen by a bucket brigade formed by employes of the establishment. Some painters had been at work during the day, and their materials were standing near the rubbish. It is thought some of the chemicals exploded. The damage amounts to about $200.

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Eight Lots at Good Bye Prices.

Fancy Sailor Suits, from 4 to 14 years, were $5.75, Now $3.98
Children's Gingham Dresses, from 4 to 14 years, Special $1.25
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# The New York Times.

## Saturday Review of Books and Art

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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### *The Decay of the Decadent School.*

A nail was driven into the coffin which is being made to bury the corpse of decadent literature by the ghastly revelations in a London courtroom four years ago. The Anglo-Saxon race is sound at heart, and, although it allows large liberties to the clever young Ishmaelites who refuse to run in the ordinary literary harness, yet when it came to be a matter of driving a carriage and pair through all the laws of decency, a decided protest had to be made, and it was made in such ringing and emphatic terms that the cult was slain beyond any hope of revival.

It was high time that what arrogated to itself the name of art, although it observed no reticence, respected no sensibilities, and revered no sanctities, should be struck to the dust by the mailed hand of public indignation. All of a sudden it became as fashionable to denounce the long-haired aesthetes, with beautiful dreams, but bad morals, as it had formerly been fashionable to laud them. Journals with anything but a clean record contended with one another in devising epithets of opprobrium for the lost leader. It was a cheap way of doing penance for past sins and an easy bid for popularity. The pity was that so much energy should have been expended on the needless task of pulverizing a man already crushed, when it could have been profitably directed into the much-needed endeavor of reclaiming literature and art from the blighting spirit of certain realists. That is the great trouble with outbursts of virtuous anger against writers who trade on the vicious tendencies of their generation. The big wheel of loud-mouthed indignation is sent whirling round on the platform and in the press for ten days, but it is not turned to purposes of practical utilization. To see a big wheel whirling round and round may be a very interesting spectacle, but all the same it is a deplorable waste of time and power. One would prefer to know that it was yoked to machinery that would accomplish something for the welfare of humanity.

The rise and development within the last few years of a school of writers whose healthy human interests are throwing fresh charm about life has been an encouraging sign of the times. The revival of sentiment in fiction and art and the phenomenal popularity of the Scotch school are by no means unmitigated blessings, but they have done yeoman service for the good and the true by expelling the decadent. Whatever may be the weaknesses of Ian Maclaren and his imitators on both sides of the Atlantic, they appeal to something nobler in man than lust, intrigue, insubordination, and vulgarity. They are creating tastes and strengthening tendencies which promise to hound, if not out of existence, at least into the darkness which is its native element, the pestilential rubbish dealt out by the decadent school.

The letters of Flaubert, who was the greatest artist, if not the founder of the decadent school, contain some edifying morsels for such writers as still champion the literature of decay. In one it is deliberately asserted that "everything depends on the value which we assign to things. We ourselves make morality and virtue. The cannibal who eats his fellow is as innocent as the child who sucks his barley sugar." Will Grant Allen and others accept that dictum? Another of the letters declares: "What is beautiful is moral; there is the whole thing and nothing more. Poetry, like the sun, gilds the dunghill. So much the worse for those who do not see it." The image is not very artistic, but it is realistic enough. It might even happen to be true if the sun showed an unconquerable preference for dunghills, and never gilded anything else. Writers of the decadent school who fancy the world is a dunghill naturally think the gilding of the sun is confined to their neighborhood, but if they would travel out into the green fields or up the bracing hills, they would speedily be cured of that delusion. Refuse, decay, and corruption make the environment of the chanticleers of the new movement, which is really as old as that condition of society concerning which Matthew Arnold sang in memorable words:

> "On that hard Pagan world disgust
> And loathing fell;
> Deep weariness and sated lust
> Made life a hell."

### *The Catholic Church in New Fiction.*

It will be interesting to note the effect upon religious folks, Catholic and Protestant alike, of Mrs. Humphry Ward's exceedingly graphic and essentially fair "study" of English Catholicism and its relation to Anglicanism and "modern thought" in her novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale." But even more discussion is likely to be caused by the reappearance of Mr. George Moore in the field of fiction, almost simultaneously with Mrs. Ward's, with a novel in which the symbolism and influence of the Roman Church, and especially as in "Helbeck of Bannisdale," of the Jesuit order, are treated of boldly but not irreverently.

In one respect "Evelyn Innes" will be found to resemble its predecessor, "Esther Waters." The author's position in regard to his heroine is perfectly impartial. He did not plead for Esther, or try to "make out a case for her"; nor does he argue against Evelyn, or try to prejudice the reader against her, in any stage of her varied career. But we are not so sure Evelyn is a representative type. There was never any doubt about Esther Waters; every trait of her was recognizable. She was the simple, illiterate, unimaginative, faithful, courageous woman of the British people; her one misdeed in her ignorant girlhood led to a lifetime of misfortune, but it could not degrade her or make her anything but a good woman. Evelyn is quite another sort of creature, born of artists, bred in an atmosphere of art, richly imaginative, highly emotional, and inclined to be poetically and artistically pious. She is a vastly more difficult, more complex subject than poor Esther, and, though there is little danger that she will become a popular heroine, the book in which her odd, brilliant, unusual career is described will have many readers.

Perhaps very many will read only to denounce. Perhaps the air will soon be full of vague comparisons of Mr. George Moore and Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio. There is some sort of a likeness. People who like to read about music will find delight in Moore's new novel. in musical matters he is erudite if eccentric, and the things he says in favor of Bach, Palestrina, Vittoria, Beethoven, and Wagner, and in abuse of Gounod and Bizet are, at least, spirited and interesting. This must not be taken as a formal review of "Evelyn Innes"; there will be time enough for that later. Novels out of the common have been scarce lately, and these two new stories come in good season.

### *Catholic and Agnostic.*

#### Mrs. Humphry Ward's New Novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale," a Powerful and Interesting Book.*

In her latest novel the author of "Robert Elsmere" still has a clearly recognizable "purpose," apart from the aesthetic purpose of all good fiction, but her sad, though eloquent, and uplifting tale of the agnostic girl who loved the Romanist will win on artistic rather than ethical grounds. It presents no new problem, and it solves none. The religious and amatory situation it reveals is scarcely typical. There may be in England more young women of the curious intellectual quality of Laura Fountain than there used to be; and no appreciative reader of the book can deny her actuality. She lives and breathes on every page. She is a perfect entity. No other English novelist, not even Hardy himself, or Meredith—with whom, in general, we should scarcely rank Mrs. Ward—has lately depicted for us a heroine more lifelike than this one. But the experiences of this poor child, turned adrift on the world without the faith that traditionally upholds woman or the proper training to live without it, are unusual, and, although the narration of her acts and the revelation of her thoughts are profoundly interesting, they cannot be said to convey any moral of great value to humanity. One feels, irresistibly, the vital truth of this particular story, this statement of an exceptional case; but feels, at the same time, that when the most "advanced" woman of the present falls in love with a Catholic so devout, zealous, and uncompromising as Alan Helbeck, she still will be able either to surrender her soul and her mind to the faith he cherishes or to agree with him on some plan of conduct in their married life by which the beliefs of one shall not conflict too seriously with the freedom of the other.

Helbeck is willing from the first to take Laura for his wife without question and to leave the rest to God; and few Catholics out of holy orders have ever been so consistently holy in their lives as this new hero. No creature of the "Oxford movement," no convert under the gently persuasive, lovely influence of Newman, or the vigorous eloquence of Manning, is this man of Cumberland. His director, Father Leadham, the Jesuit, is one who "came over," a Cambridge man, and a type, doubtless; but his parish priest, Father Bowles, is one of the ancient stock, who believes in his narrow but innocent way that "Oxford movements," removals of political restrictions and accessions of the cultured, are apt to do more harm to his Church than good. As for Helbeck, the founders of his family might have stood with Becket against the barons and the King so stanch have they ever been to the old Church. They suffered under the eighth Henry triumphed again with Mary, and tasted persecution under the last of the Tudors.

In the north country Bannisdale lies, and the fine old mansion stood amid thousands of the family acres, but the Helbecks of the few generations before Alan were not thrifty, nor, in spite of their steadfastness, particularly devout. They drank and gambled away much of their substance. In him the zealot recurs. He is described as "a type sprung from the finest English temper, disciplined by heroic memories, by the persecutions and hardships of penal laws." Laura, on the other hand, is a child of "knowledge, freedom, and revolution," a pure product of environment. One soon comprehends that she is a woman who, in the right circumstances, would have been an example of piety. She is obedient and loyal, and strongly subject to the influence of beauty in nature, art, and music. She might have been a religieuse, a saint. Therein lies the finest artistic significance of the story.

But she was bred to worship nothing, to recognize only scientific "truths," and the memory of her father, (recalled by Father Leadham as a belligerent at Cambridge, "a great, untidy, fair-haired, truculent fellow, to whom anybody that took any thought for his soul was either a fool or a knave,") is very dear to her. She begins by hating Alan, but soon likes him, and presently loves him with that love poets ever sing of and novelists still proclaim—the passion that holds sway until death if not longer. But in spite of the tenderness of his affection she always fears the power of his will, and even when the symbolism of the Church begins to have its influence upon her senses, and she is endeavoring to bend herself to its yoke, its dogma and its "superstitions," revolt her. She cannot live a lie, she cannot surrender her own will. Yet, to the end, in spite of all the forces of intelligence she represents, she is unable to combat the Catholic argument.

If this is intended to be symbolical, it must be Mrs. Ward's contention that the candles of the Church are still shining more brightly and clearly than the light of "modern truths." That is, indeed, the case, if in place of the compensations and the tranquillity of mind revealed religion offers, the finest flower of English

*HELBECK OF BANNISDALE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company.

scholarship can put forth nothing better than the vague emptiness of the following:

"At present what one sees going on in the modern world is a vast transformation of moral ideas, which for the moment holds the field. Beside the older ethical fabric—the fabric that the Church built up out of Greek and Jewish material—a new is rising. We think a hundred things unlawful that a Catholic permits; on the other hand, a hundred prohibitions of the older faith have lost their force. And at the same time, for half our race, the old terrors and eschatologies are no more. We fear evil for quite different reasons; we think of it in quite different ways."

The charge that Mrs. Ward's best philosophy is "diluted Matthew Arnold" would be easily upheld, if this sort of stuff were the best she had to offer or if one felt compelled to regard all her books of fiction as philosophical treatises or ethical works. These words, however, are spoken by one of the personages who is as nearly lifelike as the others and cannot be taken as the representative of the author's views more fairly than the Jesuit, or the Mother Superior, or the Bible-quoting vixen of Browhead Farm. Indeed, if we were inclined to regard Mrs. Ward as striving to express her own personal views in the story (which we do not) we should almost be led to fancy her on the verge of "going over" to Rome, and thus to take some of the conversations as reports of arguments between the contending elements in her own moral nature. But this is not to be thought of.

"Helbeck of Bannisdale" is a novel, and, technically speaking, a very creditable example of the English novel in its latest development. The conduct of the story is masterly. The highest reaches of the art of fiction are far beyond Mrs. Ward, but all that observation, study, and diligent application can do she does. Her characters are, as we have intimated, well drawn and natural, and some of them, Leadham and Bowles, for instance, may have been taken directly from life. The only one of all the personages against whom the author permits herself to "take sides" is Williams, a young Jesuit renegade, son of a Westmoreland wheelwright, ugly and coarse and slovenly, but of the artistic temperament and with rare skill of expression. It is clear that Mrs. Ward grew to dislike him very much before her book was finished.

As usual, there is a great profusion of landscape. In her love for out of doors and her ability to depict inanimate nature in all its moods Mrs. Ward shows her kinship with Fielding. The tragic incident in the steel works, though its importance in the story of the development of Laura's character is not great, is skillfully treated. There is "feeling" for the antiquity of the Roman Church, its splendor and its mystery in the book. The few rustics are not only picturesque but human. The best of them is the old cow tender and "methody" of Browhead, Daffady by name, who has this to say, in the goodness of his heart, in extenuation of the sins of Romanism:

"I've allus thowt mysen as we'd a dëal to larn from Romanists i' soom ways. Noo, their noshun o' Purgatory—I daurna say a word for 't when t' minister's taakin, for there's noa warrant for 't i' Scriptur' as I can mek oot—bit I'll uphod yo', it 's just handy! Aa've often thowt so, i' my aan preachin'. Heaven and hell are verra well for t' foak as are ower good, or ower bad; bit t' moast o' foak—are juist a mish-mash."

## Mr. Hamblen's Reminiscences of Old Railway Times and Manners.*

Any one who stands on the platform of a railroad station and sees a fast train rush by with all the elegance of modern equipments and the mighty manifestation of power that belongs to it cannot fail to have an interest excited in the passing train. The passenger on such a train is still more subject to the serpent fascination that surrounds modern railway travel if he only stops long enough to think about it. The picture of life, therefore, in connection with the operation of such a railroad as is presented in Mr. Hamblen's story will appeal most strongly to the legions of those who ever used the iron rail.

We are apt to take things for granted in the world, and when the average passenger steps on the sumptuously furnished car and quietly reads his paper until the brakeman calls the station which is his destination and he steps off to go to his family or his business, he has little realization of the fact that the train upon which he has ridden has been under the keenest supervision of an army of trained officials and employes during every minute of its progress, the telegraph has noted its station connections, and the train dispatcher knows in his office, a hundred or a thousand miles distant, what the time of arrival at and departure from a certain point has been.

The man who in the present story is first seen sitting comfortably in an easy chair, lazily blowing the smoke from a fragrant cigar, the personification of ease and wealth, only attained the enviable position in which he is pictured by dint of an indomitable will, perseverance, and fidelity to duty. Time was when his plump and rosy-white hands had been calloused by fierce contact with the iron brake and the fireman's scoop shovel. As a boy the General Manager that was to be watched the trains pass near where he lived, and resolved to become a railroad man. He passed his time thinking and dreaming of the matter, and neglected his studies so much that when the academical examinations came off he failed woefully. His father was greatly disappointed and displeased over the matter, and, telling him he could no longer afford keeping him at school and giving him $20, suggested that he find some employment. Being proud and stubborn, the boy left the presence of his father forever, and took the first train out of town. Arriving at the end of his first journey at 11 P. M., he put up at a hotel near the station, and after breakfast the next morning went down to the railroad yard in search of employment. Falling in with a couple of veteran brakemen, he is given his first lessons in braking and a mild hazing, to be taken in hand by the yard master, who, being short of brakemen, hires our hero, and his railroad career begins. He finds himself at last on the top of a car next to the engine, engaged in passing the signals to the engineer. His best clothes are ruined by soot and water from the engine, and on returning to his hotel he is refused admission by the landlord, who kicks him out. Disgusted with it all, he is tempted to give up, but going to a regular railroad boarding house he finds congenial company and is cheered by some good advice. In less than a week, his lessons learned, he was well broken in and delighted in catching and riding on the most swiftly flying cars, and became an expert in making couplings and flying switches. By a misstep he is caught between two cars one day and several of his ribs were broken. For six weeks he lay unable to do anything, and only got back to work finally after two months.

After some further experience in the yard our hero was taken out on the road on a freight train. The nature of his work brought him into contact with all the details, and riding of necessity on the engine much of the time, he finds himself attracted toward the complicated machine and begins to learn some of the parts. He passed through railroad wrecks, hospitals, and other experiences familiar enough to railroad men, but which dull the romantic edge of railroading. He was discharged for not being able and willing to testify as the company wished in relation to train orders that were questioned after an accident, and then went to Chicago, where he obtained a job as fireman with Joseph H. Grinnell, engineer, who treats him savagely and procures his discharge after one trip. He got his revenge, however, when as a wiper he discovered a broken casting overlooked by Grinnell and reported it at the last minute, for which Grinnell was reprimanded and suspended for ten days.

After fifteen months of engine wiping, a fireman's job was again given to our hero and he soon learned the ups and downs, ins and outs of a fireman's lot on a freight engine. Being a bright fellow and failing to get promotion, to which he was entitled by seniority of service, he, with a committee, called on the Master Mechanic to request the rights to which he was entitled and was promptly discharged for his pains. As a forlorn hope he then appealed to the General Manager, who received him and his committee and the Master Mechanic, and, ascertaining the truth, dismissed the Master Mechanic and reinstated the hero, who soon after becomes a passenger fireman, and finally, when called to the office expecting a reprimand for not making time, he is promoted to be an engineer. Mr. Hamblen succeeds in introducing into his story about all the possible happenings that take place on a railroad, and there is no striving after an effect. It comes into the narrative in a perfectly natural way that evinces a perfect knowledge of railroading and an enviable literary skill that invests the story with something more than a passing interest. The customs of all railroads are no doubt typified in the account given in this tale, and when the needs of the road demand it the boys are not considered as subject to fatigue, but fifty-two hours on duty (actual example noted in the book) would seem about all that even a soulless corporation could reasonably expect.

The element of realism creeps into the story in the picture of the tramp that is thrown upon the screen by the narrator, and his pitiable history is set down as to how he was changed from a prosperous man into a vagabond. After some little experience as a freight engineer he becomes a passenger engineer, but a change in the railroad management leads to a reduction in salaries of 10 per cent., and he proceeds to organize the men, and finally a strike results, one of the ultimate consequences of which was to reduce our hero to the condition of a tramp, and he, in company with a friend, one Frank Manly, sees life from the points of view of the hobo, and they learned what it was to levy on the farmers and sleep on the ground, in barns, and anywhere else that a shelter could be found. Nothing seems more hopeless than the case of a real out-and-out tramp, but they survived and became hop pickers, then getting work on a new railroad, they succeeded in getting control of the little engine in use there and in fixing it up so that it would draw more cars than it ever had before. Thus four months passed, and the contractor disappeared one day, leaving all of his men in the lurch, without the pay for which they had labored so hard.

The unfinished job fell into the hands of a man who turned out to be their old General Manager, and he favored them, and when the road was finished he gave each of the two friends positions as engineers on the trunk line. Being now prosperous, the two married, and three years after the hero took a vacation and revisited his home which he had quit several years before. Returning to his work, he has the misfortune to be in a bad wreck, in which his engine ran into a special Sunday school excursion train and killed many persons, which caused him to abandon the idea of further service as engineer. He goes West armed with letters from his General Manager, and with the aid of them gets employment as a passenger conductor, and on one occasion, finding his engineer in a drunken condition, he takes charge of the engine himself and runs the train through. In recognition of this service he receives promotion to the Superintendency of a branch the road has acquired, and later was elected General Superintendent, then Third Vice President, and in the capacity of General Manager receives a delegation such as he had headed some years before; but, finding the road required the most careful economy, he made preparations to defeat a strike, and then forcing the matter, had the entire road equipped with new hands and running on time within ten days. The final picture shows the General Manager in his chair as presented in the opening of the story, but having passed through all the grades and proved himself competent in all. No one can read this story and fail to find it full of interest.

*THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY. Old-Time Reminiscences of Railroading in the United States. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen, Author of "On Many Seas." Cloth. With Illustrations. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages 311. Price, $1.50. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

## The Flag.

### Its Interesting History—Older than Many European Flags.

Singularly opportune is a paper read by Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian of New York, his subject being "Our Flag." "All that is sentimental in a nation," says Mr. Hugh Hastings, "can be found in a flag. It embodies the softest and the strongest emotion of a people." To-day the Stars and Stripes, or the emblem of our National colors, are worn by millions of our people.

In tracing the history of our flag, Mr. Hastings gives what to many is quite novel. He tells us that to-day "the National flag of the United States is older than the flag of many of the oldest European countries. It is older than the present flag of Great Britain, which was established in 1801; than the flag of Spain, which was established in 1785; than the French tricolor, decreed in 1794; than the flag of Portugal, established in 1830; than the Italian tricolor, established in 1848; than the flags of the old empires of China and Japan, and of the empire of Germany, which represents the sovereignty of fourteen distinct States, established in 1870."

Before our Revolution, the flags of the colonies were English. In 1651, when "the English Parliament resurrected and adopted the old standard of the cross of St. George as the colors of England, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that the English flag be advanced upon the castle on all necessary occasions.' * * * In New England, in 1686, the adopted colors were the cross of St. George, borne on a white field occupying the whole flag, the centre of the cross emblazoned with a yellow or green ground over the cypher of the sovereign King James I."

About the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the last century several mentions of flags are to be found, with distinguishing emblems, and American Colonial merchantment bore at their mastheads special colors. Then came the first differences between the Colonies and the mother country, the Sons of Liberty showed their zeal in flying a great variety of flags. At the battle of Bunker Hill "the colonists had their own standard, and the gallant Warren was shot while attempting to rally his men by reminding them of the patriotic inscription on their ensign. This flag carried a blue field, with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George, in one section of which was a pine tree."

This pine tree on the flag had a certain persistency from October, 1775, to July, 1776. It was generally adopted by Washington's army, and the "six schooners first commissioned by Washington, and the first vessels commissioned by the United Colonies, sailed under this flag." On Oct. 20, 1775, Col. Joseph Reed, Washington's Military Secretary, wrote Cols. Glover and Moylan as follows: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag or signal, by which our vessels may know one another. What do you say of a flag with a white ground and a tree in the middle, the motto 'An Appeal to Heaven'? This is the flag of our floating batteries."

A white flag, because it is invisible at a certain distance, would have rendered such a color as a signal useless; then, again, any lettering on a flag is illegible from the same cause. Nevertheless, in a certain way, Reed's suggestion was adopted, and several American vessels captured by the English bore the white flag with the pine tree. The lettering seems to have been subject to changes. A favorite flag at that time, however, bore a serpent with the legend, "Don't Tread on Me." "Unite or Die."

"The Gadsden flag, which was presented to Congress on the 8th of February, 1776, carried a field of yellow, with a lively representation in the middle of a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking. The Westmoreland County (Penn.) Regiment had a similar flag with a red field; the First Regiment of Pennsylvania a tiger flag, with a deep green ground."

That there should be a National flag did not seem at first to have been thought a necessity, but after a time a committee of the Continental Congress determined that such a National flag should be adopted. This committee was composed of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina, and Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. They held their conference at Cambridge and decided:

"To retain the King's colors or the union jack, representing the still recognized sovereignty of England, but coupled with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, emblematic of the union of the colonies against the tyranny and oppression, in place of the loyal ensign. This flag was first thrown to the breeze Jan. 3, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. Washington two days later, in a letter to Joseph Reed, says: 'We hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United States.' * * * The British Annual Register, about this time, contains this paragraph: 'They [the rebels] burned the King's speech and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the union and number of the colonies.'"

The report of the committee is of particular historical interest, for in retaining the colors of the union jack there is still the recognition of the sovereignty of England. This is a convincing proof that it was only at the very last moment that the idea was entertained of an entire and absolute severance from England.

Where did the stripes come from? Who originated them? Mr. Hugh Hastings writes that the exact colors of these stripes at the beginning is by no means well defined.

"It has been suggested that the stripes on our flag were derived from the National flag of the Netherlands, adopted as early as 1582. Then, again, it has been claimed that the idea of our ensign emanated from the East India Company's flag. A careful research fails to elicit the fact what year the East India Company first adopted the striped flag, but it is known that in 1704 this company's ensign consisted of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, with the Cross of St. George in a white canton which rested upon the fourth red stripe."

Such stripes are of very old usage in heraldry, and that there were thirteen of them used in the first American flag was purely accidental, that is, as far as resemblance goes to the East India Company's emblem. Sometimes it has been thought that the stripes perpetuated George Washington's coat-of-arms, but Mr. Hugh Hastings deems this to be assumption, not substantiated by any facts, "The author of the Stars and Stripes is not known, nor is the name of the person who suggested the shape and make-up of the flag." On June 14, 1777, it was resolved by the American Congress "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field representing a new constellation."

"While Pennsylvania lays claim to the credit of designing the first official flag combining the stars and stripes, New York is entitled to the credit of having first flung the new banner to the breeze." The historical evidence Mr. Hugh Hastings presents confirming this is most interesting.

"In July, 1777, Col. Peter Gansevoort of Albany was in command at Fort Stanwix, afterward Fort Schuyler, N. Y. His garrison consisted of 750 men. When the British officer St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix, Gansevoort's command, increased by the arrival of Col. Marinus Willet's regiment and 200 men additional of Col. Wesson's regiment, was not only without a sufficient supply of ammunition, but was without a flag. On Aug. 3, when St. Leger appeared, Gansevoort's patriotic troops started to construct the first battle flag of the United States of America on the pattern adopted by the Continental Congress. The white stripes were made of shirts that were cut to pieces for the purpose, bits of scarlet cloth were sewed together to form the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was taken from a cloth coat belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartout of Dutchess County.

"Up to 1794 the flag was unchanged, but when in 1791 Vermont was admitted as among the States, and Kentucky in 1792, two more stars were added, making the stars fifteen. Then the chances of making a permanent flag became no longer possible. Finally, in April, 1818, it was enacted 'that on the admission of every new State into the Union one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission.'"

There is a general idea of utility in a flag. It must be so made up as to colors as to be at once distinguishable, and that of the United States answers all requirements. As to the want of permanency in the flag, for with each additional State a new star is to be added, the general appearance of the flag, however, remains the same. The blue ground may some day be almost covered with the white stars, but then what will be done is to diminish their contour. It is the blue, the white, the red that tells, and it will wave before long, taking the place of the yellow and the red.

# "Dogs in Fiction."

## Scott's "Roswal" in "The Talisman"—Incredible Incidents in Fiction.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a recent article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on "The Incredible in Fiction" I presented several instances to illustrate what it was attempted to set forth. I am tempted by an entertaining article on "Dogs in Fiction" in your SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28 to add an illustration or so akin to those already given.

The dog Roswal as portrayed by Scott in "The Talisman" has won the warm regard, if not the heart, of every reader of the delightful story. And with good reason, for he was one of the noblest specimens of his race, if the Baron of Gilsland's account of him to King Richard be a true portrait. "Has he then a dog so handsome?" said the King. "A most perfect creature of heaven," said the Baron, who was an enthusiast in field sports, "of the noblest northern breed—deep in the chest, strong in the stern, black color, and brindled on the breast and legs—not spotted with white, but just shaded into gray—strength to pull down a bull—swiftness to cote an antelope." And the feats he performed and the sagacity he showed—as seen afterward in the story—were quite on a par with what is told of his physical perfections.

The coming of the great Saladin, disguised as an Arabian physician, into the camp of Richard, his curing the sick Squire of Sir Kenneth, lying almost in articulo mortis in his tent; his curing afterward, by virtue of his wondrous talisman, the King himself, prostrated by the same raging fever; the rushing forth of the latter from his tent before he was wholly recovered to avenge the insult of tearing down the English standard and putting the "paltry rag" of Austria in its place; the feats of daring and strength performed by Coeur de Lion as he stood face to face with his scowling adversaries and compelled them to recognize his mastery on the situation—these are all familiar to the readers of the charming story. The upshot of all was the restoring of the banner of England to St. George's Mount and the placing of Sir Kenneth the Scot, with his faithful friend Roswal beside him, to guard, as he valued his life, the sacred symbol of England's majesty against whomsoever dared assail it.

There is a very pretty account given of this night vigil of Sir Kenneth and his dog, the part referring to the latter being so genial and so characteristic of Scott, whose fondness for dogs amounted to a passion, that I cannot refrain from putting it before the eyes of any who may chance to read these lines, familiar as they may be with the excerpt:

"Besides the banner staff lay the large staghound already mentioned, the sole companion of Kenneth's watch, on whose vigilance he trusted for early warning of the approach of any hostile footstep. The noble animal seemed to understand the purpose of their watch, for he looked from time to time at the rich folds of the heavy pennon, and when the cry of the sentinels came from the distant lines and defenses of the camp, he answered them with one deep and reiterated bark, as if to affirm that he, too, was vigilant in his duty. From time to time, also, he lowered his lofty head, and wagged his tail as his master passed and repassed him in the short turns which he took upon his post, or when the knight stood silent and abstracted, leaning on his lance, and looking upward toward heaven, his faithful attendant ventured sometimes in the phrase of romance, 'to disturb his thoughts,' and awaken him from his reverie by thrusting his long, rough snout into the knight's gauntleted hand to solicit a transitory caress."

What followed is too well known to need repetition, the knight being enticed away from his post by a stratagem, his leaving the banner for a brief absence under guard of the faithful hound, his clandestine entrance by crafty guidance into the Queen's pavilion, the conversation of the Queen and her ladies, so compromising to his fidelity, and which he involuntarily overheard, the prompt and decided action of the lady Edith in going to the knight announcing the deception practiced upon him, and urging his instant return to his post, the haste he made in getting back, accelerated by hearing as he ran on a yell of agony from his friend Roswal, who seemed to have received his death wound in defending what his master had deserted, his rushing up to the mount and finding the standard of England vanished, and the faithful hound lying apparently in the agonies of death. No wonder that this catastrophe, with the dire consequences that must follow it fell upon the knight with stunning effect.

In the very height of his anguish and despair, the voice of the sage physician, El Hakim, was heard speaking words of soothing and consolation. But while nothing could console the knight, his suffering friend might be relieved, and this last the Hakim undertook to do, showing himself as skillful in treating a dog as he had been in treating a crowned King. The iron was skillfully extracted from the wounded shoulder of the animal, the wound dressed, and then Roswal, with his master's consent, was borne away unresistingly by two servants of El Hakim to an appointed place, where, under the physician's care, his cure might be effected. The knight's life, of course, must pay for his abandonment of his post and the dishonor done to England through his dereliction. And so Richard at once decreed, when the culprit appeared before him, nor could any appeals for delay or mercy on the knight's behalf, urgent and powerful as they were, avail anything till El Hakim himself obtained, on the ground of the King's gratitude for his own life which the physician had saved, the life of Kenneth, the only boon he asked or would receive for the service he had rendered. The liberated man was given over into the hands of his deliverer, to be carried miles away into the wilderness, beyond the sight of Richard and the crusaders' camp, and where, in some luxurious retreat whose master and host was Saladin himself, a pretty little plot was concocted by means of which the fallen and disgraced knight might, in due time, recover all he had lost, and stand even higher than before in King Richard's favor.

In the unfolding of the plot this occurred: On the fourth day after the ignominious banishment of Sir Kenneth from the crusading army a Nubian slave of superb proportions and superbly accoutred appeared in the King's camp, leading "by a leash of twisted silk and gold a large and noble staghound," a present from Saladin to Richard. The reader, more sagacious than Richard appears to have been, recognizes at once through their quaint disguise, the stalwart knight Kenneth and his good hound Roswal.

In regard to the latter it may safely be said that if after almost mortal hurts inflicted on him while guarding the banner, he could be brought back to camp safe and sound within four days of the time he was carried forth bleeding and helpless, the remedies that cured him must have had virtue little less than miraculous. But this is not all. The Soldan's gift was graciously received. The Nubian was installed in the monarch's tent, as his trusted attendant. He kept the King's armor bright. He polished the large shield till it became a veritable mirror in brightness, by means of which he detected the villainous marabout in the act of aiming a poisonous dagger at the King's breast. He intercepted the blow, thus saving the monarch's life, but receiving a slight wound from the dagger himself, the venom of which the royal mouth itself, applied to the wound, disdained not to extract. Thereafter the noble hound has an important part to play in detecting, amid the marching ranks of the Crusaders, the guilty hand that had torn down the English banner and had smitten the faithful sentinel left to guard it. The dog's sagacity is unerring, and the Marquis of Montserrat, riding proudly amid his train past the place where his watchful foe is stationed, is singled out by the infuriated hound, dragged from his horse to the ground, and the evidence of his perfidy made clear to all onlookers save those whom hate and prejudice made proof against conviction. This evidence was confirmed not long after by the judicial combat between the Marquis and Sir Kenneth in the lists at the Diamond of the Desert, fought after the fashion of the day, to prove whether the alleged culprit were guilty or not. The swift overthrow of Montserrat by his antagonist, with the confession of his guilt, was the result, followed by the divulging of the real name and princely condition of the hitherto unknown Knight of the Leopard, whose high rank, added to his soldierly qualities, removed every obstacle to the attainment of an object the cherishing of which had cheered him amid all his privations and trials.

The moral of the foregoing résumé—too much lengthened out, I fear—is this: The incredibilities of an interesting story—and several of these, it must be confessed, are found in the Talisman, as in many other works of its class—do not stagger the reader's faith in their reality nor detract in the slightest degree from his interest in the incidents related. Indeed, that interest may even be heightened in weird and wondrous things such as we have not seen or known or hardly thought possible as actual verities in the life most mortals lead, and yet we receive them as if they might have occurred just as the skillful writer presents them. We suffer the 'magician' who charms us to subject us to the glamour through which things that are not and have not been look as though they have been and may yet be. It has been so since poetry charmed with the incredible deeds of heroes and demigods, and since fiction was written and read. The critic may discant till he is gray on the necessity of vraisemblance in an author as giving chief value to his work, or to the lack of it as a vitiating, if not fatal, defect. Readers will go on reading just the same, the number of them proportioned to the interest and power of the poem or story attracting their attention. The moral benefit derived from either, a higher end than reading for amusement, recreation, or the like, will come from the pure, true, elevating lessons conveyed by the characters portrayed, without which no book should find a welcome in virtuous homes. Nor is it essential to the integrity or wholesome influence of these lessons that the book containing them should be wholly free from scenes and incidents which find no counterpart in our experience of life.

Kingston, N. Y., June 2, 1898. C. V. G.

## From My Lord of Inverary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am a dog in fiction, though neither your writer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, nor Mr. Phil Robinson, has mentioned me. I appear in "Patience Holt," a three-volume novel by my friend, the late Mrs. Walter May, (Georgiana M. Craik,) albeit so changed in colors and most of my attributes, and bereft of titles, surname, and styles, that I was obliged to protest that she had rendered me unrecognizable. Another dearer friend would have done me justice had she lived, but alas! Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson no longer gives me a loving greeting, though I never pass through Beaumont Street, Oxford, without running to her door in hope of afternoon tea or a walk in her company. But although the novel in which I was to appear was never written, I have it in her fair penmanship that "Colin is a person, and I know that he has a soul."

Another novelist, one the critics are apt to call "The first living English novelist," or "one of the two great novelists now with us," has given a sort of promise to put me in a book, but in spite of my agreeable companionship, my unflagging energy, my infinite patience when tied at his gate, my lady tells me that Old George and Young George remain the only dogs of name in any of his novels. If he does not look out, I shall put him in a book and tell across what heavy "tumult" fields and through what odious hedges I have followed him far from the madding crowd and under the greenwood tree.

I wait, hoping for literary fame, but while I wait I console myself with what my kind author friend—though no novelist—Mr. Ruskin said of me, in reference to something which my mistress had given up for me, "Ah! a dog is worth anything; a dog is worth anything." I am, dear Sir, obediently yours, "LORD COLIN CAMPBELL of Inverary."

New York, May 31, 1898.

## American Manuscripts Found in Sandusky.

Mr. Sherman A. Cuneo in The Bookman for June describes "an interesting manuscript find" in Sandusky. The history of the collection is as follows: Alexander McKelly was a journeyman printer and proofreader in the employ of Mr. George R. Graham, the publisher of Graham's Magazine. Before working for Graham, Alexander McKelly had set type for The American Review, published in the early forties in New York. Here he became acquainted with Edgar Poe. Mr. Cuneo writes that "Uncle Alex was working on The American Review at the time 'The Raven' was first published, and it fell to his lot to set up the poem in type. * * * He secured possession of the manuscript." During his connection with Graham, Mr. McKelly obtained a great number of other valuable manuscripts.

After severing his connection with Graham he moved to Upper Sandusky. When he died, some twenty years ago, his brother's wife took charge of the manuscripts and treasured them secretly, keeping them constantly guarded. Some years ago a reporter of a Sandusky local paper asked permission to see these manuscripts, and his request was not granted. Recently, however, Mrs. McKelly, the sister-in-law of Alexander McKelly, presented the entire collection to her grandson. The Bookman gives the titles of the most valuable manuscripts, presenting photogravures of many of the letters. Among them are the following:

"The Occultation of the Orient" and "Dante," by Longfellow.
"Song" and "Paradise of Tears," by Bryant.
"Biographical Sketch of John Barry," by Fenimore Cooper.
"Earth's Holocaust," by Hawthorne.
"Terpsichore," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
"The Icy Veil," by N. P. Willis.
"Mystical Ballad," by James Russell Lowell.
"Talk with Time at the Closing of the Year," by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
"Mrs. Watt's Dream," by the Hon. John A. Dix.
"Flora" and "Half a Loaf Worse Than No. Bread," by the Hon. J. Kirke Paulding.
"Washington Allston," by Richard H. Dana.
"A Eulogy on the Great Unknown, Mr. John Frost," by Elizur Wright.
A translation, "Lappe's Sonnet on the Portrait of Raffaelle," by George W. Bethune.
"My Binchow Barque," "Ho-To-Ma; or, the Horse Tamer," and "Waller to Sacharissa," by C. F. Hoffman.
"The Minstrel's Curse" and "The Waterman," by C. P. Cranch.
"Hucknall Torkard," by W. H. E. Hosmer.
"The Chieftain of the Lake," "The Revenge," "An Autumn Landscape," and "The Indian Summer," by Alfred B. Street.
"A Sketch of Italian History," by Mary E. Lee.
"Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles I." and "There Is No God!" by Charlotte Cushman.
"Lulu" and "Caprice," by Frances S. Osgood.
"Wayfarers" and "Some Fell by the Wayside," by Elizabeth Oakes Smith.
"The Judge's Charge," by Ann S. Stephens.

Other manuscripts bear contributions by J. Bayard Taylor, Amelia B. Welby, W. W. Story, William Motherwell, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, William Pitt Palmer, Epes Sargent, Judge Robert T. Conrad, H. T. Tuckerman, M. Y. C. Mitchell, G. Hill, Ernest Helfenstein, Alice Hervey, E. J. Eames, P. Benson De Lang, A. F. Huston, Henry W. Rockwell, R. Penn Smith, Jane Taylor Worthington, Harry Franco, Fanny Forester, A. N. C. Edmond, Alice S. Lee, Mrs. R. S. Nichols, Helen Berkley, Mrs. M. N. McDonald, Mary L. Lowson, Cora Holden, M. Toppan Evans, Edward F. Weld, Mrs. E. C. Kinney, Mrs. C. H. Butler, and S. D. Patterson.

The original of "The Raven" is missing. Mr. Cuneo accounts for its absence this way:

Uncle Alex but once vaguely revealed how he disposed of it. Mr. John Henderson, Superintendent of the Upper Sandusky water works, says that he vividly recalls how Uncle Alex came to his place of business clad in a new suit of clothes, and rather near the brink of a spree. Mr. Henderson asked him if he had come by some money, and Uncle Alex replied: "Yes," that he had sold "The Raven." To whom he sold it or whether he had really sold it at all was never learned.

Quite a number of books dealing more or less with Napoleon are announced for publication in Paris during the present month. For example, there is "Davout, Maréchal d'Empire, Duc d'Auerstaedt, Prince d'Eckmuhl: 1770-1823," by his great grandson, Count Vigier, with an introduction by Frédéric Masson. The Egyptian campaign, and that of Poland, of Austria, of Russia, the evacuation of Hamburg, the Hundred Days—all are fully described and commented on by an eye-witness. Léonce Grasilier will bring out in book form the French translation of Mrs. Lucia Elizabeth Abell's (Betsey Balcombe's) "Napoléon à Sainte-Hélène," that has been running in La Revue Hebdomadaire. A full account of these memoirs, with several interesting extracts, was presented in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23. The second volume of Frédéric Masson's "Napoléon et sa Famille" will also be published in the current month.

# Cuba in 1853.

## Richard B. Kimball's Account of It in the First Number of Putnam's Monthly.

In the very first number of Putnam's Monthly Magazine, the date of which is January, 1853, after the introduction, there is an article on Cuba. The subject chosen some forty-five years ago as the leading feature in Putnam's shows how important it was then considered. The article is unsigned, but it was written by Richard Burleigh Kimball, the author of "Undercurrents of Wall Street Life" and "Letters from Cuba." Were the author of this article alive to-day, (he died in 1892,) he would see how prophetic he was.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-two had been a year of turmoil. The Napoleonic coup d'état of 1851 had unsettled Europe. There were the beginnings of those troubles with Russia which brought about in 1854 the Crimean war. In his introduction to the article "Cuba" Kimball wrote, "We cannot, if we would, remain indifferent to what is passing in any of the civilized States. One great effect of freedom is to fill the heart with an earnest desire that every living being should participate in its privileges."

In 1851 the Lopez expedition had made a landing at Marillo. Lopez was captured and garroted. During the same year Col. Crittenden was shot. In 1852 first appeared a decided action on the part of the President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore refusing to join Great Britain and France in a treaty which guaranteed to Spain the possession of Cuba. In 1852 there was a conspiracy in Cuba, and its leaders were garroted, shot, or sent to prison for life. The article then in Putnam's Magazine was a timely one, for Cuba then occupied public attention. This is an extract from the second page of the article:

"There is almost within sight of our own shores a province of one of the monarchies of the Old World whose inhabitants are suffering under greater and more oppressive burthens and are governed by a sway more absolute and tyrannical than has ever been exercised against Sclave, Magyar, Pole, or Indian. It is the Island of Cuba."

Mr. Kimball describes the various Captains General, and shows that on the accession of Miguel Tacon there began "a series of injuries, cruelties, and oppressions against this unfortunate island unparalleled in the history of civilized communities. * * * Tacon possessed a jealous nature, was short-sighted and narrow-minded, and had an uncommon stubbornness of character." And these are the true Spanish traits of to-day—that is, of the Iberian functionary. The Tacon policy was about this: that the Island of Cuba can only be Spanish or African. Describing exact conditions when the article was written, Kimball writes:

"We have seen that the position of the Creoles in Alba is that of an oppressed and degraded race, fully sensible of their wrongs; that they now regard the power which oppresses them with indignation; that, notwithstanding their earnest desire to be free, they are kept under by the terrors of a servile insurrection and the fear of a relentless persecution. But do the Cubans despair altogether of liberty? Have they no hope from any quarter? or, if from any, from what quarter? There is no doubt that they look to the United States, and to the United States only, as their ultimate hope and salvation from the cruelties of Spain."

Then comes this remarkable passage:

"What is in the future? Cuba will become a part of the United States. The how or the when it is useless to predict. Political events have transpired so rapidly within the last few years that

'That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker.'

"We are borne onward by a force which seems hastening some great consummation. If all do not agree as to the result which these changes are to bring, no one can shut his eyes to the changes themselves. They have multiplied within the year; they are multiplying; they will continue to multiply. * * * What is to be done? Shall we attempt to stay this sweeping current, and be carried away by it? or shall we rather do what we may to control and direct it?"

Exactly the same broad argument of humanity which one reads every day as the main reason for our quarrel with Spain Mr. Kimball wrote about in 1853.

"The people of the United States assert political, religious, and commercial freedom; they believe in the philanthropic mission of their country to extend the same throughout this hemisphere. * * * As a people, too, we contend that the physical and moral wants of mankind cannot be disregarded. If subjects are oppressed by tyrants, supported by brute force, the citizen of the free State will be very likely to use his individual might to take off the irons from the victims."

The article in Putnam's Monthly is an uncommonly able one, historically correct, and in exact accordance with the feelings of to-day.

The books published yesterday by G. P. Putnam's Sons were: "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon; "Martin Luther, the Hero of the Reformation," by Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Theology, Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia; a volume of dramatic sketches by Louis J. Block, entitled, "Capriccios;" the second volume of "A History of the Art of War," by Charles W. Oman, M. A., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, (the first volume, which covers in chronological order the classical division of the subject, is not yet ready;) "The Philosophy of Government," a treatise on the fundamental characteristics of man as exhibited in his relations to the state, and the ultimate form of civil government certain to result therefrom, by George W. Walthew.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announce for immediate publication "The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. T. Tompkins Smith, and Sundry Other Curious Happenings in the Land of the Montezumas."

## Gilbert Parker.

### Five of His Works in a New Edition and Their Particular Qualities.*

The reaction against the novel of speculation was after all not such a bad thing for the art of fiction. The speculative novel is too much concerned with the discussion of phases of popular thought. Anything from Puseyism to Christian science will answer for a subject for a speculative novel. The only thing the novelist has to do is to follow the recipe for play writing once given by a prominent manager: "Get two lovers, pull them apart, and bring them together again." Now if Christian science is the topic of the novel, it is only necessary to have one lover a believer and the other a scoffer. Then "I can never be yours," she says. "Your attitude toward the most sacred beliefs of my soul is such that I could not conscientiously agree to lead my life in your society." The man rebels. He goes away and settles in a community of vivisectionists. She stays at home and puts the evil thought away from her. They both suffer. He hates vivisection anyhow. But one day the maddest vivisectionist of them all decides to try his experiments on a man. Lo! the man is a Christian scientist and does not feel the pain at all, but calmly discusses and analyzes his state of mind while the doctor is carving him. The lover, who is present by special request of the doctor, is converted, rushes back to his beloved one, and in seventeen pages of Socratic dialogue apologizes for his previous condition of degeneracy. She calmly accepts him and the story stops.

It is not really so very hard to write books of that kind, and there was a time not long past when the publishers were flooding the market with them. For those who did not care to read novels in which the spiritual problems of the time made themselves noisome there were the studies of character development, those delicious tales in which only the inner life developed into motion, while outwardly the characters did nothing more exciting than to walk up and down the sequestered streets of the Back Bay district and eat their matutinal beans. It was for this kind of novel that William Dean Howells invented his famous new ending. Some one had said that only four endings for novels were possible: He marries her, he dies, she dies, or he marries the other girl. Mr. Howells, it was said, invented a new ending—no one does anything.

It was natural that in the course of time human beings who did not read novels to solve the problems of the day, but to become interested in the doings of creatures of flesh and blood like themselves, should grow weary of the utter inanity of the speculative and spiritual novels. It was only once in a while that some one wrote a "Prince Otto," in which there were action and suffering as well as speculation. "For heaven's sake," said the novel readers, "let us have another Walter Scott, who created human beings and made them act as if they were alive." More easily said than done. Creators of Meg Merrilies, Dominie Sampsons, Rebeccas, Wilfrid Ivanhoes, and such personages were not walking around at every corner.

"But let us have a try at it," said the moderns, and they made some very brave attempts. Just go and read Stanley Weyman's "House of the Wolf" or Conan Doyle's "White Company" if you don't believe it. It was not so dreadfully hard at first. But after a time it became necessary to define the field, to localize, to give a habitation and a name. Then came that branch of the new romancers who made a specialty of revealing the witcheries of their own particular spots. And it is to this class that Gilbert Parker belongs. He is happiest when he is in Canada. It is true that he is not convinced of this himself. He leaves Canada often and wanders far away amid scenes of which he plainly knows but little. His local color quite deserts him when he goes abroad. He paints with a stiff-haired brush and a stencil, which some one else cut for him. His people walk as if there were egg shells in the path. They are unfamiliar with their surroundings. They find the highways dusty and they cough.

Of all of Mr. Parker's works the weakest, perhaps, is "The Translation of a Savage." The utter improbability of the story is not a radical fault in it, yet it is the feature which will first and most forcibly impress itself upon the mind of the reader. But improbability in fiction is not a fault unless it be obtrusive. If the writer can make the reader believe in a thing while he is reading it, make it seem real and present to him, the thing may be not only improbable but even impossible, and yet be artistic and wholly commendable from a literary point of view. But the transformation of Lali, the Indian maiden, into what Wali Dad of imperishable memory would have called "a demnition product," is made utterly improbable to the reader's fancy by Mr. Gilbert Parker's unskillful treatment of it. When the author had sent his beautiful savage to England he did not know what to do with her, any more than Mayfair society would have known had he placed her there. From beginning to end the story is strained and unconvincing.

"Mrs. Falchion" shows Mr. Parker to better advantage. The woman whom he has chosen to set forth is not unknown to fiction. She is the callous, cold, nerveless adventuress whom Victorien Sardou gave us in the Countess Zicka of "Diplomacy," Rudyard Kipling as the Lady Regula Baddum, and Ouida as half a dozen Princesses of the nether world. But Mr. Parker makes Mrs. Falchion thoroughly alive through fully three-quarters of his story. She is a person, and you can feel the uncanny influence of her individuality till she falls in love with the handsome ex-lieutenant preacher and gives up her vengeance in the very instant of its fruition. That is bad enough, but when she turns to the husband she has never loved and for years had refused to recognize, one cannot quite believe in her humble request to him to take her home. Yet there are life and action and color in this story, and no one would think of dismissing its author as a writer who would not be heard of again.

"The Trespasser" is more characteristic of its author. It is a strong book with some minor defects. Gaston Belward is real, he is human, and he is wholly convincing. The plan of the book, its fundamental thought, is excellent. It shows Mr. Parker to be an observer of human nature and a man who is acquainted with the large possibilities of fiction. The conception of a man of good English birth, brought up among rude frontiersmen and savages, and failing utterly in the attempt to fit himself into the scheme of domestic English life, is admirable. The struggle between the inherited traits of the man and those which have been developed in him by association and environment is depicted in a manner which is absorbing in its interest, and is furthermore thoroughly successful in maintaining the semblance of verity.

The utter breakdown of this brilliant and erratic man when he goes to Paris and falls in love with a lion tamer, who as a gipsy had once told his fortune, is described in a manner equally praiseworthy. It requires some stretching of the imagination to believe in the attitude of the English friends, whose feelings Belward has outraged by his conduct, but after all this is not a vital point in the story. The ending of the novel is weak. It leaves one unsatisfied. It demands too much constructive fancy on the part of the reader. But "The Trespasser" is a good piece of novel writing.

On the whole, however, it must be admitted that "The Seats of the Mighty" keeps its place at the head of Mr. Parker's works. It is a remarkable novel. It does not contain a single feature of the story-telling property that is not familiar. There is the good, but none too brilliant, hero, who is always in the darkest depths of trouble; who is constantly in situations of apparent hopelessness, but who is always saved in the nick of time. There is the highly polished villain, who plots and schemes with a most subtle and demoniac craft, who is courtly and elegant in manner, courteous and witty in speech, and about a dozen times as much of a man as the hero—except in respect of morals. There is the preternaturally clever young heroine, who has a comprehension of human nature far and away beyond her years, and who devises amazing plans to save the hero while he is in prison and the villain is relentlessly pursuing her. There is the athletic priest who would fight if he dared. There is the wronged woman, who predicts the downfall of the villain, and is indirectly the cause of it, and there is her lover, of whom one villain robbed her, and who, seeking revenge on him, innocently kills the chief rascal of the tale.

But Mr. Parker has handled all these people so that he makes them appear in a new light. They are so surrounded with the quaint atmosphere of old Canada that they become as the personages in a real and present drama. There is a most interesting little character sketch of Gen. Wolfe, which habitual readers of good fiction will delight to compare with Thackeray's. The local color of the story is as admirable as the character drawing, and the latter is masterly. Doltaire, the schemer of the tale, is set forth with the highest literary skill. He is, perhaps, not a formidably difficult character to draw, but because in his essentials he is not new, Mr. Parker deserves all the more praise for giving him a distinct individuality.

In fine, it may be said that Mr. Parker's works show uncommon skill in construction, character delineation, and the employment of local color. His plots are ingenious, if not always convincing. His stage settings are of the broadest and most engaging kind. He sweeps from Hudson Bay to California with dash and certainty. He throws upon his canvas with big wastes the wilds of upper British America, and he suggests with delectable craft the salt spaces of the sea. He makes his tales bristle with incident. There are no arid spaces of bald talk, yet there is a plenty of conversation which has pith and point. In short, Mr. Parker, while possibly not destined to take a permanent place among romancers, is surely a story teller. And in these days, even as in the days of the scald, there is a place at the fireside for all such.

*NOVELS BY GILBERT PARKER: "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Trail of the Sword," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "Mrs. Falchion." $1.25 each, except "The Seats of the Mighty," $1.50. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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Virginia Frazer Boyle is preparing for E. R. Herrick & Co. a novel depicting the scenes on the wealthy old plantations previous to the war, and showing strongly the life led at that time among the cultivated people of the South. This work will be issued in the Fall.

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Besides bringing out Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Changeling," in early Fall, Frederick A. Stokes Company will also present "South London," by the same author. This theme has lately been brought before the public eye in papers published in serial in The Pall Mall Gazette.

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An interesting addition to musical literature will be made this month by The New Amsterdam Book Company, in William Francis Bourdillon's "Nephele." Mr. Bourdillon is the author of the poem, "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes and the Day But One."

## Sociology.

### The Outlines as Set Forth in Lester F. Ward's New Handbook.*

The first use of the material contained in Mr. Lester F. Ward's "Outlines of Sociology" was in a course of lectures delivered merely from notes by their author before the School of Sociology of the Hartford Society for Education Extension; then, expanded into nearly their present form, they were contributed as a series of articles to The American Journal of Sociology. For the first six lectures as they now appear their former title, "Contributions to Social Philosophy," is perfectly applicable, since in them the author's aim has been to differentiate sociology from the other sciences, but this title hardly applies to the latter part of the book, which is designed rather to sketch the science in its broad outlines, to show what it is in itself. Hence Mr. Ward has divided his subject into two distinct parts, social philosophy and social science, and hopes by thus treating them separately to do something toward clearing the many conflicting views which are current as to the nature and scope of this science. To this end he deals, not in definitions, which are at best vague and puzzling, but in clear explanations of the subject and definite limitations of its field. Sociology is a comparatively new science, and, as it is a very important one, a short and lucid outline of the subject such as is contributed by Mr. Ward in this book will surely be welcomed by many readers.

Mr. Ward uses Comte's classification of the science as best adapted to the subject of social philosophy, since it indicates the sequence or natural subordination of the sciences. Thus, he names them astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, and sociology, placing the latter as "the cap-sheaf and crown of the system of classification, the last and highest landing of the great staircase of education." He distinguishes it entirely from political economy or economics, and accepts Mill's description of this then unnamed science as "bearing the same relation to the social as anatomy and physiology to the physical body. It shows," Mill continues, "by what principles of his nature man is induced to enter into a state of society, how this feature of his position acts upon his interests and feelings, and through them upon his conduct; how association tends progressively to become closer, and the co-operation extends itself to more and more purposes; what those purposes are, and what the varieties of means most generally adopted for furthering them; what are the various relations which establish themselves among men as the ordinary consequence of the social union; what those which are different in different states of society, and what are the effects of each upon the conduct and character of man."

Mill defines political economy, on the other hand, as considering mankind as occupied solely in acquiring and consuming wealth, and, although the modern economics is much broader in its scope, still the author accepts substantially Mill's distinction.

Mr. Ward insists above all else that sociology is an advanced study and should be mainly post-graduate, since it requires high powers of generalization and a broad basis of induction. To understand the laws of society, he says, the mind must be in possession of a large body of knowledge, not picked up here and there at random, but instilled in a methodical way. Hence history, political economy, and the other generic branches should first be prosecuted as a necessary preparation for entering the last and most difficult, as well as the most important field, of human thought, that of sociology.

Mr. Ward declares that the two false theories, optimism and pessimism, which have so much retarded the true progress of mankind, and which spring from a feeble and imperfect recognition of the law of causation, have led to an entirely erroneous view in regard to the relation of sociology to cosmology. Optimism, he says, is the original unreflective state of the presocial mind, a survival of the most useful of all instincts, that of self-preservation. It may be still a useful attitude for the swarming millions as preventing the realization of their unhappy lot; but its effect upon society is bad, since it breeds stagnation and stifles progress. That phase of optimism, he continues, which most concerns the relation of society to the universe and which is most prejudicial to the progress of social science is the idea that man is in any sense the favorite of nature. But, while optimism errs in refusing to recognize the hard facts of existence, pessimism adopts the equally false and paralyzing attitude that man has no power against nature, but must accept his fate without hope. Mr. Ward condemns both these passive states of the mind, and substitutes for them the active doctrine of "meliorism," in which man, recognizing that nature is neither friendly nor hostile, but merely a domain of rigid law, applies himself to the perpetual bettering of his estate. Since the development of life on this little planet of ours is merely an accident; since the earth itself, though highly favored in its conditions, is an infinitesimal part of even the solar system, Mr. Ward thinks the "anthropocentric theory" of the universe, held by the optimists, is ridiculously untenable, and the best lesson for man to draw from a careful study of the unromantic facts is that his highest hopes arise from this very fortuity of his environments.

Mr. Ward also takes up, successively, the relations of sociology to biology, anthropology, and physiology, and closes Part I. with a discussion on the "Data of Sociology." In discussing its relation to biology, the

*OUTLINES OF SOCIOLOGY. By Lester F. Ward. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

author clearly explains the co-operative nature of biotic organization before approaching the question as to whether society is capable of being logically compared to an organism in the biological sense. He reaches the decision that the nervous system furnishes the only proper term of comparison, since it alone furnishes "homologies." The result of a comparison of society with an organism from this point of view, the author says, is to convince us that it is necessary to go down among the protozoa and study these peculiar groups of creatures that live in colonies in order to find a stage comparable to that occupied by society with respect to the central control of the functions of life. This would seem to show, he deduces, that society is a very low form of organism.

"We are thus strikingly impressed with the great relative imperfection of society, and, at the same time, we are furnished with the means of seeing more clearly than in any other way the true relation of sociology to biology. The sociologist is dealing with an undeveloped stage of a great series of phenomena, and he may well ask himself the question: 'If such an inchoate being is capable of accomplishing such results as have been accomplished by the social organism, what may we not expect when, under the great law of development, operating throughout the organic world, this social organism shall have attained, even the lower stages of integration manifested in the humbler animal creatures with which we are all familiar?' And when we shrink with a sense of dread from the idea of any such state of social centralization, it is because we fail to realize the possibility of a homogeneous development throughout all the parts of society, including the necessary modification in the character of its individual members, to adapt them to such a régime of subordinate co-operation in the grand scheme."

As related to anthropology, he says that sociology is concerned with laws or principles, while that science is concerned with facts. Still, it comes within the range of the social philosophy to inquire into the nature of this being, man, whose associative habits form the chief subject of sociology. "First of all," writes Mr. Ward, "his position in the animal world must be understood. * * * Accepting the conclusions of the masters in zoölogy, among whom, as to the main points, there are no longer any differences of opinion, we must contemplate man simply as the most favored of all the 'favored races' that have struggled up from a remote and humble origin. His superiority is due almost exclusively to his extraordinary brain development."

Proceeding on this line, the whole discussion of man as an animal is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Ward retains his former argument of the fortuity of the results of evolution in calling attention to the fact that if the developed brain had been awarded to any of the other animals of nearly the same size as man, that animal would have dominated the earth as man does. It is simply good luck, too, that the knowing power was conferred on an animal of the highest class, the placental mammalia. As it is, the line along which man has developed from the marsupials and monotremes is much shorter and much less highly developed, otherwise than in brain, than some others like the carnivora and ungulata. Man's developed brain reacted on his physical nature to make him stand upright and diminish his craniofacial angle, and it is certain that speech is a product of intelligence. In fact, Mr. Ward shows that most of man's superiority is quantitative rather than qualitative.

Our author maintains that sociology rests directly on psychology, and only indirectly on biology. In discussing its relation to the latter science, the only class of attributes in the individual animal with which he could compare those of society was its psychic attributes represented in the nervous system. Besides the intellectual operations of the mind, there are others equally important connected with the field variously called the passions, the affections, and the emotions, and it is in this region, says Mr. Ward, that the motive power of social operations has been found to reside. "However trivial the affections may seem to the metaphysician, they are of primary importance to the sociologist. But, while they constitute the source of power in social events, this is their entire function. They constitute the dynamic agent and nothing else. To render this power effective a directive agent is required. This is furnished by the intellect. It is the guide of the feelings." Art arose from the inventive power of man's evolving intellect, and society must have originated at the same time. The chapter is closed by Mr. Ward with the sociological formula:

The object of Nature is Function; the object of Man is Happiness; the object of Society is Effort.

The complexity of the science of sociology is so great, the number of details which it involves so vast that the sociologist, says Mr. Ward, finds his only hopes of success lie in classification of his materials. This really means the classification of all the subsciences that range themselves under the general science of sociology, and in his chapter on "Data of Sociology," Mr. Ward indicates how to proceed to gather and investigate these details. Sociology is a study that requires ample preparation, and this preparation is the acquirement of the data of the science.

In the second part of his book Mr. Ward discusses "The Social Forces," "The Mechanics of Society," "The Purpose of Sociology," "Social Genesis," "Individual Telesis," and "Collective Telesis." Such extended notice has been already given to the preceding chapters that not more than a glance can be given to these.

The motive power of all human action, or, as he expresses it, the dynamic basis of society, Mr. Ward finds in appetite. Appetite is essentially psychic, and this is the bond which lashes sociology so directly and so firmly to psychology. He classifies the social forces as the essential forces, subdivided into preservative and reproductive; and the non-essential forces, subdivided into aesthetic, emotion, (moral,) and intellectual forces.

"The Mechanics of Society" distinctly proves that sociology, however recent a member of the band of sciences, is a worthy member in full standing. Its general aspects are perfectly capable of being mathematically formulated, and hence it conforms to the test of scientific exactness. Society, according to the author, constitutes a "mechanism," one of whose objects is the protection of its members, and the other the attainment of its desires. The former is static, the latter dynamic.

In "Social Genesis," Mr. Ward views the gradual evolution taking place in society, irrespective of the conscious agency of its members, and simply as the result of inherent causes. Thus far the progress of society has been of this genetic character, but now Mr. Ward prophesies that we have nearly reached the point at which society will awake to collective consciousness and usher in an era of telic or intentional progress, the end and nature of which cannot now be forecast. The laws of natural selection and survival of the fittest; the monopolistic tendencies apparent in all social operations may all be regarded as genetic forms of progress. Along with genetic progress, however, and not at all interfering with it, have advanced the efforts of man himself to better his own condition, and these are discussed in the two concluding chapters of the book.

Telic progress, as the name implies, depends altogether upon that faculty of the mind which enables man to pursue ends which he foresees and judges to be advantageous. Mr. Ward dwells much on this mind side of the general principle, because he considers it the most important one in the whole domain of social science, almost neglected hitherto. The intellect in its efforts to subdue first the animal kingdom and then other men has evolved the powers called tact, shrewdness, strategy, and diplomacy, and thus established the competitive system on which modern society rests. The effect of telesis upon the animal and vegetable kingdoms has been to improve them, and the same may be said of the physical world. It is in its application to inanimate objects and natural force that individual telesis has displayed its chief power, says Mr. Ward. It is ingenuity that has inspired civilization.

In "Collective Telesis," Mr. Ward looks at the collective action of society in the direction of restraining, controlling, directing, and utilizing the natural forces of society, or, in other words, he deals with the phenomena of government. The exactly immediate steps between individual telesis and social telesis is an organization of individuals into a limited body. "Individual telesis," to quote Mr. Ward, "confers benefits on those only who have the ability to obtain them by superior power, cunning, intelligence, or the accident of position, while collective telesis, or something very like Socialism, would confer the same benefits on all alike and aims to secure equality of fruition."

Mr. Ward thus closes his book with a promise that it is in a study of the principles of sociology and recognition of the meaning of Socialism or his collective telesis that the artificial barriers raised by individual progress can be removed and society once more placed in domain of natural law.

## *Where Was Caxton in 1475?*

A correspondent of The Athenaeum presents quite a puzzle about Caxton. Two items were recently discovered in the municipal accounts of Gouda that refer to William Caxton. They bear the date of 1475 and relate to disbursements. The translation of one of the entries is: "William Caxton, agent of the King of England, a dinner costs 8s. gr." The second one reads: "Given William Caxton, agent of the King, joined with him Gysbertus van der Mye and a secretary, to build [or fit out] our ships, and for 4 letters which were authentic, for allowing all our common ships in Zealand [and] in Flanders to navigate freely, for a dinner and other expenses, 18s. 8d."

We know well enough that Caxton, when he was, say, thirty, went to the Low Countries, but did he remain there up to 1475? We do not know exactly when he returned to England. Generally the year designated is 1474. What did Caxton have to do with the fitting out or equipping of ships? Maybe by these indications some hiatus in the life of Caxton can be filled up. There cannot be much chance of error as to the date 1475, for in the Gouda accounts there are two mentions of Caxton's name. The Dutch were careful scribes and accountants.

Mr. Penrose, having accepted an invitation from the Greek Government to examine the Parthenon and advise the Council of Ministers how certain work should be carried out, looking toward the better preservation of the Parthenon, gave his opinion in about these words. He said that there was a certain amount of danger existing, due to the crumbling state of the structure, and he feared a probable fall of the western vestibule. He, however, expressed the conviction that the monument might be preserved for several centuries if the works of consolidation were carried out. The work already done by the Greek committee Mr. Penrose approved of.

## *Sophie Arnould.*

### Facts in the Life and Some of the Bright Sayings of the Famous Actress.*

Witticisms in French, such as may have fallen from the lips of a pretty actress of the last century, lose all their sharpness and brilliancy when translated into English. As flashing gems, they seem dull in a modern setting. Mr. Robert Douglas has written a volume entitled "Sophie Arnould, Actress and Wit." The divine Sophie, as Rousseau may have called her, was born in 1744, and died in 1803. In her palmy days she was the prima donna of the Grand Opera of Paris, and sang to the music of Rameau, Philidor, and Gretry. When later on the German Gluck was patronized by Marie Antoinette, and there was the chance of a musical revolution, Sophie adapted herself to the new style, and won additional laurels. Voltaire was loud in his praises of Sophie Arnould, and Garrick is said to have deemed her a better actress than was Mlle. Clairon.

It is rather from her smart sayings than for her place as a vocalist of the past that the Arnould is remembered in France. In the annals of the time the innumerable "sous entendres" of this woman are repeated. There is an agglutinative process about such things, and the probability is that a great many flippant speeches attributed to Sophie she never said at all, but they were made to stick to her. For the major part, such jeu de mot are untranslatable, because they have to do with the twisting of people's names, and then, again, a large proportion of the witticisms, if they may be so called, are indecencies. But that she was a clever woman, with a sharp tongue, knowing how to give and take in verbal fencing, is not questioned. Then she lived, too, in the time of Diderot, Mably, and D'Alembert. Here is a fair specimen of her repartee: The Chevalier de Tercin was tall, gaunt, and as dull as ditchwater, and in a discussion with Sophie she said to him: "A lofty house has rooms on top, which are always the worst furnished." Mr. Douglas shows that this smartness is only a paraphrase of Bacon's, and that old Fuller said: "Often the cockloft is empty in those whom nature hath built many stories high."

Once when interrogated by M. Sartines, Louis XV.'s Lieutenant of Police, Sophie Arnould gave him a bit of her mind, and, not appreciating in the least her wit, the ungallant policeman put the lady under arrest. The time Sophie lived in gives Mr. Douglas the opportunity to describe it, for the songstress was the special pet of the Queen and of the Pompadour woman. Sophie Arnould rose rapidly and kept the stage until about 1776, when she had to face Mlle. Levasseur. Then her operatic career was finished, for the fine quality of her voice had gone. Marie Antoinette was kind to Sophie, and the Court was favorable to her, but then came the ingratitude of an audience, and on one occasion she was hissed. Mr. Douglas then describes Sophie Arnould's downward plunge:

"We have now reached the beginning of the long downhill career of poor Sophie Arnould. A year or two of effort to keep her reputation as an artist; when that failed, an endeavor to maintain her place among the fast women, and then, as voice failed and lovers slipped away, the gradual transition from riches to poverty—poverty to penury—penury to starvation, and finally the unknown grave in the Montmartre Cemetery. The story is a sad one—not more sad, perhaps, than thousands of others—but there is an added pathos when the victim has been beautiful, talented, and witty."

It might have been that her obscurity during the Reign of Terror saved her neck. Sophie Arnould had been dead three years when she was saved the poignancy of learning that an illegitimate son of hers who was a Colonel of Cuirassiers was killed when leading a charge at Wagram.

## *The Short Life of Modern Paper.*

Some months ago the question of the durability of paper was presented in these columns, and the statement was made that the matter was under consideration by the English Society of Arts. Their report has since been published. Those who have as members of the society carefully studied the English papermaking industry of to-day and its products, comparing the merchantable commodity of 1898 with that of the past, state that papers have come down to us from the Middle Ages in a perfect condition of preservation, and that, on the other hand, "there are many instances of the total destruction of books produced within quite recent years."

Modern books suffer from disintegration and discoloration. These are apparently independent effects, but they both tend to the same end, the destruction of the paper or the rendering of the printed or written word unreadable. Both must, however, be concurrent, and they begin in the way the wood pulp is treated. There is chemical change of fibre. These are the practical conclusions which have been arrived at, all deducted from evidence showing what are the errors of the papermakers in England, and how these mistakes are to be corrected:

"(1.) That book paper should be sized with a minimum quantity of resin; (2) that the presence of starch is objectionable; (3) that care must be taken that paper should contain a minimum of chlorides; (4) that 10 per cent. of total mineral constituents is the extreme limit for papers for publications of permanent value, and (5) a close and well-compacted sheet is especially necessary for printing papers. Finally, the report gives a classification of papers according to composition, and recommends that for book papers required for publications of permanent value not less than 70 per cent. of cotton, flax, or hemp should be used, not more than 2 per cent. of resin, and not more than 10 per cent. total mineral matter."

*SOPHIE ARNOULD, ACTRESS AND WIT. By Robert B. Douglas. With seven complete engravings by Adolph Lalauze. Paris: Carrington.

# Reviews of Books.

## England's Recent Indian War.*

The literary output resulting from the English conflict with the Northwestern border tribes of India last Autumn is becoming appallingly large. There have appeared in this supplement during the past few weeks notices and reviews of two books describing the campaign—Lieut. Churchill's story of the Malakand field force and Lionel James's "Indian Frontier War of 1897." Both these were really amplifications of the letters which Lieut. Churchill and Mr. James, who were war correspondents of two of the London dailies, sent to their newspapers. Now comes a third book, written by Capt. L. J. Shadwell of the Suffolk regiment, entitled "Lockhart's Advance Through Tirah," and this, like its predecessors, is also more or less an amplification of Capt. Shadwell's letters written during the campaign as a special correspondent of The Pioneer and The London Daily News. The author avows frankly in his preface that he can lay no claim to any literary skill and experience, and it is to be presumed, therefore, that the newspapers he names appointed him as their correspondent from the fact that they wished to be represented on the expedition. It is interesting to know that even so comparatively unimportant a war as this which the English Empire waged against the Afridis and other wild tribes of the border had its own press censor, for Capt. Shadwell states that Major Gen. Lord Methuen, "the press censor with the force," frequently gave him useful information, and on several occasions placed his own notes at his disposal.

It is unnecessary to examine Capt. Shadwell's work in detail. The same observations that applied to the conflict as described by Lieut. Churchill and Mr. James are equally relative to Capt. Shadwell's book. He pays a high and undoubtedly a deserved compliment to the splendid courage shown by the officers and men of the British and native troops. He is not as generous to the Pathans as Mr. James, and agrees with Paget and Mason that "ruthless, cowardly robbery and treacherous murder are to an Afridi the salt of life, and that the Afridi character of to-day is no better than it was in the days of his fathers." Capt. Shadwell seems to agree with his fellow-newspaper correspondents as to the insufficient protection given to the transport train and as to the general conduct of the expedition. He writes very simply, and his descriptions of the assault on the Arhanga Pass and of the first and second actions of Dargai are particularly vivid and good.

As to the results of the expedition Capt. Shadwell thinks that while the campaign against the Orakzais was a complete success, it cannot be said to have been so in the case of the Afridis; that even in times of peace the Khyber Pass, if the English garrison it, would be liable to attack, and finally that there seems to be but one permanent remedy, at least to the minds of people who are intimately acquainted with the frontier tribes, and that is annexation. He also thinks that had the line of the Indus been finally adopted as the northwest frontier of India possibly all the tribes beyond the Indus, including the Afghans, might have been left to their own devices, and concludes that there is a large amount of truth in the suggestion that as the so-called "forward policy" has been the cause of many of the English small wars on the frontier, it is worth considering whether the annexation of Afridi Tirah, together with the Khyber Pass, would not in the end be cheaper than constant expeditions. He argues well as to the moral and strategical advantages which would result from such a step. Capt. Shadwell's book, which is well printed and bound, is superior in one point to those of Lieut. Churchill's and Mr. James's, in that it has clearer and larger maps, which enable the reader to follow intelligently the movements of the troops.

## History as the Spaniard Has Not Made It.*

Although the war with Spain is only in its second month, the first of the many books which it will inspire have begun to appear. James C. Fernald, author of "The New Womanhood," and editor of the Students' Standard Dictionary, has recently published, through the Funk & Wagnalls Company, a little volume of 144 pages entitled "The Spaniard in History," which is both timely and interesting. The work, of course, is little more than a handbook, for it can be well imagined that only the most salient events of Spanish history can be even alluded to in so small a volume. To busy men and women whose thoughts are naturally directed to the subject of Spanish history, and who have not the time to read or reread even Prescott or Washington Irving, Mr. Fernald's series of flashlights, as they are called, will be found most useful and instructive. He says that his plan has been simply to show in a clear light the leading incidents of Spanish history and some traits of Spanish character which have profoundly influenced the destiny of that people and deeply concern all who have dealings with the Spanish race among the family of nations. He takes as his text Admiral Cervera's recent address to the sailors of his fleet just before leaving the Cape Verde Islands. "Then when I lead you to battle have confidence in your chiefs, and the nation whose eye is upon you will see that Spain to-day is the Spain of all time."

The author devotes his chapters in succession to a description of the Spanish race, the rise of the Spanish monarchy, the Inquisition, the conquest of Granada, the expulsion of the Jews and Moors, and to the Spaniard in the West Indies, in Mexico, and Peru, on the throne, in the Netherlands, the Philippines, in Cuba, and on the sea. As the reader follows him through his rapid sketch of Spanish life and character from the earliest times to the present, he will be impressed, as the author is, with the changeless character of the Spaniard, and will see that the starvation and extermination of the Cubans to-day are strictly in the line of Spanish conquest and rule for 400 years. As Mr. Fernald says, "the reconcentrados of the nineteenth century answer to the repartimientos of the sixteenth. Spanish character and dominion—Spanish ferocity and savagery and mercilessness—hold on their way through the centuries with an unfaltering, unpardonable, and intolerable consistency." The butcher Weyler of our day is simply carrying out the same principles as did his Spanish predecessors. The cruelties of Torquemada, and the horrors perpetrated by Alva in the Netherlands foreshadowed the conduct of the Spanish in Cuba to-day.

The closing chapter of Mr. Fernald's book on the Spaniard on the sea is one of the most interesting. It is, perhaps, forgotten that the Spaniards have never but once achieved a naval victory, and that was when, in conjunction with the Venetians, Genoese, and soldiers of the Papal States, they annihilated the Turkish fleet in the battle of Lepanto in 1571. The author sums up their sea history as follows: "The continual defeats of the Spaniards on the sea are thus the outcome of all their history. A nation that persistently despises and destroys those industrial and mechanical pursuits that train eye, hand, and nerve to steadiness and accuracy through generations, cannot prosecute successfully even its cherished vocation of war—especially when, as now, war becomes a contest of instruments of precision. But it appears also clear that modern war, though using mechanism, is not to be mechanical. Still, as of old, the national and personal characters of the men that wield the weapons are the factors that determine victory."

## Mr. Robertson's Remarkable Story*

Mr. Morgan Robertson has strongly developed dramatic powers—a way of focusing his romantic lights. In this story John Rowland, because Myra, a silly girl, played him false, goes to the dogs. Rowland was an Annapolis graduate and an officer in the United States service, when Myra came across his course, and she wrecked him. He is dismissed from the service because he drinks. He joins, as a common seaman, the crew of a great modern transatlantic steamer. Mr. Morgan Robertson's description of the ship is excellent. Her Captain is determined that the Titan shall make a record. No matter if any stupid merchantman comes in his way, that will not stop him. In such a case the speed of the Titan is to be increased. As the lesser of two evils, "it was best that the smaller hull should suffer."

No one knows who is the drunken sailor on board. He is quite as well up in navigation as is the Captain of the Titan. While on duty Rowland recognizes among the passengers Mrs. Selfridge, who was his Myra, for she is married now, and with her is her little child Myra. At once Rowland loves the child, for its mother's sake. Mrs. Selfridge recognizes Rowland and is afraid of him. She even imagines that he will harm her child.

Rowland is on the watch at night and sees the Titan, plunging madly onward, indifferent to a big ship sailing right across her bows. Bound to make the quickest trip on record, the great steamer does not swerve an inch, but cuts clean through such a minor obstacle as a ship in her way. But Rowland sees it and is filled with horror. Somehow the Captain of the Titan learns that there has been a witness of this wicked act. Will Rowland when he reaches shore report it? No mention has been made on the log of the cutting down of a ship. The Captain is uneasy. Rowland might peach. The master of the Titan is aware of Rowland's failing, and he tries to ply him with liquor. He even doses him with hasheesh. Rowland, not broken from his bad habits, almost succumbs. Then comes the great final calamity.

There is a dense fog, and the Titan plunges into a huge iceberg and founders. Rowland saves the child and reaches the ice. There is a polar bear, and the man fights it and kills it. The child has been scratched by the bear and Rowland's arm is broken. Eventually Rowland and the child are saved by a passing vessel. In time the child is restored to her family, and the services of Rowland are forgotten. But Rowland reforms. He works out his own regeneration, and his final words are: "Now, John Rowland, your future is your own. You have merely suffered in the past from a mistaken estimate of the importance of women and whisky."

What Mr. Morgan Robertson has at heart and presents in such a vivid manner are not the dangers of the ocean, but human abuses at sea, and he labors for the cure of the latter. The merits of the author of "Futility" and "Spun Yarns" are conspicuous. He has a powerful grip, and his chances are good of occupying a distinguished place in his province—which is the sea story.

## Hume as a Famous Scot.*

The writings of Hume have excited not only apathy, but also the actual hostility of Scotch churchmen and some others because of his openly avowed skepticism in regard to religious matters. Antagonism of this kind is, however, now becoming more and more legendary, and we are now inclined to survey his writings with less ferocity than has previously been the case.

David Hume was born in Edinburgh on April 26, 1711. But few particulars in regard to his early life remain to us. His father died when he was but an infant, and it was to his mother that he was indebted for his mental development. He won no special distinction during his school life, nor at the University of Edinburgh, but from his earliest infancy he had a strong inclination to books and letters.

In 1734 he went to Bristol, but found mercantile life there totally unsuited to him. He pursued his studies in France and returned to London in 1737, having composed his "Treatise of Human Nature," which was published toward the close of 1738, when he was but twenty-eight years of age. This work, which was destined ultimately to exert a great influence in the history of philosophic thought marked him out as a distinguished thinker and an adept in abstract thought. Hume thus took his place in the literature of his country and of the world, counting among his literary friends Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations"; John Home, Dr. William Robertson, and Henry Home, Lord Kames, author of "Elements of Criticism."

He failed in securing an appointment to a chair of philosophy in a Scottish university because of his skepticism, which barred his progress to university distinction. His was a life not calculated for a universal following; few, indeed, are fitted for such work as that which gave David Hume his well-deserved fame. Philosophy such as Locke sets forth in his "Essay on the Human Understanding," and as Hume expounded in his writings, is cold comfort for the artisan and the mechanic, whose thoughts are of shelter, bread to eat, clothes to wear, and work to be obtained and given in exchange therefor. Hume's efforts, as we know and as Dr. Calderwood points out, were not spent altogether along philosophical lines. He found in history a field in which there was a wider range and additional opportunity for research and achievement. His ideals in this direction were lofty and were kept well in view, but were sometimes clouded by political bias.

At fifty-two he became secretary to the Earl of Hertford, who was British Ambassador to the French Court and took up his residence in Paris, where he was paid the highest honors, his writings having been approved by Voltaire and Rousseau. He was afterward in Governmental service at London. Being in philosophy a skeptic as to all that transcends individual experience, Hume was regarded and treated as a skeptic in religion. He was, because of this, disliked and often resisted as an enemy of religion and the odium of it fretted and often embittered him.

He was a close friend and enjoyed the society of those who were congenial to him. He was an ideal man of letters, and while at Paris was a great favorite in the salons.

## The Lazy and the Millennium.*

In the present writing of Lafargue, under the title of "The Right to be Lazy," we are brought face to face with the industrial problems that so perplex thinkers and philosophers to-day. He touches upon the relation between capital and labor, the laws of supply and demand, class distinctions, and a host of other problems that go hand in hand with modern life. That there is a great necessity for reform few doubt and none care to deny. We have not yet forgotten the putting forth of certain radical theories that contemplated the righting of great wrongs in our own time by Henry George. No one but who earnestly wishes that poverty might disappear and the poor should grow rich and those now rich should continue to enjoy their wealth. It must be said, however, that if the theory of Lafargue were to prevail and work was to be supplanted by idleness or laziness, it is not certain that the millennium would straightway be ushered in. On the contrary, quite a different result than he contemplated would shortly be perceptible, and it is not pleasing to think of the chaos that would mark the revolutionary reaction of such a condition as would surely ensue. It is to be feared that we shall always have the poor with us.

## Princeton.*

The genial President of the Princeton Club of New York always carries his love for his Alma Mater on his sleeve. Indeed, that is a way most Princeton men have. They are tender in their affection for the old New Jersey college, proud of its splendid history, and ready to shout its praises in all places. They are all true to the lines of their college anthem:

"Her sons will give,
While they shall live,
Three cheers for old Nassau."

Now Mr. Alexander has done something that will gladden their hearts and also be of service to all who are interested in the growth and development of institutions of learning in the United States. He has made into a book his admirable article, "Princeton, Old and New," which was originally published in Scribner's Magazine. The book gives a most excellent sketch of the rise and progress of Princeton College and its development into a university. Undergraduate life, with its customs and its aims, is well treated, and the book as a whole gives a good idea of the kind of place Princeton is. The illustrations are admirable. The views of Blair Hall and the new library, which are among the finest specimens of academic architecture to be found anywhere, will interest every one, especially those old graduates of Princeton who have not had an opportunity to see how their Alma Mater grows younger and lovelier every year. The book is handsomely made and attractively bound, with a picture of the turret arch of Blair Hall on the cover.

## Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences.*

Not many men, and still fewer women, have enjoyed such eminent and continuous social experience as Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood. With this have been combined her recurrent literary successes. One essential condition of magnetic power in pen or pencil is close touch between the artist in words or colors and the subject portrayed. Mrs. Sherwood's intimate association with the gay, the grave, and the great is a case in point. Writing of a famous woman, she says: "Fascination is a gift of the gods"—and of some mortals, let us add—and concludes: "It knows no limitation of youth or age." These appreciative words, written of Mme. Adam, apply fittingly to herself and her book. Two valuable sources were drawn upon for the interesting matter in this work, (which, with the exception of two chapters, is a reprint of the articles Mrs. Sherwood has contributed to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW,) "A Volume of Forgotten Photographs," and "A Little Yellow Journal," here and there delinquent in the matter of dates. Any one of the twenty-six subjects treated might have been amplified into a good-sized book.

The chapter on "Italy and Victor Emmanuel" is the first. It was "in October, 1869," while the world was young and life's morning radiant for the "lovely Queen of Italy, then seventeen years of age," that the author made her first visit to the City of the Lilies, fair Florence. "Mr. March," she writes, "was my learned cicerone," and adds, with charming modesty, "It is a great thing for an ignorant person to have a scholar at her elbow." Fascinated but overreached by the almost infinite attractions of Bella Firenze, the author confesses in all candor: "It would take two lifetimes and a long immortality properly to see Florence." From Miss Arbesser, the governess of Margaret of Savoie, Mrs. Sherwood learned a startling and useful lesson—"that Princesses had to work far harder than ordinary girls." In 1885 she was presented to this gracious Queen, of whom she wrote: "It is her smile which holds Italy together."

Many readers will remember Mrs. Sherwood's article in "Books That Society Reads." It is reprinted here. To the question, "What does society read?" this answer is given: "Principally novels." Those of Anthony Hope are judged "healthy, brilliant, and amusing," and this novelist is said to be "a great artist." Barrie "takes us to Bonnie Scotland to teach us how to use our eyes and make observation noble." Of Stanley Weyman it is written: "The man who

*LOCKHART'S ADVANCE THROUGH TIRAH. By Capt. L. J. Shadwell. 8vo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

*THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

*FUTILITY. By Morgan Robertson. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

*DAVID HUME. By Henry Calderwood. Famous Scots series. Cloth. Decorated cover. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pages 158. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 75 cents.

*THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY. Being a Refutation of the "Right to Work" of 1848. By Paul Lafargue. Translated and adapted from the French by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop. Paper. 12mo. Pages 46. New York: The International Publishing Company. Price, 10 cents.

*PRINCETON OLD AND NEW: Recollections of Undergraduate Life. By James W. Alexander, A. M. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 8vo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

wrote 'A Gentleman of France' is a benefactor of the human race." Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is pictured in lights and shadows. Marie Corelli, Mrs. Athurton, and Hall Caine are read "pour passez le temps." Rudyard Kipling is "sometimes as grand as a forest of orchids," and "The Jungle Book," is Homeric, "a pure outburst of genius." Mrs. Humphry Ward is voted "a philanthropist and a thinker," and Robert Louis Stevenson an idealist. Sarah Grand's works are named "embarras des horreurs," while "Quo Vadis" and its kind are glorified. "Society reads Pierre Loti, Paul Bourget, and 'Gyp,' and it adores Henry James." Marion Crawford is a "firm favorite in the boudoirs. His books are full of pictures." Mrs. Sherwood laments that poetry is little read in society, and she ends "Here, There, and Everywhere" with this expression: "The thought comes over me that this is a lost chord in the fin de siècle.

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The book contains "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece," the sonnets, and "A Lover's Complaint." It is altogether unnecessary to speak of the beauties of these works at the present day, though no conscientious commentator can afford to neglect an opportunity to urge every one to study the sonnets of Shakespeare and be wise. The texts which Mr. Wyndham has used are founded on the first quartos, and, as his publishers note, "freed from the ignorant emendations of the eighteenth century." The matter of dates to be assigned to the various works is fully discussed by the editor, and there are copious notes on the questions of metre and pronunciation. In his introduction Mr. Wyndham gives a graphic sketch of the life and times of Shakespeare, which throws much light on the conditions surrounding his poetic and dramatic activity.

The editor's writing is a distinct aid to appreciation and understanding of these masterpieces. Mr. Wyndham writes with scholarly insight, with enthusiasm, yet with judicial equilibrium. His study of the characteristic beauties of the poems is admirable, and the edition as a whole is most satisfactory.

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These tablets becoming known, however, were quickly bought up for the British Museum and the Berlin Museum. Some also drifted to St. Petersburg, Paris, and the Cairo Museums, and some few into the hands of private collectors. A similar miserable fate awaits all discoveries in Egypt unless made by a skilful observer.

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*THE POEMS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited with an Introduction and Notes, by George Wyndham. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

*SYRIA AND EGYPT. From the Tell El Amarna Letters. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., Hon. F. S. A., Scot. Cloth, uncut edges. 12mo. Price, $1. Pages, 150. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.


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Love the thing it loves defends,
All besides forgetting.

Friendship is the morning lark
Toward the sunrise winging,
Love the nightingale, at dark
Most divinely singing!"

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*POEMS. By Florence Earle Coates. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.


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Orestes A. Brownson's Early Life from 1803 to 1844. By Henry F. Brownson. 8vo. Detroit: H. F. Brownson.

Two Hundred Years; the History of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1698-1898. By W. O. B. Allen, M. A., and Edmund McClure, M. A. 12mo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Great Polar Current. By Henry Mellen Prentiss. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Christian Science, and Its Problems. By J. H. Bates. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

POETRY.

Songs of Sea and Sail. By Thomas Fleming Day. 16mo. New York: The Builder Publishing Company.

FICTION.

The Gray House of the Quarries. By Mary Harriott Norris. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.


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# Rodin's Statue of Balzac.

## Curious Misfortunes Which Have Marked the Eventful History of the Statue—Rodin as a Sculptor.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory,

Author of the "Idler" Papers and of the Forthcoming Book, "Worldly Ways and By Ways."

PARIS, May 28.—If the true and complete story of Balzac's statue, which is exhibited in this year's Salon, could be written, it would fill many volumes. The unfortunate author of "La Comédie Humaine" seems to be struggling from beyond the tomb with the same relentless bad luck, the same persistent miscarriage of every plan, that rendered the last thirty years of his life so pathetic. The committee organized a few weeks after his death, in 1850, to erect a statue in his honor, held its first sitting under the elder Dumas, when at his suggestion the idea of a national subscription was adopted with enthusiasm. From that moment every complication, every setback that human malignity or legal delay could invent, combined with endless unforeseen misfortunes to defer the execution of the work, and it is only this Spring, forty-eight years after Balzac's death, that a plaster model (from which the statue may some day be cast) has been shown to the public.

The first objection to the project came, many years ago, from a most unexpected quarter. Mme. Balzac, not content with objecting, actually called the law to her aid to prevent the execution of the Dumas plan, and, although she finally lost her case, (unique in the annals of law,) in which a great author was sued for attempting to erect a statue in honor of a confrère, her opposition struck a blow at the enterprise that greatly retarded its execution. Money came in slowly; the City of Paris, generally so liberal, could not decide upon giving either financial aid or a suitable site; the committee quarreled among themselves and died quarreling; plans were proposed and rejected; the whole project was several times laid aside. Old age and accident slowly thinned the ranks of the committee, which had been more than once completely renewed, and still Paris, which bristles with statues of minor celebrities, remained without a monument of her greatest novelist, the genius who made her life his unique study.

During the half century that the Parisian public was waiting impatiently for this statue an erratic and much discussed sculptor was gradually coming to the front in the art world, and when, after the brilliant speech by Emmanuel Gonzales at the unveiling of the Dumas monument in 1883, the Balzac project was definitely revived, and the execution of the statue confieded to Rodin, the decision was received by most lovers of true art with dismay. Time has proved how well founded were their fears. For fourteen years this original genius has been "studying his subject," and when pressed by those around him to show at least some sketch, some indication of his plan, has always answered that he could not be hurried in the conception of his chef d'oeuvre. In consequence of this persistent refusal to either produce a statue or relinquish the task, the relations between the committee and the sculptor became so strained, and so many bitter things were said on both sides, that the colossal Mystification, which is at this moment convulsing all Paris with laughter, is supposed by many people to be a gigantic practical joke played by Rodin on his enemies.

Be the reasons what they may, it is certain that never before has a Salon been graced by so grotesque an abortion of art as now stands in the garden of the Spring exhibition. To form an idea of this modern expression of art, those who have not seen it should try and imagine how an enormous porpoise would look that was standing upright, draped in a thick bath wrapper. For the great lump of plaster that Rodin so complacently calls his "Balzac" shows neither legs nor arms; neither does its shape suggest the human form. At the top of the mass there appears a shapeless head and hideous goitred neck; the whole in what appears to the uninitiated as the crudest form of sketch. The appearance of this long-expected statue has raised a tempest of discussion and debate that reminds one of the stormy days of the Renaissance in Florence.

To his admirers Rodin is a religion, and they consider any criticism or discussion of his work as little short of sacrilege. Great critics have not been lacking who profess to see in this production the supreme expression of genius, and who rave over the dignity and the elegance of the pose and the inspiration of the face, one enthusiastic gentleman in the Figaro asserting that no greater work had ever been produced even in classic times; that it is not only Balzac, but all his literature, that Rodin has so brilliantly radiotyped here, and only the "imbecile" could fail to admire it.

"Have you seen Rodin's Balzac?" is the one question on every lip at dinner, ball, or club. Dreyfus, Zola, and the American war are forgotten. And all day long the crowd circle silently around its base. On varnishing day its author said: "I have won a great victory and struck a great blow." He has, indeed; he has struck the public speechless. It is more than probable that in his youth M. Rodin had a share of talent, but the blind admiration of a clique soon persuaded the feeble-minded gentleman that it was unworthy of his vast genius to produce good, honest work; that, on the contrary, the road to fame lay in astonishing the middle class. Indeed, the secret history of most of the impressionist movement lies in this longing of mediocre talent to attract attention to themselves, no matter how. "Don't do beautiful and manly works of art, dear master!" cried his followers. "All that kind of thing has gone out of fashion. Make hideous and misshapen caricatures of human beings, see only the grotesque and the ugly in nature, and the world will ring with your name!"

It is a source of sincere regret to me now that I have neglected the opportunity of meeting this great man. It would have been an interesting study to note the degrees by which a man who starts with talent can descend to the producing of such monstrosities, while remaining all the time convinced that he is creating masterpieces. Now, when friends offer to introduce me into the temple of this deity, I decline because I have no faith, and yet I have honestly tried to believe, have stood hours before this master's "Bourgeois de Calais" and his "St. John" in the Luxembourg, and his "Victor Hugo" last Spring at the Salon, and have cried in my blindness: "Open my eyes, oh, Rodin; touch my unregenerate soul, that I may believe and see beauty in those excrescences, those hysterical poses, and hideous deformations," but the light has never broken upon me. I am not of the true religion, so I humbly cover my head with ashes.

"What!" cry the élite, "not admire Rodin?" and look askance at me as at a Pharisee and an outcast. The coteries that "created" Rodin were not ordinary men, but more probably cynics who understood their day and generation. As a reward they will go down to posterity as the discoverers of a genius. "But why did they select Rodin?" you ask. I will tell you: Because he had little talent, and these subtle humorists found it much more amusing to impose mediocrity upon an astonished age than to bring a real talent to light. Great minds disdain too facile triumphs; besides, their young protégé had just the kind of talent that displeases the middle classes, and the victory was just so much the greater in forcing them to crown him. It is only fair to say that they have succeeded nobly and must have surpassed their brightest hopes. How they must slap each other on the back and laugh when they are alone!

A couple of years ago a great French critic made a bet that he would pick out a nullity and make his reputation with a few articles. To his disgust he soon found he was succeeding only too well, and that the painter was fast becoming famous. "You took me in earnest," he cried to the public, "but I was only joking!" It was too late; his true opinions were mistaken for malice and envy. In one of Daudet's charming stories he tells of a citizen of Marseilles who, after years passed in extolling the beauties of Paris to his friends, became convinced (although he had never visited the capital) that he had passed much of his time there. The critics seemed to have worked themselves into some such frame of mind over Rodin's statues, and now honestly believe that they see the genius they have so long proclaimed.

There is another secret reason for the success of this class of work. In the admiration expressed for it, the great army of unsuccessful find a vindication for their own inability to produce in marble or on canvas the visions that haunt their dreams, and so turn on the unfortunate Philistine who asks for an explanation of what Rodin means and cry: "It is only vulgar minds that want dots put on all the eyes. Genius consists in leaving as much as possible to the imagination!" I was reminded while listening recently to a conversation of this kind, before the statue of Balzac, of a Boston lady who many years ago showed me the portrait of a daughter she had lost, with which work she appeared much pleased. "But it don't look at all like her," I said in reply to a question. With a pitying smile, she answered: "Oh! B— don't try to make portraits that are likenesses; he is of the new school, and paints subjective not objective portraits!" That recalls the story of the Irishwoman and her family who came to order a portrait of the head of the family. "When can he sit?" asked the painter. "He won't sit at all; he's dead," said his widow, "or I would not want his portrait." "What photographs can you lend me to go by, then?" questioned the artist. "We have no photographs," added the lady; "that's why we want a picture!" The amused artist took in the situation and replied, "All right. Come again in three weeks," and proceeded to paint a "likeness" from his imagination. When it was presented to the family for approval, they all expressed themselves as greatly pleased. "It's a wonderful likeness," exclaimed the widow, turning to her son; "but how your poor pa's changed!"

Those who knew and loved Balzac in the flesh must feel in this way when they gaze at the formless, expressionless mass that purports to represent their friend; and that infinitely greater number who admire him through his works, who have read with sympathy his life-story of toil and debt, brightened only by a dream of glory, must resent the cruel fate that, not content with making his earthly existence miserable, is still pursuing his memory. As his mind and his aims were persistently misrepresented during his lifetime, so (if ever this statue is erected on the Place du Royal) a cruel caricature of his body will be handed down to future generations. A great actress with whom I was recently discussing this question of the hour exclaimed at the end of our conversation: "I devoutly pray, if ever my friends have the idea of putting up a statue in my honor, that the work won't be confided to a genius."

ELIOT GREGORY.

*The war over the Balzac statue had gone merrily on in Paris until it had become as dangerous a question to discuss as the Hispano-American war or the Dreyfus case. Up to date, however, no duels have been announced. But for the beneficent offer of Auguste Pellerin, a wealthy manufacturer, to buy the unfortunate and much-abused statue, a long legal battle between the sculptor and the Société des Gens de Lettres seemed inevitable. It was hoped that M. Rodin's price would not be so stiff as to offend the generosity of the manufacturer. The statue of Balzac was to have been erected in the gardens of the Palais Royale. The trouble was precipitated by the following resolution recently passed by the Société des Gens de Lettres: "The committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres is compelled, and regrets to be compelled, to protest against the ébauche which M. Rodin has exhibited at the Salon, and in which he refuses to make evident the statue of Balzac." And now the news comes that the tribulations of the unfortunate ébauche of the great writer are over. M. Rodin has taken luncheon with M. Pellerin, and after the meal a contract was signed by which "the Balzac" became the property of the manufacturer for the sum of 20,000f. Mr. Pellerin's acquisition has just a touch of the business investment in it, however, for he has given out that should the committee which was formed to acquire the statue obtain the necessary funds, and at the same time the consent of the Municipal Council to erect it in a public place, M. Pellerin is open to a bid; otherwise the completed statue will be erected on the Neuilly estate of M. Pellerin. Of course, all this squabble has created much chatter on the boulevards, but M. Pellerin makes a mistake if he thinks he can enliken his Balzac to one of the young women of the Opéra Comique. Gossip and scandal may make a singer popular in Paris, but they can't make the public see an artistic statue in a clay ébauche, which no amount of imagination can turn into Balzac's counterfeit. However, at least one thing is settled—there will be no "revanche" on the Société des Gens de Lettres by M. Rodin. And there will be no lawsuits either, unless M. Pellerin finds out the traditional "sawdust" stuffing in his statue. In the meantime, both he and the sculptor, shoulder to shoulder, but perhaps with a side glance at each other, will treat the Société with "silent contempt."

# Art Topics of the Week.

Percival de Luce has recently completed a portrait of the late Horatio N. Twombley, a well-known merchant of this city, who died two years ago, which is now at his studio in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 52 East Twenty-third Street. The portrait was painted by Mr. de Luce on a commission for Mr. Twombley's sister, who is to present it to Berwick Academy, Maine, of which academy Mr. Twombley, who was afterward graduated from Dartmouth College, was a pupil.

Mr. Twombley, who was a man of much force of character and unusual business ability, was connected for many years with the East India Trading Company in Front Street, this city, and his death was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends in social as well as business life. He was a man of cultivation, a good speaker, and impressed his personality upon all with whom he came in contact. He entered political life a few years ago, and served a term in the Legislature, where his course was an able and consistent one. When such men as Mr. Twombley are taken from a community it is well that the memory of their personalities should be preserved in other ways than by the written or published word. Dr. de Luce has rendered Mr. Twombley's distinguishable characteristic of forceful intelligence with rare fidelity. The portrait is a bust one, and the face is in profile. The pose is easy, and the strong head is well set on the well-modeled neck and broad shoulders. The expression is lifelike, and the light upon the slightly upturned countenance is effectively handled. The portrait is not a great one, but is a very simply and truthfully rendered likeness of a fine man. It should be most satisfactory to those who knew him best in life, and will be a welcome reminder of one of its most prominent pupils to the Berwick Academy.

The exhibition of the work done in the School of Architecture of Columbia University during the past year, which has been in progress during the week in Havemeyer Hall, at the university, will close this afternoon. The exhibition is an extremely creditable, and, in fact, a remarkable one, not only for so comparatively new a school of architecture as that of Columbia, but for America. The feature of the display is the collection of the twelve sets of drawings presented in competition for the Columbia Traveling Fellowship, and the drawings made by W. S. Covell at the American School of Architecture in Rome during the Winter of 1886-7. A study of this collection gives a satisfactory idea of the progress that has been made in architectural drawing in the school, and of the wide and thorough knowledge of the subject which is there imparted. Next to this collection in interest is the work of the graduating class, which includes designs for an annex to the White House in Washington, plans for a savings bank, a synagogue, a State library, a country club, and a church; and also the elevations, details, and plans for a public bath, to be erected on an irregular-shaped lot on St. Mark's Place, in this city. Some of these plans, and particularly those for the public bath and the country club, are very creditable to their makers. All show careful thought and serious study, and are good evidence of the thoroughness of the education which their makers have received during their three years' work in the School of Architecture. The last year of the four years' course is virtually given up to independent study and work, similar to that in a regular architect's office, and the student's time is not drawn upon for lessons, he being only obliged to attend infrequent lectures. In the first year he is taught wash work and the use of water colors and of the familiar tools. Later on he is instructed in the drawing of elevations and plans, and if he shows sufficient aptitude, is allowed to study and work out the plan of the front of some public building. He is expected to devote his Summer vacation to field work. The study of perspective, the theories of form, medieval ornament, &c., with historical research, and the attendance upon lectures fill up the second year;

while in the third year the student is taught to draw from the flat of ornaments, tracings, and figures, and to work out plans of capitals and other architectural form, and also to familiarize himself with building materials. Prof. William R. Ware has especial charge of classes in free-hand drawing and tracing, and his knowledge of the subject and ability to impart his knowledge are well proved by the showing of the third-year class in the present display.

The students of the Columbia University School of Architecture are particularly fortunate in having at their command the fine architectural library endowed by S. P. Avery in memory of his son, who was one of the most promising of young American architects, and whose untimely death in youth a few short years ago is widely mourned. Not only the architect and student of architecture has been interested in this exhibition, but hundreds of people who have little knowledge of the technical side of architecture have found delight and pleasure in viewing the work of the students of this extremely well-equipped school.

There have been on exhibition during the week just closing at the Studio Building, 46 Washington Square South, three stained-glass windows, designed by Henry L. and Frederick A. Parkhurst for the handsome country residence of James W. Quintard at Port Chester, N. Y. The windows form a single landscape picture, and the central panel of the group is the largest single piece of leaded glass ever executed in this city, measuring 8 by 7 feet. It is hardly probable that any landscape design has ever been carried out in stained glass on such a large scale. Not only their size, but the difficult problem which the subject presented, and which has been most artistically and successfully solved by the artists, make the windows notable ones.

American work in stained glass has attracted more and more attention each year of late among artists everywhere. John La Farge, his son, Bancel La Farge; Maitland Armstrong, and Miss Tillinghast, as well as the Tiffany Glass Company and J. & R. Land, have all produced windows and other stained-glass work which have been of so high an artistic standard as to make it seem possible that American stained glass will soon take a high relative rank with that imported from Europe. Russell Sturgis argues that this work in stained glass is equally important with mural painting, and as being far more novel and far more a product of the time, should rank first when we are summing up American achievement in those lines which Americans learn but slowly how to follow.

While it may not be possible to entirely agree with Mr. Sturgis in his high estimate of American stained-glass work, the artists above named have certainly done much to lift American work in stained glass above the ordinary, and to give it both originality and distinction. The subject chosen by the Messrs. Parkhurst is an Adirondack forest and lake at sunset, with a background of mountains, under a glowing sky. The three windows are to fit in three walls above the landing of the staircase, and are at an angle of forty-five degrees with each other. The lake is in the middle distance, lying calm and still, and seen through trees of a thick wood which seems to extend to its very shores. The water reflects the flames of a glowing sunset sky above some purplish-blue mountains in the distance. The effect is most striking and yet perfectly natural, and to make it the artists have used with consummate skill many shades of tinted glass. They have preserved the values, and have given to the composition not only a richness of color but a softness of tone and even atmosphere. No landscape painted could have rendered the picture more effectively on canvas, and of course no landscape painter with ordinary pigments could obtain such a rare and exquisite blending of deep and rich color as the tinted glass affords.

John La Farge has just completed a window—a memorial to Edwin Booth. This was placed on exhibition too late for notice in this week's supplement.

The portrait of Mr. Gladstone painted in 1865 by G. F. Watts has been placed by the artist at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery of London.

The National Sculpture Society, whose recent exhibition in the Fine Arts Gallery, in West Fifty-seventh Street, is said to have been artistically successful, but financially disappointing, expects to hold a similar exhibition in the Spring of 1900, and it is not unlikely that, following out a suggestion made in these columns, the society will secure a larger building, and possibly the Madison Square Garden, in which to make this display. Larger pieces of sculpture and statuary can be shown there than in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, which will make it possible to display the recent work of such eminent sculptors as St. Gaudens and Barnard and others of like standing whose work was unfortunately absent from the last exhibition.

The print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which held its last exhibition of new accessions in May, 1896, has undergone a radical change. Harvard University having withdrawn the prints deposited with it by the museum, the Trustees more than made up the loss by buying the collection of about 23,000 prints left by the late Henry F. Sewall of New York, which is henceforth to be known as the Harvey D. Parker collection, as it was bought from the fund left to the museum by Mr. Parker. Selections from this collection will be shown from time to time, so as to give the patrons of the museum some idea of its riches. The Dürers and Rembrandts contained in it were exhibited from Dec. 31, 1897, to April 10, 1898. The old Italians will follow some time during the Autumn. The "new accessions" here alluded to consist of gifts to the print department and of occasional small purchases, amounting in all to 1,808 prints and a few books.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Cooper Union will be found worth reading and study by all who are interested in the subject of general and art education. The pamphlet, of course, contains the report of the Trustees in regard to the financial condition of the institution, which discloses the fact that the members of the Cooper and Hewitt families, finding that the public are of the opinion that it is possible for Mr. Cooper's family to provide the necessary endowment sufficient to liberate the building from tenants and to appropriate to the work of education, or $600,000, and has therefore not responded to an appeal for such an endowment, have made a family compact by which the amount required shall be ultimately assured. They have decided to execute a trust deed by which the trust fund provided by Peter Cooper during his lifetime for their support shall, as they shall die, be transferred to the Cooper Union, so that in the course of time the institution will come into the possession of property which will yield an income of from $25,000 to $30,000 per annum. It is certainly a novelty in these times to find the members, and especially the younger members, of a wealthy family voluntarily entering into a compact which virtually deprives them of the ability to bequeath their fortunes at death to their descendants for the sole purpose of carrying out the philanthropic purposes of a parent and grandparent long since dead and gone.

The report of Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration in Cooper Union, which she, with her sister, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, founded last year, is particularly interesting to those interested in art education and culture in New York. Miss Hewitt states that since the opening of the museum on May 26, 1897, there has been a steady increase in the number of visitors, and that slowly but surely designers, decorators, and artisans are finding their way there to work and study.

The collection of old lace has aroused much interest among the women visitors, many of whom have made careful studies from the different specimens in order to reproduce some of the best and most attractive designs. The amount of interest evinced in the small but interesting collection of old French and Italian book bindings, loaned the museum by Mr. Georges A. Glaenzer, leads Miss Hewitt to hope that when the museum shall be equipped with proper showcases in which to exhibit articles suitably and safely there will be little difficulty in installing in its gallery an attractive succession of valuable and interesting loan exhibitions, comprising various objects pertaining to the arts of decoration.

The students in the class in design of the Cooper Union Woman's Art School, and the class of students in design from the Young Women's Christian Association, have worked and studied—the first regularly and the second occasionally—in the galleries during the Winter. The remarkably fine and extensive collection of engravings and etchings formed by Mr. George Campbell Cooper and bequeathed by him to the museum has been supplemented by another and smaller collection given by George A. Hearn and S. P. Avery. Mr. Hearn has also presented, in addition to an unfinished picture by Romney, to the Woman's Art School a decorative canvas by Giordano, "Diana and Endymion," while Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, has given a picture by himself, some rare pieces of old lace, and ten studies and sketches by Galland. The experiment of keeping the museum open in the evening was not found sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance, but it is open on Sunday afternoons and public holidays.

That The International Studio is edited and published by men of ability is well evidenced by the fact that even in war time, and at this dull period of the year's art, they have succeeded in making the publication quite as interesting as in ordinary times. The June number is filled from cover to cover with articles and illustrations of interest and value. Particularly good is Gabriel Mourey's opening article on the work of Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, which is beautifully illustrated with cuts so well chosen as to give the best possible idea of Rodin's versatility and power. An article on Henry Moore's animal studies by A. L. Baldry, is illustrated by charming pencil studies. Very delicate and dainty are Charles Conder's paintings on silk, which are illustrated by drawings by the artist and described by D. S. MacColl. Frances Keyser writes entertainingly on some American artists in Paris, and illustrates her article by reproductions of two excellent recent portraits by John W. Alexander, of a late picture by P. Marcilus-Simon, of J. Humphrey Johnston's portrait of his mother, and the Bartlett statues of Columbus and Washington. An article in memoriam of Aubrey Beardsley is appreciative and well written. Among other miscellaneous illustrations is one of a decorative panel by St. Long, "The Spirit of the Plains," which is rarely delicate and dainty, and should be reproduced on silk. Ernest Knaufft gives in his "American Studio Talk" a careful review of the recent exhibition of the National Sculpture Society.

## *Mr. Gladstone and Dante.*

Among the unpublished papers left at Hawarden by Mr. Gladstone is a dissertation intended to prove that Dante was once a student at Oxford University. This paper will probably be published shortly in one of the English reviews.

It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone was a Dante scholar of considerable knowledge; his deep understanding of scholastic philosophy evidently made him read the Italian poet with keen appreciation for secular and Church history, if not for the beauties of the Tuscan's verse.

We do not know upon what evidence Mr. Gladstone based his theory, but there is one particular point contained in the "Inferno" which he has undoubtedly made use of. This is found from line 133 to 135 of the XXVIII. canto, and reads:

> "E perchè tu di me novella porti
> Sappi ch' io son Bertram dal Bornio, quelli
> Che diedi al re Giovanni i mai conforti."

The question here is whether Dante in this story of Bertrand de Born intended to refer to Prince Henry, the young King, "de giovane," or to his younger brother, King John, "Re Giovanni," as the person who received evil counsels from Bertrand. Regarding the interpretation of the last line, Mr. Gladstone wrote in October, 1897, to Mr. Wickham Frower:

"For my own part I incline to the belief that 'Giovanni' should stand, and that the person alluded to is King John. Among the relevant facts I include the probability (not far, I think, from a certainty,) that Dante studied in England."

The greatest modern commentators of Dante, Scartazzini and Fraticelli, maintain that the line should read "re giovane," for Dante, with many of his Continental contemporaries, they say, "confused Henry, the eldest son, with John, the fourth son of Henry II.," a mistake that Dante could not have made had he been in England in 1189, as alleged.

However, Mr. Gladstone's posthumous article on the subject will doubtless be interesting reading whether he satisfies Dante scholars that Signor Alighieri once wore the cap and gown at Oxford or not.

## *Zola at the Academy Again.*

When M. Zola became the champion of Dreyfus last Winter the world outside of France, particularly the literary world, was glad that several of the most noted littérateurs of Paris, who were also members of the French Academy, were outspoken in their admiration for M. Zola's action.

But, alas for the constancy of human nature! M. Zola, true to his promise never to cease his efforts to enter the Academy, has tried again. He stood to fill one of two fauteuils. He did not receive a single vote.

The candidates were as follows: For the fauteuil of the Duc d'Aumale, MM. Gen. du Barail, Imbert de Saint-Armand, Guillaume, Ernest Daudet, Noirit, and Emile Zola. For the fauteuil of M. Meilhac: MM. Hervieu, Faguet, Lavedan, Imbert de Saint-Armand, Sevestre de la Jarrige, Becque, and Emile Zola.

M. Guillaume, Director of the Academy of France in Rome, having obtained a majority of votes, was elected. As to the successor of Henri Meilhac, he has not been elected; after six ballots had been taken without a majority visible, that election was postponed until the Autumn.

We recall very well the high praises sung by Anatole France of M. Zola's conduct last Winter, and we wonder what became of M. France's vote in the recent election. Has he, too, bowed the knee before the fetich "l'honneur de l'armée" at the expense of right and justice?

An anti-Dreyfus journal, in commenting on the above, says: "M. Zola comprendra-t-il la le con?" We believe that the author of "The Three Cities" will understand the lesson and will henceforth reckon the eulogies of his eminent literary confrères at their true value.

## Kipling's South African Talk.

At the dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club Mr. Kipling gave a survey of conditions in South Africa. He was quite outspoken and direct upon the relations which ought to exist between the natives and the white ruling races. He declared that there was need of sympathy between the white men and those who were doing the real work for the material development of the country. The blacks he described as a simple and lazy race, who objected to most of the elementary rules of civilization. They objected to precautions against sheep disease and rinderpest; they objected to railways, compulsory education, and to roads of all kinds. South Africa was a land entitled to be a nation among the nations. He felt sick when he saw the state of things in the Transvaal, a State which was rotten through and through, and depending largely for encouragement upon Continental sympathy. He was entertained at a dinner given by white men who dared not speak their minds freely because they were spied upon. The Boer farmer, he said, resented the inrush of energetic, aggressive, progressive men, who wanted to take posession of the land and develop it in a hurry. In the South they dreamed of a Dutch republic, but there was room for all. They should stop talking anti-English and anti-Dutch, and go on tilling and developing the land. With the Dutch we must be infinitely patient. They believed, for a very good cause, that they were our masters. We had allowed them to put back the clock in South Africa, and the result was seen in Johannesburg, which was a festering sore in the heart of the country. It was not good enough at present to claim our rights by force, but if they used a Continental difficulty as their opportunity then would be our time to strike.

The New York Circulating Library opened its tenth branch at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street last Monday. The library occupies the three upper floors of a former private residence that has been altered to suit its purposes. On the main floor is a well-selected library of about 4,000 volumes, which is operated on the "open-shelf" system. In the rear are reading tables, and on the second floor are a small reference library and a reading room furnished with all the newspapers and magazines.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announces an American edition of John Cordy Jeaffreyson's study of Lord Nelson, entitled "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson."

## Comment and Query.

### "Coming Through the Rye."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is an old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," and this must certainly be applied to the communication, over the signature of John Phin, in your issue of the 4th inst. I do not know of any Scottish song that has provoked as much discussion in the press of Scotland and America as "Coming Through the Rye." It has cropped up so often in the papers of Scotland that I question if any one of the leading newspapers there would to-day permit a controversy to take place in its columns with regard to it. Up to this writing nothing definite has been submitted to show whether the author, whoever he or she was (and that point has not been settled) meant a "field of grain" or a "stream" when referring to "rye." The writer lived in Scotland for nineteen years within a short distance of the "Rye Water," and knew it well. I would like to quote two of the greatest authorities in "Burnsiana," the Rev. Peter Hately Waddell, LL. D., and William Scott Douglas, both of whom edited editions of Burns which rank with the best published. Mr. Waddell, although born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, lived for a number of years in Ayrshire, and knew all about the "Rye." He says:

"Some recent annotator, we observe, is of the opinion that 'the rye' is here the name of a river. The details of the song are completely at variance with such an idea."

Mr. Douglas, perhaps the foremost authority in Burnsiana, remarks in the Kilmarnock edition, 1871:

"In The Glasgow Herald of July 20, 1867, an article appeared, 'New Readings of an Old Poet,' in which it is insinuated that the 'comin' through the rye' refers to the 'Rye Water,' at Dalry. This we controverted in a following number of The Herald, saying that it was an opinion indorsed by the entire common sense of mankind that Burns had no other idea in writing the song than that of a lass going through a dewy field of rye."

Of course, Burns merely revised the song.

In reference to Mr. Phin's remark that "To say that rye grain is meant is absurd," I have only to suggest that it is a trifle ridiculous for him to pose as an authority in a matter which has not been settled, and probably never will be settled, to the satisfaction of the leading authorities of the world on Scottish song, as well as to those of us whom Mr. Henley, in his recent essay on Burns, refers to as "Common Burnsites."

Mr. Phin further says: "I am aware that the word 'Rye' is spelled with a small 'r' in many copies of the song published in Scotland," &c.

He is apparently not aware of the fact that the small "r" is used in 99 per cent. of the hundreds of editions of Burns's works, to say nothing of other publications where the song appears.

Mr. Phin may be correct in his assumption, but before he succeeds in inducing the great majority to accept his theory he will have to furnish something more conclusive than that submitted in his recent communication.

JAMES W. R. COLLINS.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1898.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The writer of the interesting letter entitled "Coming Through the Rye," which appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, needs to be reminded of what Cockburn, in his memorials, relates of a Scotch Judge. This worthy Magistrate in charging a jury on one occasion, said: "Now, gentlemen of the panel, having shown you that this is impossible, I will proceed to show you it is highly improbable."

B. J. BROWN.

Menominee, Mich., June 7, 1898.

### History as Magazine Literature—A Protest.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

For the past half a decade and perhaps for a longer time very many of our American magazines have spared neither effort, money, nor space in the publication of historical matter. A goodly portion of this material deals with our own country and particularly the Revolutionary period. This appears to be a green browsing ground for many writers. And, strange as it may seem, much of the work has met with a reward which it hardly deserves, for it must be taken into consideration that very little new material is to be found on which to base any new or added interest. The importance, then, which has been given to this material is hardly apparent. A considerable portion of it has been but the reproduction, in slightly changed form, of a story already known to every loyal American.

In order to illustrate more fully just what appears to interest some magazine readers at the present time, let it be said that one of our prominent monthlies is making a "feature" of the publication of events just before the Revolution and of the war which followed. The Boston tea party, the battles of Lexington, Long Island, the patriot army's flight across New Jersey—all these and many more events are retold for perhaps the five hundredth time. Can it be possible that the telling of this story is here superior to that by other historians, and that persons who have lived and died in this century had no clear idea or knowledge of the work of Washington, Putnam, Greene, and many other Generals? And if this be not true, why, then, the story of the Revolution again at this late date? From conversation with many other readers, I am convinced that not 10 per cent. stop at the so-called "feature," and should the entire contents be made up of such material at least 75 per cent. of the circulation and prestige would be sacrificed.

We are constantly informed that editors are on the outlook for something new—something different and unlike that used by rivals. Is this true? Must we believe it, when before our eyes we see magazines printing perhaps 300 pages of matter relative to a period the history of which is already as well or better known than any in our history? With Artemus Ward we ask ourselves "the cause of the thusness," and if not careful may expire before arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The rewritten, revamped, rehashed history—the printing again and again of a picture whose details we know—to what purpose is the effort?

Modern writers have been nothing if not enterprising, even bold, but never careless of their reputations. Not many of them would care to do what a few of their number appear to enjoy—pick down old volumes, take a few lines from each, here and there, recast it, and so on from day to day until their work is completed. Of course many histories of real value—valuable as reference books and for students of history—have been produced in late years, but as portions of magazines they can hardly be considered in place and in no way do they add to the value of the publication. Only knowledge which is to be found elsewhere is to be obtained by reading here.

It must not be imagined for a moment that the writer has not an appreciation of history, of its place and value, for it has a place and a value, yet when thrown into our magazines in unstinted doses and of the sort already known the reading public has some grounds for complaint.

But a word more about the story of the Revolution as given by the "latest" historian. Considerable attention is given to the details of a certain battle. I desired, in reading the material, to "post" myself on a certain doubtful point. An encyclopedia was consulted, and imagine my astonishment at finding a more concise account of the struggle in the book so frequently regarded as stereotyped! Encyclopedic knowledge in our magazines and editors on the outlook for new material! How long were we arriving at this point, and how much longer are we to remain?

One of the most ridiculous historic papers of recent date was partly published serially in a magazine of far more than local reputation, about three years ago. It was a life of George Washington! The work was well and creditably done, but better biographies of our first President had been given to the public. The readers knew such to be the case—no appreciation or value was attached to the new "life" and long before the biographer had reached 1799 it was announced that a change of plans had made it necessary to cease the publication of the matter—a sane step, most certainly, but light did not beam across that editor's path until almost five months too late.

The finding of one or two letters or documents written by noted men of a century ago are most interesting discoveries, yet such events hardly warrant the publication in our magazines of an entire biography of the writer. There is a limit to the importance of everything, and with this in mind it is to be hoped by at least a majority of magazine readers that sooner or later—at the earlier date the more wisdom shown—the magazine will "let loose" of much matter of a historic nature which is already to be found in substance in books regarded as reference works.

JOHN DAVIS ANDERSON.

East Orange, N. J., June 4, 1898.

### One Hundred Best Books.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I hope the inclosed list of "one hundred best books" will meet your approval. Of course I am aware they only constitute in my eyes the "best."

No two lists can possibly be alike, since there are so many good works of literature to select from. If the desired number were 200, the list might be lighter. No list can be perfect or complete. Each of us will think there are omissions ("wicked" omissions) in the others' lists. Therefore my only aim has been to compile a good list. Sir John Lubbock's is, of course, not to be thought of as satisfactorily representing the needs of the American student; in fact, no such list of books coming from England could. I lately saw one by Clement K. Shorter, which was equally insular.

In the making up, the question of nationality should never enter for one moment into the matter. The American works in my paper are not there because they are by American authors, but because they are good, and because I don't think the student could very well do without them. I take pleasure in signing myself still an admirer of your most excellent REVIEW,

WALTER PULITZER.

New York, June 3, 1898.

1. Bible.
2. "Ethics" of Aristotle.
3. "Imitation of Christ," (à Kempis.)
4. Pascal's "Pensées."
5. "Ten Great Religions," (Clarke.)
6. "Pilgrim's Progress," (Bunyan.)
7. "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius.
8. Keble's "Christian Year."
9. Aristotle's "Economics."
10. "Best Thoughts," (Plato.)
11. Bacon's "Novum Organum."
12. Humboldt's "Cosmos."
13. Locke's "Human Understanding."
14. "Progress and Poverty," (George.)
15. "Origin of Species," (Darwin.)
16. "Introduction to Philosophy," (Ladd.)
17. "Psychology," (Ladd.)
18. Tragedies of Æschylus.
19. Tragedies of Sophocles.
20. Plutarch's "Lives."
21. "Comedies," Aristophanes.
22. "Iliad," (Homer.)
23. "Aeneid," (Virgil.)
24. "Anabasis," (Xenophon.)
25. "Odes," (Horace.)
26. "Orations on the Crown," (Demosthenes.)
27. "Discourses," (Epictetus.)
28. "Commentaries," (Cæsar.)
29. "Satires," (Juvenal.)
30. "Conquest of Granada," (Irving.)
31. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."
32. Hume's "History of England."
33. Grote's "History of Greece."
34. Parkman's "Oregon Trail."
35. Guizot's "History of the French Revolution."
36. Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic."
37. Bancroft's "History of the United States of America."
38. Cook's "Voyages."
39. Bryce's "American Commonwealth."
40. Shakespeare's Dramas.
41. Goldsmith's Plays.
42. Wycherley's Comedies.
43. Molière's Select Comedies.
44. Goethe's "Faust."
45. Dante's "Divine Comedy."
46. Wordsworth's Shorter Poems.
47. "Paradise Lost," (Milton.)
48. Tennyson's Poems.
49. Schiller's Poems.
50. Longfellow's Poems.
51. Burns's Poems.
52. Holmes's Poems.
53. Lowell's Poems, (including Bigiow Papers.)
54. Shelley's Poems, (selected.)
55. Victor Hugo's Poems.
56. Addison's Essays.
57. Bacon's Essays.
58. Emerson's Essays.
59. "Confessions of an Opium Eater," (De Quincey.)
60. "Anatomy of Melancholy," (Burton.)
61. "Sesame and Lilies," (Ruskin.)
62. "Sartor Resartus," (Carlyle.)
63. "Representative Men," (Emerson.)
64. "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," (Holmes.)
65. "History of English Literature," (Taine.)
66. "Poets of America," (Stedman.)
67. "Victorian Poets," (Stedman.)
68. "Essays in Criticism," (Arnold.)
69. "Monday Chats," (Sainte Beuve.)
70. "Seven Lamps of Architecture," (Ruskin.)
71. "French Art," (Brownell.)
72. "Among My Books," (Lowell.)
73. "Don Quixote," (Cervantes.)
74. "Westward, Ho!" (Kingsley.)
75. "Les Misérables," (Hugo.)
76. "The Scarlet Letter," (Hawthorne.)
77. "Vanity Fair," (Thackeray.)
78. "The Spy," (Cooper.)
79. "Tale of Two Cities," (Dickens.)
80. "The Antiquary," (Scott.)
81. "Two Years Before the Mast," (Dana.)
82. "Père Goriot," (Balzac.)
83. "Anna Karenina," (Tolstoi.)
84. "A Modern Instance," (Howells.)
85. "Middlemarch," (Eliot.)
86. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," (Stowe.)
87. "Consuelo," (Sand.)
88. Poe's "Tales."
89. "Three Musketeers," (Dumas.)
90. "Tom Jones," (Fielding.)
91. "Letters" of Mendelssohn.
92. "Letters" of J. R. Lowell.
93. Boswell's "Johnson."
94. Webster's "Speeches."
95. Fénélon's "Letters to Men."
96. Thoreau's "Walden."
97. "Complete Angler," (Walton.)
98. "Hawthorne and His Wife," (Hawthorne.)
99. "Dramatic Literature," (Schlegel.)
100. Liszt's "Life of Chopin."

### Antiquity of the Cross.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Noticing the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of yesterday about prehistoric crosses, I have copied the inclosed notes from a book in my possession, thinking some portion, if not the whole, may be of interest to some of your readers.

MARY E. HART.

New York, June 5, 1898.

"The idea of representing the hidden deity by the circumference of a circle and the creative power by the diameter across it is one of the oldest of symbols. It is upon this conception that every great cosmogony was built. With the old Aryans, the Egyptians, and the Chaldeans, it was complete, as it embraced the idea of the eternal and immovable Divine Thought in its absoluteness, separated entirely from the incipient stage of creation, and comprised psychological and even spiritual evolution, and its mechanical work, or cosmogonical construction."

The cross is one of the most ancient—nay, perhaps, the most ancient—of symbols. The Eastern Initiates show it coeval with the circle of deific infinitude, and the first differentiation of the essence, the union of spirit and matter. To demonstrate by astronomy: Mercury is said to be the son of Coelus and Lux—the sky and light, or the sun; in mythology he is the progeny of Jupiter and Maia. He is the messenger of his father Jupiter, the Messiah of the Sun; in Greek his name "Hermes," means, among other things, the "Interpreter," the "word" by mouth; the Logos, or verbum. Now, Mercury, besides being born on Mount Cyllene among shepherds, is the patron of the latter. He conducted the souls to Hades and brought them back, an office attributed to Jesus, after his death and resurrection. The symbols of Hermes-Mercury (Dii-Termini) were placed along—at the turning points of highways—as crosses are now placed in Italy, and they were cruciform. Every seventh day the priests anointed these termini with oil, and once a year hung them with garlands, hence they were the anointed.

Cornutus says "Mercury heals the blind and restores sight, mental and physical." He was often represented as three-headed and called "Tricephalos," as one with the Sun and Venus. Finally, Mercury, as Cornutus shows, was sometimes figured under a cubic form, without arms, because "the power of speech and eloquence can prevail without the assistance of arms or feet." It is this cubic form which connects the termini directly with the cross, and the eloquence or the power of speech of Mercury, which made Eusebius say "Hermes is the emblem of the word which creates and interprets all," for it is the creative word.

The cube unfolded becomes in display a cross of the tau, or the Egyptian form, and the circle attached to the tau gives the ansated cross of the old Pharaohs. They had known this from their priests and their "King Initiates" for ages.

It is not in the Bible that we have to search for the origin of the cross and circle, but beyond the flood.

In Mr. Gerald Massey's book, "The Natural Genesis," Volume I., Pages 408 to 455, under the heading "Typology of the Cross," there is much information to be had on the cross and the circle. He who would fain have proofs of the antiquity of the cross is referred to these two volumes. The author shows that "the circle and cross are inseparable. * * * The crux ansata unites the circle and cross of the four corners. From this origin they came to be interchangeable at times, &c."

Raoul-Rochette shows the sign occurring as the reverse of a Phœnician coin, with a Ram as the obverse.

In the most ancient teachings the spirit of life and immortality was everywhere symbolized by a circle. Hence the serpent biting his tail represents the circle of wisdom in infinity, as does the astronomical cross—the cross within a circle, and the globe, with two wings added to it which became the sacred Scarabæus of the Egyptians. The four arms of the "X," the decussated cross, and of the Hermetic, pointing to the four cardinal points, were well understood by the mystical minds of the Hindus, Brahmins, and Buddhists thousands of years before it was heard of in Europe; and that symbol was and is found all over the world. They bent the ends of that cross and made it their Swastica. It implies that the central point is not limited to one individual, however perfect. The principle (God) is in humanity, and humanity, as all the rest, is in it, as drops of water are in the ocean, the four ends being toward the four cardinal points, hence losing themselves in infinity.

The T (Tau) and the astronomical cross of Egypt are conspicuous in several apertures of the remains of Palenque.

Ezekiel stamped the foreheads of the men of Judah, who feared the Lord, with the signum Thau, as it is translated in the vulgate, (Ezekiel ix., 4.)

We find it on the statues of Easter Island, in old Egypt, in Central Asia, engraved on rocks a Tau and Swastica, in pre-Christian Scandinavia, everywhere. The author of the "Hebrew Egyptian Mystery" stands perplexed before the endless shadow it throws back into antiquity, and is unable to trace it to any particular nation or man.

In the National Library of Paris is a fragment from the hall of the ancestors of Totmes II. In this extraordinary sculpture and painting one sees the disk of the sun beaming upon an ansated cross placed upon a cross of which those of the Calvary were perfect copies.

Long before the cross or its sign were adopted as symbols of Christianity the sign of the cross was used as a sign of recognition among adepts and neophytes, the latter being called Chrests, from Chrestos, man of tribulation and sorrow. Says Eliphas Levi: "The sign of the cross adopted by Christians does not belong exclusively to them. It is Kabalistic, and represents the opposition and quaternary equilibrium of the elements."

### Christians in the Roman Catacombs.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions" first appeared, in the early eighties, I read the book from cover to cover with deep interest. In it the Dean traces institution after institution to its heathen origin, and one in reading it is inclined to wonder what, if any, were the original features of Christianity. Others preceded and have followed the Dean along similar lines. Fra Colonna, in Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," is a notable example. The chapter of the Dean's book which most strongly attracted my attention was that entitled "The Roman Catacombs." In it he takes up especially what he describes as the earliest catacombs, those of the first century and the beginning of the second. His leading example is the catacomb of Sts. Nereus and Achilleus, otherwise of St. Domatilla. This chamber De Rossi regards as the oldest, reaching back to the beginning of the second century. In this chamber Stanley finds three general characteristics—everything is cheerful and joyous, many of the decorations are from heathen sources, and we have here not merely the beginning but in a certain sense the end of early Christian art. The apotheosis of suffering had not then come, nor had the shadow or the substance of the Cross yet overlaid the consciousness of the Christian world.

Some ten years afterward I first read "The Rise of Christendom," by Edwin Johnson, a book which denies the credibility of the traditional scheme of early Christian history and the genuineness of the documents on which it is supposed to rest. I recalled Dean Stanley's chapter on the catacombs, and went back to it with this new question in my mind: What evidence is there that any Christian, dead or alive, ever entered or was carried into one of these catacombs during the first thousand years of this era? The Dean takes up this question, "What is the sign that we are here in the chamber of a Christian family?" These signs he finds in the Good Shepherd and the Vine and Branches. These emblems are common; they pervade the tomb of Domatilla. In any book or series of pictures of the Roman catacombs they are very frequent. The Good Shepherd, or, as the Dean suggests the translation, "The Beautiful Shepherd," appears sometimes "in chapels, sometimes on the tombs themselves, sometimes on the tombs of the humblest and poorest, sometimes in the sepulchres of Emperors and Empresses—Galla Placidia and Honorius—but always the chief mark of the Christian life and faith." Is the Dean justified in the last clause quoted?

If the Good Shepherd and the Vine were such distinctively Christian emblems at the end of the first century, if they were so well known as to appear thus over and over again in Christian burial places, how is it that the so-called "synoptic" Gospels know them not? What of them has come down to us in the Gospels is contained in the fourth, the Good Shepherd in the tenth, and the Vine and Branches in the fifteenth chapter. I suppose common consent recognizes the fourth as the latest, and scholars who put it earlier than the second century are rare. Is it credible that the whole Christian com-

munity in the first century should have been so familiar with these emblems as their presence in the Roman catacombs is made to imply, and that Matthew, Mark, and Luke either were unacquainted with them, or, being acquainted, neglected or refused to notice them in the Gospels?

That these emblems were distinctively Christian is a sheer assumption. They were not only not "the chief mark of the Christian life and faith," but they were part and parcel of the old Roman life so many other elements of which have been incorporated in Christianity, as the Dean's whole book is intended to show. "It is astonishing," he says, "how many of these decorations are taken from heathen sources and copied from heathen paintings. There is Orpheus playing on his harp to the beasts; there is Bacchus as the god of the vintage; there is Psyche, the butterfly of the soul; there is the Jordan as the god of the river." And more to the same effect. That certain chapters in the Fourth Gospel record Jesus as claiming to be the Good Shepherd and the Vine no more prove them to be distinctively His than parables or sermons in which other every-day elements are employed prove those elements to be distinctively Christian. Why should Jesus have used these similes any more than others if they were not familiar to the every-day life of His hearers? The Vine is present everywhere in all history, sacred and profane, and if the Good Shepherd had not been in the same category it would not have appeared in the tenth chapter of John.

The Dean calls attention to a known fact, saying that in some of the paintings of the Good Shepherd the creature on his shoulder is represented not as a lamb but as a kid, not a sheep but a goat. This, he goes on to say, "provokes the indignant remonstrance of Tertullian in the only passage of the Father which contains a distinct reference to the popular representation of the Good Shepherd." If the early Christians knew of the teachings of the last part of Matthew xxv. would they have made their Good Shepherd carrying one of the company there sent off from the left into everlasting punishment?

The Roman catacombs as Christian burial places are unknown in the history of the first 1,000 years of this era. The Dean says "there are no allusions to the catacombs in Gibbon or Mosheim or Neander; nor, in fact, down to the close of the first quarter of this century." The tradition is that they were first revealed to the comparatively modern world in the sixteenth century, (May 31, 1578.) The ecclesiastical history ascribed to Eusebius Pamphilus, claiming to cover the ground from the beginning to 324 of this era, is as empty of them as it is of the burning of Rome in Nero's time and of his throwing Christians to the wild beasts. Is it credible that distinctively Christian burial emblems were so common in the early centuries of this era as tradition holds, and yet that any authentic history of those centuries should know nothing thereof? The New Testament writers are silent about them. Is there any evidence that any genuine emblem in the chamber of St. Domatilla, or in any other of the catacombs, generally regarded as of Christian origin, is anything but old Roman? I do not doubt that when opportunity offered the same hands and brains that have so altered and forged the literary records to which they had access busied themselves with under-ground as they did with above-ground survivals and creations. S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, May 23, 1898.

## Eusebius.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The history of Eusebius I have not read, but I have perused Mr. S. W. Green's article thereon in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Eusebius, I take it for granted, was a writer of sacred history; Mr. Green, it is evident, has not written, nor will he ever write, sacred history.

Eusebius approaches his subject reverently, looking up with prayer to God as his guide and to the power of Christ as his aid. the Apostle Paul said something about turning our eyes to Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. It is quite manifest that Mr. Green is not overstocked with reverence.

Eusebius was about to write the truth as he understood it, and he appeals to the God of truth for guidance; he was a pioneer, and he was in need of aid in attempting a trackless and unbeaten path. On the broad gauge of idol shattering Mr. Green need only open the throttle, and the force of unknowingness does the rest.

It is an accepted maxim of the law that "contemporaneous exposition is in general the best," and this maxim may be applied with equal force in the domain of sacred history. Whom, then, are we to believe? The faithful and ripe Eusebius of 324 or the doubting and colicky Green of 1898? The reader may draw his own conclusion.

But there is another maxim of the law which, with some slight modification, Mr. Green, perhaps, would prefer. It is this: "That which does not appear [to me] to exist is to be regarded as if it did not exist."

W. A. CARNEY.

Santa Paula, Cal., May 27, 1898.

## Chaucer's "Pulled Hen."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May I use your columns to ask a question concerning Chaucer's natural history? In the "prolog" to the "Canterbury Tales" it is written of the monk:

He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen,
That seith that hunters been nat holy men.

Of this passage Tyrwhitt, whose edition of the "Canterbury Tales," published in 1775, is still of the utmost value, remarked: "I have been told * * * that a hen whose feathers are pulled or plucked off will not lay any eggs." Whether this information was intended by the person who communicated it to Tyrwhitt as a bit of natural history or as a bit of popular superstition (a "vulgar error," as Sir Thomas Browne would say,) does not appear. I have made several attempts to find out whether such a belief about the hen exists to-day. Will anybody supply me with information on the subject? Perhaps the discovery of such a belief would not add much to the illustration of the passage in question. The "Wife of Bath," for instance, uses the expression "nat worth an hen," and any one who has seen a plucked hen will not doubt that the epithet "pulled" adds force to these and similar proverbial expressions. Moreover, in any case a pulled hen more strikingly suggests what is generally forlorn and destitute than any specific lack of oviparous powers. Nevertheless Tyrwhitt's remark is of interest. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

Northampton, Mass., June 1, 1898.

## "Lewis Carroll" and J. Rudyard Kipling.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28 the following entry in your notice of the sale of the library of "Lewis Carroll" at Oxford: "'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,' vellum, first edition, 1865, £50," has probably puzzled some of the readers of your interesting bibliographical columns, as 1866 has always been considered the date of the first edition of "Alice's Adventures." The explanation is that although all copies which were printed for sale bore the date 1866, and were bound in red cloth, with gilt edges, still at least two early copies were struck off for the author's private use, bearing the date 1865, and bound in white vellum, with the familiar gilt stamps on the sides. The copy noticed in your article was one of these special copies, and bore a manuscript poem of twelve lines on the fly-leaf, showing the author's intention to have presented the volume to a certain "M. A. B."

In addition to this copy there was sold the special copy which the author had reserved for his own collection of first editions. It is at least a half inch taller than the published issue, but with the exception of this and the binding and date, I do not know whether it differs in other respects from the accepted first edition of 1866, as I have no copy of the latter with which to compare my copy. It is said that the reverend author took even greater pleasure in the fact that no copies of the first edition were to be found in good condition, all copies bearing the marks of many readings, than he did in the immense and unexpected success of the book. But fingermarks and dog-ears, however complimentary to the author, are the bane of the collector, and Mr. Dodgson preserved his own copy as fresh and clean as when it was printed. The copy bearing the manuscript poem was purchased by the author's college at Oxford.

Many readers of the works of Mr. Kipling (in whom—despite the severe remarks of Mr. Elshemus in your issue of May 28—a few of your readers may still take an interest) are not aware that there is a baptismal "J." prefixed to "Rudyard." Although Mr. Kipling abandoned this on the title pages of even his earliest books, he always used it in correspondence, and I have quite a long manuscript poem written by him and thus signed. He must have begun early, for these verses were written at nine years of age. The gradual descent from the careful and labored penmanship of the first lines to the hastily scribbled finish is extremely characteristic of the genus schoolboy.

EDWIN A. DENHAM.

New York, June 4, 1898.

## "Books by American Authors"

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Is it not just possible that the book which C. J. C. desires is No. 834 of the Publishers' Weekly, the copyright number? That issue contained "Books by American Authors," a list of names arranged alphabetically with cross references to the publishers' lists in later pages as, for instance:

Appleton, T. G.....Roberts, 5.
Atkinson, E.....Harper, 1; Putnam, 4.

This is an invaluable list of American books copyrighted before January, 1888.

Boston, Mass., June 4, 1898. M.

## "God's Anvil."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The poem "God's Anvil," printed (in part) in to-day's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, is to be found in "Hymns of the Ages," second series, published by Ticknor & Felds, Boston, 1863, Folio 136, and is there attributed to Julius Sturm, and has another verse, as follows:

"He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all His heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a Master hand;
So I say, praying—as God will!
And hope in Him, and suffer still."

In the last line of the second verse the word before the last should be "hold," and not "stand," as you print it.

GEORGE W. GILBERT.

Brooklyn, June 4, 1898.

## "God's Anvil" and "Bodley Books."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A correspondent in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 4 last asks for the name of the author of a poem, "God's Anvil." It was written about twenty years ago by a girl of fifteen, Carl Spencer, residing, then and now, in Catskill, N. Y.

In your many letters published regarding children's reading, I have constantly wondered no mention has been made of a series called "The Bodley Books," by Horace Scudder. They are admirable for reading aloud, conveying much valuable information, and directing and suggesting reading in wider fields in a most acceptable way. Our three children were devoted to them, and even now we constantly use them for reference. And for the wee ones, from four up, nothing can be better than "The Bessie Books," by Miss Joanna Mathews.

New York, June 9, 1898. A. K. L.

## Reads Jane Austen Every Winter.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have been much interested in the somewhat unusual experience of your correspondent Mr. William L. Alden in relation to readers of Jane Austen. He tells us in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that he has never met a man who, having read one of Miss Austen's books, has evinced his approval by perusal of another. In order that this painful condition of things may be terminated I hereby solicit the acquaintance of Mr. Alden on the following grounds: I have read "Pride and Prejudice" five times, and make it a practice to read it once every Winter with my wife, who enjoys it as much as I do. "Mansfield Park" I have read three times, "Persuasion" three times, "Emma" once, "Sense and Sensibility" twice, and "Northanger Abbey" twice. If she ever wrote anything else, kindly let me know, that I may buy it at once.

Mr. Alden appears to doubt those who try to make him believe they like Miss Austen, and therefore let me assure him that I am prepared to make affidavit to the above statements, if he would find the balm of conviction in that course of action on my part.

Want of appreciation of Jane Austen's exquisite work seems to me to argue lack of catholicity, and it is probably this feeling which has made others suspect him of an undue penchant for the unspeakable Corelli. I think any one may be challenged to produce a bit of refined humor more captivating than the proposal of Collins in the whole realm of literature.

Lest Mr. Alden or some other suspect me of a taste as narrow in its way as that which would reject Miss Austen, let me assure you that my favorite novels are "Middlemarch," "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "The Three Musketeers," "Pride and Prejudice," and "Under the Red Robe." I have not included the immortal Kipling, because I think he has written no real novel worthy of his powers in the direction of short stories and poems, unless it be "Captains Courageous," which is a treat still in store for me.

With the closing remark that I can produce fully half a dozen persons who have proved their enjoyment of Miss Austen, as I have done, permit me to sign myself.

HAROLD STEELE MACKAYE.

New York, June 7, 1898.

## War Stories Worth Reading.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like to recommend to your readers who are fond of war stories some very vivid and fascinating sketches of soldier life in the field, written by George Cary Eggleston and recently published by the Macmillan Company. Not only are these stories and sketches told in such a way as to be very entertaining, but the places and engagements referred to are actual facts, as will be readily seen by any old soldier of the civil war who happened to be near the localities mentioned.

WILLIAM M. MORSE.

Lawrence, Mass., June 4, 1898.

## The Translator's Name Wanted.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In response to the question in to-day's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, Who is the author of the German poem beginning, "Pain's furnace heat within me quivers"? I answer Julius Sturm wrote it. Who translated it into English I have not been able to learn. Can any of your readers tell me? WILFRID H. DEAN.

North Greenwich, Conn., June 4, 1898.

## Mrs. Ritchie's Biographical Edition of Her Father's "Pendennis."*

"It is idle," writes Mrs. Ritchie in her introduction to her father's "Pendennis," "to trace the links between the real world and the fancy world which is even more real to us, and which does not change as life does or grow old and pass away." Mrs. Ritchie recalls a speech of Balzac. Some one was talking of a present event, an actual happening, when the author of "Père Goriot" said: "Why bother about such ephemeral topics? Let us talk about Rastignac, Blanchon, Vautrin, Nucingen, Mme. d'Espard. They have an actual existence." No one has such strong creative powers as to invent characters never seen. He would be unnatural who attempted it, and so "Pendennis" is more or less autobiographical, at least in parts. As a great literary artist, Thackeray exercised the gift of selection. If there is not much about Charterhouse he reserved that for the Newcomes, but then he gave reminiscences of his schoolmasters there. He had no liking for Dr. Russell. In 1828 he wrote home: "Every day he begins at me, 'Thackeray, Thackeray, you are an idle, profligate, shuffling boy,'" and then in another letter he indulges in this happy conceit: "He has lost a hundred boys within two years, and is of course very angry about it. There are 370 in the school. I wish there were only 369." Pendennis gets all wrong in his Greek and the doctor berates him, and Thackeray puts these words in the pedagogue's mouth:

"A boy, Sir, who does not learn his Greek play cheats the parent who spends money for his education. A boy who cheats his parent is not very far from robbing or forging upon his neighbor. A man who forges upon his neighbor pays the penalty of his crime at the gallows. And it is not such a one that I pity, (for he will be deservedly cut off,) but his maddened and heart-broken parents, who are driven to a premature grave by his crimes; or, if they live, drag on a wretched and dishonored old age."

Early in her introduction Mrs. Ritchie says: "Between 1824 and 1825, after his fight with Mr. Venables and the accident which broke the bridge of his nose, my father left Penny's house and went to live at Charterhouse Square." There was another nose which was smashed belonging to a great man, and he was called Michael Angelo. Pietro Torrigiani did it. Possibly Mr. Venables was sorry for his schoolmate's disfigurement, but if Roscoe is to be credited Torrigiani rather prided himself on the breaking of Michael Angelo's nose.

At Charterhouse the absurd idea was entertained of the monitor system, fine in theory, absolutely worthless in practice. The older boys were to teach the younger ones. Dean Liddell, who was a contemporary of Thackeray at Charterhouse, had supposably to instruct Thackeray. Mrs. Ritchie writes that the Dean said: "I constantly sat next him at school, and we spent most of our time in drawing." Years afterward, when Dean Liddell and Mrs. Liddell were riding in the Row, my father, who was with them, turned suddenly to Mrs. Liddell and said: "Do you know that your husband ruined my prospects by doing my verses for me at school, and destroyed all my chances of self-improvement?"

When at Cambridge Thackeray does not seem to have been a hard student, though his ability was recognized. He takes part in the debates, and writes deprecatingly of his own performances. Mrs. Ritchie writes:

"So he goes on, working, planning, criticising, enjoying life, occupied by too many things, perhaps, for the good of his degree. Sometimes he borrows prints from the Museum and looks over them in his rooms. For pictures his interest never flagged. He used to come home, my grandmother has said, with a new style of drawing each time. One year he liked to split up all the pens in the house with flourishes. Besides his funny drawings and rebuses, he was beginning to try his hand at verses and parodies; he was also fond of inventing quotations from various poets which he used to illustrate."

The first intimation that Pendennis was under way is found in a letter of 1848, when Thackeray wanted "to go to the sea, or somewhere, where he could work upon 'Pendennis.'" He writes to his mother: "I wonder whether you will take a house with three extra rooms in it, so that we could stow into it coming down?" Brighton was to be the place.

"As for the dignity, I don't believe it matters a pinch of snuff. Tom Carlyle lives in perfect dignity in a little £40 house at Chelsea, with a snuffy Scotch maid to open the door, and the best company in England ringing at it. It is only the second or third chop great folks who care about show. 'And why don't you live with a maid yourself?' I think I hear somebody saying. Well, I can't; I want a man to be going my own messages which occupy him pretty well. There must be a cook, and a woman about the children, and that horse is the best doctor I get in London; in fine, there are a hundred good reasons for a lazy, liberal, not extravagant, but costly way of life."

In "The Paris Sketch Book" Thackeray rather laughs at the Frenchman who sings a ballad so pathetically that the performer cries. Now Thackeray was by no means a stoic, so when he wrote "Pendennis" and Helen Pendennis dies, Mrs. Ritchie writes:

"I can remember the morning Helen died. My father was in his study in Young Street. * * * I was going into the room, but he motioned me away. An hour afterward he came into our schoolroom, half laughing and half-ashamed, and said to us: 'I do not know what James can have thought of me when he came in with the taxgatherer just after you left, and found me blubbering over Helen Pendennis's death.'"

Even the matter-of-fact Anthony Trollope felt some regret when he killed off a character. Was there ever a Laura? Mrs. Ritchie thinks that there was, and as to Fribsby and Chatteris the lady writes:

"We did not see Dr. Portman—he had already been gathered to his fathers; but I remember a visit we paid to a sort of Madame Fribsby, a delightful old creature, who warmly welcomed us for old days' sake, standing on tiptoe and holding out both hands to my tall father. She had a friend's warmest and most cordial sympathy for the man, but no literary admiration for the author. All her enthusiasm was already bespoken, and, indeed, she reproached him pathetically for not having formed his style upon a different model, upon that of the greatest writer in the English language: 'Where, where can you show me books equal to Richardson's?' she cried; 'and which of his books compares with "Sir Charles Grandison"?' She told us she had read and reread that history, that she never wearied of it, and found fresh beauties every time; she began reciting whole passages to us by heart with most amusing emphasis and enthusiasm."

As to a criticism on "Pendennis" Mrs. Ritchie rather inclines toward Mr. Herman Merivale's dictum—"that it is the most cheerful of all her father's novels."

We think in an illustrative sense Thackeray was at his worst when he made the pictures for "Pendennis." The figures are badly drawn, and the details indifferently worked up. Thackeray was not dependent on his own art. The text was what he thought of most, and his own word painting sufficed. We are better educated in the graphic art to-day than we were forty-eight years ago, but as to the literary art we still learn our lesson from "Pendennis."

*THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS. His Fortunes and Misfortunes, His Friends and His Greatest Enemy. By William Makepeace Thackeray. The Biographical Edition. Harper & Brothers, New York.

# London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
**William L. Alden,**
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, May 29.—There is still one thing that has not been said about Mr. Gladstone. His death will be especially mourned by all new and ambitious novelists. Mr. Gladstone was, as all the world knows, an omnivorous reader, and he was, moreover, an excellent critic of both novels and poetry. When he met with a new book that particularly pleased him, it was his amiable custom to write a postal card either to the author, the publisher, or some personal friend, expressing his opinion of the book. When Mr. Gladstone had praised a book, its fortune was made. To mention only a single instance, it was Mr. Gladstone's approval of the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff" that made the name of the "Mongol Minx," as The Saturday Review once called her, a household word both in England and in the United States. During the last half dozen years it has been the hope of every new novelist in England to "draw" Mr. Gladstone by sending him a copy of the new novel, accompanied by a respectful note, suggesting that there were certain things in the book which might be of special interest to him. If Mr. Gladstone found the book tolerable, he seldom failed to write the author a complimentary postal card, which was promptly made use of as an advertisement. It has been the secret hope of every man and woman unknown to fame who has written a new novel since the appearance of the Bashkirtseff books that Mr. Gladstone would consent to write a line in approval of it. Now that he is gone, there is no one in England who can be expected to take his place in the affections and hopes of new novelists.

It is true that there is the Queen, who sometimes consents to accept a presentation copy of a book, which fact is duly brought to the notice of the public with good results to the author. Miss Corelli, as to whose novels Mr. Gladstone maintained a profound silence, presented a handsomely bound copy of her "works" to the Queen, and to this day most of Miss Corelli's admirers firmly believe that the Queen regards her as the greatest novelist of all time. But, after all, her Majesty's acceptance of a book has never compared in advertising value with an approving postal card from Mr. Gladstone. Perhaps Sir William Harcourt, who seems determined to be Mr. Gladstone's political successor, whether his party desires him or not, will also take upon himself the duty of reading and criticising new novels. He may not know much about novels, but at least he knows as much about them as Lord Salisbury knows about poetry.

Mr. Cable's readings began last week at the house of Mr. Barrie, and it is hardly necessary to say that he made an immediate success. For the next few days there was a brisk demand at the bookshops for the "Grandissimes" and for "Dr. Sevier," but most of the booksellers had never heard of the books. If the demand for them continues, as it doubtless will, the booksellers will finally concede that such books exist and will offer to send to America for them. The British bookseller is the most conservative of men. If he is asked for a book of which he has never heard, he always prefers to take the ground that no such book exists rather than to search for it and find it. I except, of course, the second-hand booksellers, for it is their business to find books that the regular booksellers ignore. One would have fancied that Mr. Cable's books would have been for sale in every London bookshop. There is not the slightest difficulty in finding the novels of Col. Richard Henry Savage and of Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter, and I had hitherto supposed that Mr. Cable was very nearly as able a novelist as either of those gentlemen, though he does content himself with a single Christian name. Perhaps if he were to call himself George Washington Cable he would have a wider reputation than he can hope to have so long as he is content to be known simply as G. W. Cable.

The publication of the late Sir Richard Burton's "Jew, Gypsy, and El Islam" has revived the story that Burton was a gypsy by descent. The arguments in favor of this theory are that Burton is a common name among the gypsies; that Sir Richard Burton was not unlike a gypsy in his personal appearance, and that, like all gypsies, he lived in a habitual protest against the laws and customs of Christian civilization. The same arguments might be used to prove that half a dozen other prominent men are gypsies, and the theory that Burton was anything except a thorough Englishman hardly deserves notice.

Mohammedanism was apparently the only religion for which Burton ever felt the slightest sympathy, and if he could have brought himself to believe in the existence of a God, he might have been a genuine Mohammedan. In his latest book he praises Mohammed and abuses the Jews, and has much that is interesting to say concerning the gypsies. That Burton was a man of genius is universally admitted, but that he was curiously and conspicuously wrong-headed is equally plain. Arguments and facts never had any effect in changing his convictions when once they were formed. Because he did not like Speke, he always maintained that Speke's discovery of Lake Victoria was untrue, and that the so-called lake was only a collection of small ponds. He never recanted this theory, although the Victoria Lake was afterward surveyed by Stanley and visited by scores of white men.

Mr. William O'Brien has published a new novel, called "A Queen of Men." It is a historical novel, and deals, of course, with Irish history, or what the average Irish patriot believes to be Irish history. It is by no means an unreadable book, although most people will prefer Mr. O'Brien's first novel, the name of which I do not at this moment recall. Mr. O'Brien would have a better reputation as a novelist were it not that he is already so celebrated as the defender of his private trousers. The two reputations ought not to conflict, but they certainly do. People will always think of him as the man who would never, never give up his trousers to the oppressor, rather than as a really clever story-teller, which he undoubtedly is.

The late Aubrey Beardsley founded a new school of art, which for a time was distinctly successful. While it was thought by many people that his success was due simply to the wild grotesqueness of his figures, it was really due to his wonderful mastery of his pencil. The man could draw, and therein he differed from his imitators. Miss Hilda Cowham is the latest artist who has bidden for popularity by striving to be even more grotesque than Beardsley. Her specialty consists in drawing little girls with preposterously thin and twisted legs. This seems rather a small foundation on which to build a reputation, but undoubtedly Miss Cowham is attracting attention, and she may, for a time at least, become popular. Why the public should be presumed to take more interest in little girls with impossibly thin legs than in little girls with normally thick and straight legs is a mystery. Probably we shall soon be presented by some other aspiring artist with girls with noses upside down or with shoulders rising higher than their ears. It evidently does not take very much ingenuity to make a new departure in British art, but I rather fancy that it will not be very long before the public grows tired of the uncertain legs of Miss Cowham's little girls.

There is shortly to be a dinner at the Hotel Cecil for the purpose of bringing about friendly relations between England and America. The idea is an amiable one, and the gentlemen who are on the committee include men who are prominent in politics, literature, and art. Of course, nice things will be said at the dinner concerning the close relationship between England and her daughter across the sea. It will be once more pointed out that Americans as well as Englishmen read Shakespeare, that the fame of Washington is common to both nations, and that Lincoln and Gladstone belong neither to America nor to England, but to the whole Anglo-Saxon race. Nothing conduces to friendship more than a dinner, and the friendship thus fostered is almost certain to last until the next morning's headache is over. I have nothing but praise for the gentlemen who have planned to cement an alliance between England and the United States, with soup and wine, but I have not that abiding belief in the efficacy of dinners which the average Englishman has. Friendliness between the two Anglo-Saxon nations is to be brought about by mutual concessions in matters of trade, and by friendliness on the part of the press. A dinner in London or New York will neither alter the American tariff nor convince The London Saturday Review that its abuse of everything American is as indecent as it is stupid.

The new Byron letters in the first volume of the new edition of Byron's works are certainly interesting, but they do not show Byron in any new light, and they will do nothing to revive the Byron cult. He was not bad enough to be admired for his wickedness in these days of "Satanism," and he was not good enough to be tolerated by pious nonconformists. If there had been a shadow of proof of Mrs. Stowe's astounding accusation, it might have rehabilitated Byron in the estimation of the sort of people who read Huysmans and admire D'Annunzio, but Byron is fatally out of date in wickedness, and, while what is valuable in his poetry will always live, the man's admirers will be limited to the confines of the female seminary.

Has Marcel Prevost's "Trois Nouvelles" reached America? Prevost is a man who works hard and grows rapidly. "Trois Nouvelles" consists of three brief stories, and is therefore a less pretentious work than the "Demi-Vierges," but it is far in advance of that very unequal novel. The present volume is very much the best that Prevost has written. The stories are such as might be written by a man who had absorbed the strength of De Maupassant and the romance of Bourget. They are not very well adapted for translation into the native language of Mrs. Grundy, but they deserve to be read and noted as a landmark in the author's progress.

Mr. Kipling was the guest at a recent dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club. The Anglo-African writers are, so far as is known, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. Selous, and Miss Olive Schreiner. These appear to have taken to themselves a sufficient number of Anglo-Africans, who hope some of these days to write, and they have formed a club that from time to time gives capital dinners. Mr. Kipling made a very delightful speech concerning the future of Africa, and did not quote Mark Twain's remark that when Mr. Cecil Rhodes's time came he hopes to have a piece of the rope as a souvenir. It is curious how earnest Englishmen condone all Mr. Rhodes's sins for the reason that he is an empire builder. And, at the same time, they admire Mr. Gladstone because his conscience was so peculiar and tender that it made him anything but an empire builder. Mr. Kipling evidently has a firm faith in the future of British Africa, and does not hesitate to say what he thinks. His speech was alone a sufficient justification for the existence of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, and Mr. Haggard's speech was also graceful and tactful. It is doubtful, however, if President Krüger would have admired either the one or the other.

W. L. ALDEN.

# Authors at Home.

## XXIX.

## James Brock Perkins in Rochester.

The most fashionable street of Rochester, which is East Avenue, stretches out to the city limits. A variety of houses, continuously large and costly, gives dignity to the thoroughfare, while the well-kept trees, the fenceless lawns, the ample grounds that make each house stand alone, lend a rural charm very pleasant in a city. Beyond the city line East Avenue continues as the main street of the contiguous village of Brighton. The residences continue some distance further, until the crowding cottages, the hotel, and the pot-pourri stores suddenly stamp the street as a village thoroughfare. Then it dips down a little decline to cross a railroad track, and rises a country road on the other side. This is the direct route to the Rochester Country Club, and a well-traveled cinder path makes the way of the bicyclist easy from the limits of Rochester far beyond the club.

On this road, four and a half miles from his office, which is in the centre of the City of Rochester, stands the home of James Brock Perkins. Its windows and piazza overlook the links of the Country Club. The house is on a slight eminence, which, however, is as good as a hill in a flat country, and one may look over the links, gay with their little flags, or down the long sloping lawn and beyond the road to a clump of trees that has almost the dignity of a grove, or back and westward over the owner's own broad acres. The house, barn, and clustering outbuildings are painted red, giving a warm dash of color to the cool green expanse. Looking toward or from the house the scene is very peaceful, rural. Man and nature are close together in their joint sincerity, and nothing could appear further from the scene's suggestion than the artificiality of a Bourbon court and the intrigues of a Richelieu and Mazarin.

The long twilight of blossoming May is drawing its gossamer veil over distant meadow and wood as the caller comes up the drive which circles before the door. The historian lives not so much in the past that he fails to be on the step to cry a welcome. The front door opens upon a wide hall that must be nearly square, and which has the proportions of a drawing room. That, indeed, is its function in the quaint country home. It contains a piano, a half dozen comfortable lounging chairs, a table, a rich old secretary, and one or two tall lamps. On the right is the wide entrance to the dining room, on the left that of the library, and opposite the door is an open fireplace with an elk's magnificent pair of antlers suspended on the chimney. "They weigh fifty pounds," the owner proudly mentions afterward; and when he confesses that, although he has shot elk, he did not bring these down, Mrs. Perkins hastens to explain that it was only because this game had already fallen.

The host leads the way into the library. The room is a wing, so that the light comes in on three sides. The piazza runs beneath the windows, and the Country Club golf links are in full view. Tall bookcases rise from floor to ceiling, and are filled with books. A square table, with its tell-tale manuscript papers, is almost in the centre. Mr. Perkins hardly agrees with his guest that the books are numerous. Doubtless one comes to measure even books comparatively. "I have a great many pamphlets," he says, "which are not bound, but we have roamed about so much that it has not done to let books accumulate. They make heavy baggage." Mrs. Perkins enters, and the talk drifts to the Country Club. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins do not play golf. "This is our Country Club," they say with a smiling glance around the house.

Dinner is presently announced, but on the way to the dining room we must step to the porch to note how the blossoms have come out on an apple tree. "I care a good deal more for the blossoms than I do for the fruit," says the historian of France.

The portieres that had shut off the dining room are now drawn aside and reveal a room closely corresponding to the library. The furniture is old mahogany, and the soft glow of the tall candles, which are the only light, well preserve the apartment's antique character. There is a candelabrum on the mantel, and four tall white candlesticks are on the table. The curtains are not yet drawn at the windows, and we look out on field and evening sky. Table talk roams far. There is discussion of Wagner and the operas at Baireuth. Mrs. Perkins is an accomplished musician, and Mr. Perkins is fond of music, and has sound musical judgment. There is talk of farming, of books, and travel. "It used to be one of my dreams," says Mr. Perkins, "to penetrate 'Darkest Africa,' but I never got nearer the goal than a trip up the Nile."

At last the talk gets to Paris. "I am afraid that I am one of those Americans," Mr. Perkins says, "who love Paris so much that it is said of them they want to go there when they die. We spent five years there, 1890 to 1895, and nearly all of my writing was done in Paris. We had an apartment on the Rond-Point of the Champs-Elysées, and kept house in the way most commonly followed in that light-hearted capital. The site was a fine one. We went much to the opera and theatre, and one who stays in Paris can see many friends. But our permanent social relations were more with the Americans than with the French." Asked for an opinion on the significance of the outburst over the Dreyfus trial, Mr. Perkins said that he thought that in speaking of the uproar as a revival of militarism,

there was danger of reading into the term something more sinister than belonged there. "The army, you see, is very large," he said. "Practically everybody in Paris has a personal interest in it, owing to its connection with near relatives or friends, if not with himself. A charge, therefore, which reflects upon the honor of the army is one which comes extremely near the personal honor of the average Frenchman. The case is quite as though the honor of one's club were attacked. We would vigorously defend it." Mr. Perkins thought the French Republic reasonably stable.

This brought the talk to the recent uprisings in Italy. "Italy, I think," said Mr. Perkins, but without that air of pedantry which a summary of conclusions is apt unjustly to give, "is in a far more serious condition than is France. The discontent of the people is more threatening because it is better based. You know how poor they are, and yet their taxes are enormous. The fact is, the condition is that of a country which is rapidly approaching punishment for living beyond its means. The triple alliance is like a union of individuals who agree to live as though each had $50,000 a year, though one of them may have only $5,000. I anticipate the rapid approach of a very serious season in Italy."

"You think that the Government may be overthrown and a republic established?"

"Well, yes; perhaps. I think that a revolution is possible."

After dinner adjournment was taken to the broad, inviting hall. Coffee was brought in on a little stand and served by Mrs. Perkins, and from the depths of comfortable chairs the talk flowed easily. At last I asked Mr. Perkins to tell me something about his work. His smile was a genial acquiescence, but he said that I must ask the questions. So, in response to a string of these, he related that he took up literature as a man takes up anything else, for the love of it; and that he had chosen a French subject, because he had always been fond of French; and French history, because that period had had no adequate treatment by English-writing hands. He saw an opportunity in strict conformity with his own tastes, and he embraced it. "For the furtherance of the work," he said, "we went to Paris in 1890, as I have told you, and settled. There my only work was on or for my books. I spent many hours in the National Library, going there day after day to read and study. I had also access to the library of the Foreign Office. This is a most interesting place, though visitors do not often see it.

There are, I believe, no printed books here, but there are stored the archives of the Foreign Office of France—the original manuscript letters of that very time, stormy and interesting, of which I was writing. To obtain permission to examine these I had to file a request, write out my name, residence, position, and all that; tell the period which I wanted to look over, and my purpose in doing so. This formidable document was then handed to a committee to be deliberated upon, and finally the permission I asked was granted. Such an opportunity was, of course, of great interest and value to me. As to composing, I write rapidly if I have something to say. In historical writing progress is almost sure to be jerky. One chapter may go fast enough, and the next may open a subject that will require months of investigation."

"Notes?" There was a twinkle in the deep-set eyes, and a smile of reminiscence lighted with unusual kindness the rugged face. The historian glanced at Mrs. Perkins. "You would better come to me for information about that," she said. "They are piled a foot deep on his table, and they must not be dusted or touched, and if the wind blows them away—well—" and the smiles were exchanged.

I suggested that Mr. Perkins must have a good "historical memory" for dates and names. "Average," was his laconic reply. But Mrs. Perkins was sure that it was something better than average, and finally he admitted that training might have done something.

Turning to the mechanical side of the work, he said that his copy was typewritten before it was sent to the printer; that his usual course was not to employ dictation, but that with his latest volume he had dictated a good deal to his stenographer at the office. That suggested the question whether his history of France was likely to be carried on. Mr. Perkins looked as though he wanted to say "No," but doubted if that would be true. His answer confirmed the notion. "When a man has a vice," he said, "he may 'swear off' with a good deal of sincerity; but he is apt to return to it. It is just so with scribbling. I may think that I shall not write any more, but the chances are that I shall."

"I should like to have him write and not do anything else," said Mrs. Perkins, and she said it with a note of pride which indicated that the improbable abstinence would have scant encouragement from her. A slighting reference to the law was implied, for Mr. Perkins is a practicing and prominent lawyer; perhaps also to politics, for he became a member of the State Legislature at the election of last November. The idea suggested an inquiry. "Yes," he said, "Mrs. Perkins considers politics as—" he paused for the word. "Unnecessary," she supplied. "My vice," he substituted smilingly. "As to the law, it is like a good many other valuable and necessary things; literature is luxury."

I asked Mrs. Perkins if she saw her husband's manuscripts before he sent them away. "Oh, I sometimes have a peek at them," she answered. His reply was more emphatic: "She is my best and severest critic," he said. It may be worth while to mention here, though Mr. Perkins did not refer to it, that he is known to have been recently elected to the committee of one hundred representative men, identified with literature, art, and science, which the American Social Science Association is organizing. Selections are made from the entire country, and while the plans are not made public, and even the correspondence regarding appointments is confidential, there appears on the surface to be an effort to create a body similar to the French Academy. At all events, it is an honor.

Mr. Perkins is no athlete, but he is fond of exercise. He rides horseback and walks. It is not unusual on fair days for him to walk the four and a half miles from his office to his home. As to recreation in reading, French and English are alike to him in the ready facilities which they offer for enjoyment. In response to an inquiry for his opinion of the historical novel, he replied:

"That depends, don't you think so, on the fellow who writes it? Now, there is 'Henry Esmond'; that is fine, fine! I think that Balzac is a great novelist, and then, of course, there is Dumas. You would hardly call the novels of Dumas historical, perhaps, but they give very good pictures of the times—'The Three Musketeers,' for instance."

Books led up to the recently read "New Letters of Napoleon." Mr. Perkins's opinion of the conqueror ought to be interesting. It was so simple, clear, confident, that to hear it one might not guess how the man could have been so much discussed. "He was not only," said Mr. Perkins, "a great General, but a great statesman, and he undoubtedly possessed one of the most extraordinary intellects ever found in a human brain. But there was a great deal about him, also, that was very small. He had some most unamiable qualities and marked moral deficiencies. Napoleon was a peculiar mixture in that way. One has to remember that he was far sounder of intellect than of heart."

A long evening had passed in a short time. It was not fair to make Mr. Perkins talk any more. The host had made no sign of weariness, and was all cordiality to the end. But historians are patient above most men. Presently to the departing guest the house was melting into the utter darkness of a cloudy night in the country; but somehow there lingered still in the mind an impression of bright Paris and of the gay Courts of Kings.

CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

# *Armada Losses and Lessons.*

## The Boasting Epitaph — Gladstone and Spain—Contrasts.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

**Eliphalet Nott Potter,**

President of the Cosmopolitan University, and Author of "Washington and His Library," &c.

[Fourth Article.]

"I have but one complaint to make: life is too full, time too rapid, which in truth means that the provision divinely made for our exercise and growth is too bounteous. But it produces relative penury, a penury of power to do the duties that are waiting and crying out to be done."—Gladstone.

In the midst of thronging thoughts of war and painfully possible alliances, Spain's pause and respectful attitude toward Great Britain's and the world's loss in the passing of Mr. Gladstone suggested the introduction in the last article of reference to the fact, and to the quotation of words of his in praise of Washington. In important respects the two great characters were not unlike. If Washington was more distinguished on the field of Mars, not only was Mr. Gladstone's library far larger, but also his achievements in the field of literature.

In addition to later letters from him I received the communication in which stands the passage quoted above—illustrating his power of presenting in his correspondence thoughts memorable in themselves and also as illustrating his wondrous way of putting things. Representing friendly Americans who wished to pave the way for his coming to the United States and to have the privilege of paying for whatever would provide a comfortable and agreeable tour for him and any he might bring with him, I had presented the invitation through a distinguished citizen and relative, my uncle, the late Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York. I am at liberty to print from communications received at least the following excerpt, and that at the head of this article from his letter dated Hawarden Castle:

"Your letter reached me a few days back in the midst of overwhelming occupations, and I regret to say it is really not a matter of choice with me whether I shall accept or decline your nephew's most kind and flattering invitation. In truth my engagements are such and my correspondence so extensive that I can hardly face them by constant work every day and pretty nearly all day, and I am obliged at once to put aside what does not come to me as a matter of paramount necessity.

"I observe, indeed, that in the most considerate way an offer is made to absolve me from immediate attendance, but this dispensation would unnecessarily be in the nature of a postponement, which, as I lament to say, that I must make over to others, to younger and to less occupied men the hope of crossing the Atlantic. I have but one complaint to make: life is too full, time too rapid, which in truth means that the provision divinely made for our exercise and growth is too bounteous. But it produces relative penury, a penury of power to do the duties that are waiting and crying out to be done.

"You will, I am sure, appreciate my reasons and commend them to your nephew President Potter's acceptance. Pray assure him of my deep interest in the progress of all good learning in America. I remain, Right Reverend and dear Bishop, respectfully and faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE."

How timely the remark of an American correspondent, "Gladstone stands for much that Spain needs; represents ideas, convictions, character, epitomizing Christianity as it is now, except in Spain, very generally conceived"; a model twentieth century exemplar for all men, and especially for Spanish statesmen. The oft-quoted epitaph over the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella was printed at the head of the previous article because its weighty significance seems to be but seldom seen. Written in a boastful tone, as though forgetful of the sorrows which clouded their royal lives and wrung Queen Isabella's heart, it seems strangely free from any shadow or suspicion of the dark prophecy which the nature of things foretold, both of the destruction of the Spanish Armada and the downfall of Spain from the position of a first-class power: "Don Fernando and Doña Isabel expelled the Moors and the Jews from these realms, crushed heresy, and reformed (?) religion." Had the Arab Moors, instead of being expelled, been accepted, as many of them desired to be, as their teachers, Spaniards might be leading the science and education of the world to-day, and not be dishonorably distinguished as chief among the "illiterati" of this nineteenth century; instead of expelling the Jews, had their thrift and industry and skill been fostered and copied Spain need not to-day be deep in debt and paralyzed by deadly idleness. Their orthodox Majesties "reformed religion"? Then—"Heaven save the mark!—such reformation leaves much to be reformed."

Their Majesties of divine right "crushed heresy"? Reading this do you not seem to see Torquemada's treacherous power standing out and intruding upon the historic scene like a vast hand crushing the unsuspecting, the inadequately tried and convicted, and the poor untried innocents? As though witnesses in some dread dream, when the hand of the Inquisition closes relentlessly, bones are heard to crack and crash, the blood spurts out and drips down from the gross potent persecuting fingers, and stifled cries are heard; or fires are lit for crazed victims after pretended or falsely so-called confessions wrung from exhausted nature under the thumb-screws, the bed of iron thorns, the deadly contracting crowns, the merciless rack, and all the fearful implements of demoniacal torture, and these miscalled blessings are extended to countries and to cities once gleaming like jewels in the Mediterranean ring, or shining from afar; Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia, the Canary Isles, and India, all this and more, after such unchristly fashion, "conquered and brought" to the "faith." Such vaunted victories were deadly to Spain's future; the voice from the royal tomb foretold Spain's doom.

They "expelled" the Jews and the Moors. It seems odd that it never occurred to the Spaniards to drive out themselves and give the land a chance; or, at least, to drive out of themselves microbes of idleness, pride, deceit, the satanic passion resulting in ruinous subserviency to superstition, and mere priest-craft. A race and a land so rich in possibilities, awaiting at this hour the striking off by our forces or others of old rusty fetters, the swamping of each of its successive "invincible" Armadas, the turning of its bombastic armies into soldiers, not of fortune, but of industry, the overthrow of sham Governments, which do not govern, the "looting" or turning to Christlike use of church treasures, which do not further Christian civilization, the starving of drones till they work, be they masquerading under a monkish frock or a gaudy uniform or a threadbare Spanish cloak.

Who shall say, if the reported courtesy of Spain's representatives to America's daring boys at Santiago be true, that not only Spanish soil, but the Spanish soul is not still rich in possibilities! Spain has lived on for centuries despite the Armada's defeat, but the lessons of that deserved defeat, its citizens have before attempting to learn waited longer even than did Spaniards of the Armada's day for the return of what was left of it, as the old ballads sang:

> "Lang, lang may his ladies sit,
> With their fans intill their hand,
> Before they see the Spanish Dons
> Come sailing to the land."

The description of sea fights, storms, and wrecked vessels strewing the coast, La Belanzara, La Ratta, and more by the dozen, makes thrilling reading, even in this era of sensational romancing and reporting, as witness the following: "Hurrah! There's the Spaniard on our larboard bow; range alongside; but there's land right ahead; port the helm; the ship swung round; the masts bend like whips; crack goes the foresail like a cannon; but 'all's well'; within two hundred yards is the pursued Spanish ship. But look at the fated Spaniard; on the left as they broached to, the wall of granite sloped down from the clouds toward an isolated peak of rock some two hundred feet in height; then there is a hundred yards of roaring breaker upon a sunken shelf hard as adamant, across which the race of the tide pours like a resistless cataract; a huge black fang of crag waits and waits for its prey; the Spaniard's great galleon then rushed upon its doom. 'Lost! Lost! Lost!' An awful silence fell on every soul of the English ship, safe, though pursuing; the pursuers scarce heard the roaring of the wind and surge, or saw the fierce flashes of the lightning; but they all heard one long ear-piercing wail from hundreds of human throats as the mighty ship heeled over from the wind, sweeping headlong down the cataract of the race, plunging her yards into the foam, and showing the great Spanish ship's side even to her keel, till the hulk rolled clean over and vanished forever."

If you study the spirit which inspired the royal epitaph above the splendid tomb in the consecrated chapel of Granada's great cathedral, you may see as in vision a foregleam in which stands out against a future black as night much of the history of Spain's fall, much of the strange story of the loss of Armada after Armada. But the meaning of the royal epitaph, we are assured, must be read in its twentieth century significance, and bitter as is the lesson, it must be learned to the last letter, and then, like a great Armada, taking that favorable turn in the tide of affairs, which lead to national good fortune, true to truth, to education, to religion worthy of the name of Christ, Spain, though crushed to earth, may rise again among the nations.

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

# Toledo.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

What can one skip in Spain? This is asked by every tourist who desires to see the whole and who knows he cannot see one-quarter. "Well, whatever else you do, do not skip Toledo," says the knowing Spanish traveler, who has been there twenty times. Sickly, dirty, with no decent hotel in it, with no drainage, Toledo has been a terror of the Spanish traveler for one hundred years. Now it has a very good hotel, I am glad to hear. We went from Madrid, (it is only two hours and a half, perhaps less,) and found one decent resting place. I suppose the city had not been policed since the Middle Ages, but it is set on such a series of hills that it polices itself. No matter what it is, or what you eat, or how you sleep, you must, oh! Spanish traveler, see Toledo. It astonishes and it fascinates at once. Its exquisite beauty and picturesqueness come to you, and it is not easy to believe that you are really seeing a real city. It is a dream by Salvator Rosa. You seem to be looking at a gorgeous set of pictures of the Gothic and Moorish periods. It is especially rich in edifices of the Moorish style or the Castilian of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, that period of Spain's peculiar greatness, when she had the sense to adopt these magnificent examples.

The Spanish language, then as now, was spoken at Toledo with wonderful purity, and those who are curious in such matters believe that our modern novel is founded on the Spanish romance, which was born there several centuries ago. It is true that Spain has done much for literature. The many tongues which were spoken there, the learned men, the cultivation of letters, was their great opportunity. Then there were the plots and those many romantic episodes which are to be found in Spanish history. All this gave the story teller superb opportunities, and then, as now, this highly imaginative people were not "afraid to draw the long bow." Romance has been wild about Toledo, but it absolutely becomes commonplace when you see its birthplace. That pretty story, which I always supposed belonged to Tannhäuser, whose staff blossomed when he thrust it into the earth, comes up as fresh as a buttercup at Toledo. It seems that in the Gothic period, about 673, a noble Goth named Wamba was taken from his plow to be made a King. He was found at the peaceful business of driving one of his own furrows, and he laughed at the electors who brought him a crown. "Yes," said the man, "I shall be King about the time my pole puts forth fresh leaves." And he stuck it into the yielding earth, when lo! what does that pole do? but become a wistaria vine, and at once blossom and garland itself with beautiful tendrils and leaves. It was a miracle. Wamba could say nothing to this. He was silenced, and so allowed himself to be carried to Toledo and was crowned King. He made a great and good King, excepting for his cruelty to the Jews, who were his best, richest, and most industrious people. They went off to Nismes, and when I was in Southern France I went to see that exquisite old city, full of memories of them, and with the ruins of a Roman Coliseum still standing. It is just as full of stories and interest as a nut is full of kernel.

But we must get back to Wamba and to his wise and active career, though it was ended by a dastardly trick. There was a royal Prince who desired to ascend the throne, and he gave Wamba a sleeping draught, then shaved his head, thus making him a monk, and then pretended that Wamba had abjured the world and had sought the cloister. The stout old fellow, for some reason which has never leaked out, submitted. (They could keep a secret better in 672 than they can in 1898.) So Wamba passed out of history.

Oh! broken arch and graceful pointed spire! Oh! steep and narrow streets, how eloquent you are as the stranger from the New World tries in a few hours to place Wamba and those who came after him in these houses as they lived. One must as a traveler be patient and take his books home with him and read these pretty stories on some rainy day when he has not Toledo to look at.

I skip Roderick, the last of the Goths, and the splendid Moors who came from Damascus "with horses and money," and all others in authority to get to dear Isabella, who made Toledo her home. It was here that her children were born. It seems as if this beautiful red-haired woman, Isabella the Catholic, must have looked strangely unlike her Moorish surroundings as she gazed out of her palace windows upon a city built by Mohammedans, Arabs, Goths, and Jews. Four centuries had, however, made it a Catholic Christian city. Cardinal Zimenes, the wisest head that Spain had ever known, was Primate of Spain. Some historians call him the "Richelieu of Spain." But I think that drags him down. He was far more loyal, less selfish, and more genuine than Richelieu. The Cid also was once Alcalde of the great town. He peeps out everywhere—he and Babieca, his horse, but the most important dynasties were to start from Toledo. In 1479 there was born that poor creature Juana, "crazy Jane," the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the greatest heiress in the world, destined to the saddest life, dragging the dead body of her husband after her. One of the children in that royal nursery was Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. She was the youngest child of Ferdinand and Isabella, and to be the mother of Bloody Mary, as crazy Jane was to give to the world Charles V.

The cathedral forms a semi-circle on its eastern side, and it takes a lifetime to see it and appreciate it. It is Spanish Gothic, and exceeds in beauty all the cathedrals in Spain. How rich, how individual, how typical it is! You see in your mind's eye the enlightened clergy who, spending their vast wealth, hiring the greatest artists for six centuries, have brought to our homely practical age all this artistic wealth, unrivaled examples of splendor, in the treatment of iron, marble, and woods, and wealth of detail, which but for their work would have been forgotten. The world seemed to have taken a breathing spell and stopped fighting while this magnificent thing was being built. The greatest part is of Berraqueno stone—a beautiful greenish gray—and the ornamentation of the portals is of Oilguelas white stone. Here are the keys of the Kingdom of Art. Here are the reredos, the galleries, the nave, the many chapels, the priceless treasures. This cathedral, which was altered from a mosque in 1086, has attracted to itself all that art, ecclesiastical art, at its best can do to make this church one of the seven wonders of the world. After the mosque was destroyed we hear that one architect, Pedro Peros Diaz, alone directed the work for fifty years. No doubt the cathedral owes its beautiful uniformity, harmony, and the ease with which other ideas were added, to the grand original design. This great man died in 1285, and in January, 1493, the roof was finished, after 286 years of uninterrupted work, in time, doubtless, for Isabella to offer up her first thanksgiving when Columbus discovered a new world. The admirable open work is so light that the stone seems transparent. The chapel is lighted by the most lovely stained glass, and among the royal emblazonments may be seen those of the great Cardinal-King, who had more mind than the whole of his surroundings. This splendor Ximenes protected by a grille or iron railing, ornamented with brass and zinc, 20 feet high, which took ten years to complete, and which cannot to-day be rivaled in the world. The artist received £20,000 for his work. It is a masterpiece, and was finished in 1538. It rivals in delicacy the work of Benvenuto Cellini in gold and silver. In majesty of conception it might be from the hands of Michael Angelo. In one of its ornaments is a colossal crucifixion, and there are shields of arms, candelabra, and bassi relievi. Details of surpassing beauty are attached to the fine open work of the transparent walls which defend but do not hide the treasures which they guard. Behind this great work is the mausoleum of Cardinal Mendoza, all of precious marbles, apparently hung in air.

One usually comes to Toledo to study Spanish sculpture, where in symbolic groups it is the accessory of architecture. Charles V. was born an artist, and to his fine artistic sense does this art owe the fact that in his reign Spanish sculptors were allowed to study from the nude. After his reign we see better angels and saints, and more delightful children in Spanish marble. The sixteenth century brought this art to perfection in Spain. The lifelike appearance of the groups about the altars is most startling. All is movement and grace, vigor, breadth, and expression. We owe much of this to gloomy-looking Charles. He revoked that senseless edict of the Church which had forbidden a sculptor to study from God's own image.

It is remarkable that between Toledo and the Escurial I should see one of the brightest of modern spectacles, and obtain the most vivid idea of the Spanish Army. It was necessary to return to Madrid to depart thence for the Escurial, and we chanced on a celebration of the day made memorable by the murders committed by Murat, on the 2d day of May, 1808, the beginning of the Peninsular War. The bright alcala was filled with a gay Spanish crowd, the gaudy banners were hung from the windows. The Princess's Hussars, in blue and silver; the Hussars of another regiment, in scarlet and blue and gold, with their blue Hussar jackets trimmed with white silk, were all very fine, and mounted on superb horses. But the Guardias Civiles were to me the most interesting. They wear the tight white breeches, long black boots, green jackets, with white facings, the Napoleonic uniform familiar to us in the pictures of David. These uniforms were crossbanded with red and white enriched with gold embroidery. These were the neatest as well as the most showy uniforms I remember, and the Spaniard, clean-limbed, slight, brown, and lithe as an antelope, makes a very trig little soldier. They march gallantly, and their officers and their Hussars were the most superb military dandies possible, and as for fight, yes, they look full of it. The ordinary Spanish soldier at the railway station seemed like a wooden log, as if you could tip him over easily if you ran against him, but the Spanish soldier in full array, with his carbine, is not to be laughed at. We must not, as Lord Roberts says, "underrate our enemies."

The Spanish naval officer, as one sees him in full panoply, is a very gallant-looking man. They have ever been a maritime people since the days when Cortez was a volunteer, and the only wonder is that they have since then stopped conquering the world. This was their pastime for so many a year, but order at home they never could keep.

It is remarkable that in Toledo there is so little left of Charles V. He was born in Ghent in 1500, and remained a Fleming all his life. He had been carried to Toledo in his childhood by his crazy mother. It is, however, doubted whether he ever saw his great ancestor Isabella. She died when he was four years old. He saw rather more than he wished to of his wily grandfather Ferdinand. However, Charles inherited nearly all the world, and what he did not inherit he conquered. Unlike his handsome father, even the magic pencil of Velasquez could not make Charles handsome, with his ugly, sensual mouth and pendulous under lip. It is probably true that he and his son, Philip II., inherited a poor constitution and a habitual melancholy from Crazy Jane. It is, however, true that he avoided Toledo and moved his Court to Madrid. He lived much at Seville after his marriage, which was a more cheerful place for a melancholy man.

The hospital of Santa Cruz, near the Infantry College, is one of the most important monuments of the revival period of Spanish architecture; it has a staircase of perfect beauty. Artists are always at work copying it, and yet they say it baffles pen and pencil. The grand elliptical arches spring from lofty balustrades, elaborately ornamented with escutcheons of the Mendoza family. It is as beautiful as anything in Spain, and that is the highest praise one can bestow. The Church of Cristo de la Luz is a delightful memento of Moorish architecture and recalls the Mosque of Cordova. It is supposed to have been built in the eleventh century. It was here that the pious horse of the Cid Babieca stopped himself and reverentially knelt, after which the wall opened and an image of Christ was found in a niche lighted up by silver lamps. The noble Hospital de Tavera, founded in 1540 by one of the Kings of Spain, is superbly grand and effective. There is great elegance and taste in the mausoleum of the founder, which was sculptured by an old man of eighty. I can see now that majestic Cardinal, his face so expressive of repose, as he lies in that great space with an exuberance of decoration, eagles, flowers, children, medallions, death heads, and saints all scattered recklessly around him in carved marble.

El Transitu, the finest synagogue erected by the wealthy Jews in this quarter, and a church called Santa Maria la Blanca, although ugly outside, were full of originality, but devoid of elegance. These two once fine synagogues were the first places from which those noble and wealthy congregations were denounced after the expulsion of the Jews in 1492. The Catholic King gave it to the order of Calatrava. All around these synagogues extend the narrow streets of the Toledan Jews, who had the good sense to try to propitiate the Christians, and they say that 17,000 of them known as "Conversos" had the shrewd idea when the Inquisition was established to "reconciliate them with the Church." But what a dreadful story of persecution, bloody feuds, and Christian cruelty these houses tell. "I came not to bring peace on earth, but a sword," should be engraved all over Toledo.

The Jews trusted in God and kept their powder dry. Of this beautiful Pompeii of Spain nothing is so remarkable after the cathedral as the bridges and the gates. The oldest bridge is Moorish, of the ninth century. It is exactly as it was in 887, and the spot is pointed out where once gory heads had dangled from its buttresses. Its principal horseshoe arch springs from two narrow passages, and shows the habitual military precaution of the wily Moors. So we see how one man could defend a bridge as in old Rome. The new gate was built in 1575 by Philip II. as a great contrast. There are many of these wonderful gates, all jewels of architecture, with battlements fringing the top, and the bridges are works of giants.

Thus plodding through the ill-paved streets of Toledo does one go from beauty to beauty, and from wonder to wonder.

We visited some of the houses of the old nobility, with rooms some 60 feet by 40, with elegant tracery of elaborate details on the walls, and also some palaces which had been given over to the bats and owls. The only industry we saw was that of making the Toledo blades. We bought a paper knife. Thus has fallen imperial Toledo to be a desolate place among ruined provincial towns, yet better worth seeing to the student of art and architecture and of history than any town in Spain. On her high rock, the seat of grandeur and pride, in the midst of her treeless desert, Toledo is the Zenobia of cities. She is royal in ruins, and, as her crumbling palaces rise terracelike from the dilapidated walls, you realize the sarcasm of power and royal dominion, the stern limitations of human hopes.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

## *First Editions of Gray's "Elegy."*

A Chicago paper says that Mr. John H. Wrenn of that city possesses what is said to be one of the three known copies of the first edition of Gray's "Elegy," which he purchased from an old collector of rare books in London, who valued it at £80. As a New York literary journal has commented on this, asking whether the present owner paid its value for it, it may be well to say that, if it is a good copy, he paid the auction value at least. The first edition, however, though of excessive rarity, is not so rare but that ten copies have been sold publicly and privately in the last ten years. "One of three known copies" sounds attractive enough, but it is not quite true.

The best copy of the first "Elegy" sold at auction in this country was Foote's, which in 1895 sold for $270. It would bring more to-day probably. Frederickson's copy, bound with the "Odes," had the title soiled, and the leaf, in addition, had a hole in a blank portion. At the sale a year ago $160 was paid for the two. The highest price the book has brought at auction is the £74 10s. it fetched in London on Jan. 29, 1897. That it is very rare will be seen when it is stated that that copy was the first sold that had come into an auction room since Dec. 13, 1893, when a copy sold for £74. In December, 1892, a copy fetched £48 in London, and in May of the same year one brought £59.

In American libraries, public and private, there are perhaps from six to a dozen copies of the first edition of the "Elegy." Mr. Wrenn's is one of the number.

## *Sales at Auction.*

### Another Part of the Phillipps Collection.

Beginning last Monday, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge were to sell in London a further portion of the famous collection of classical, historical, topographical, and other manuscripts and autograph letters of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. In the collection, which comprised 1,168 lots, were 200 manuscripts on vellum, dating from the ninth century; sixteen original letters of John Dryden, early documents relating to Mary, Queen of Scots; Edward I., II., III., IV. and VI., Queen Elizabeth, Henry VI., Henry VIII., and Charles I., English and French chronicles, ancient choral books, and a series of manuscripts from the Fairfax collection, with letters of Cromwell, Fairfax, Monk, Lambert, Hacker and others.

Of especial importance is the collection of Dryden's letters, which is Lot No. 313 in the catalogue. Letters of the poet and dramatist come into the auction room infrequently, and it is believed that no other collection has occurred for sale during this century. Sir Henry Dryden wrote in 1833 that among the few family papers in his possession there was not the slightest scrap of Dryden's writing, nor was he ever able, he stated, to secure one of his letters. Malone notes, indeed, that Dryden's letters are hard to find, and he had not seen eight of the present series, eleven of which are addressed to Mrs. Stuart at Cotterstock, one to Elmer Stewart, and four to William Walsh at Abberley.

The letters to Walsh and some of those to Mrs. Stuart are full of important information relative to the stage, his poems, and personal and political matters. In date the letters range from 1698 to 1700, though some are undated.

The third day's sale is devoted entirely to manuscripts of the Fairfax family, whose various generations, in addition to great military genius, displayed an extraordinary taste for literature and antiquarian pursuits. Thomas, first Lord Fairfax, was an author, and his brother Edward was a poet, and has left a translation of Tasso. William Fairfax was a poet and soldier. Charles Fairfax, a distinguished General in Cromwell's army, was a great antiquary, and with his brother Henry made very extensive genealogical, topographical, and historical collections for the County of York, in which the family possessed from an early period two large estates. There are 205 lots in all, chief among which is the original correspondence of Cromwell, Major Gen. Lambert, Col. Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, John Morris, Governor of Pontefract; Francis Hacker, the regicide, and others, during the siege of Pontefract, 1648-9. There are some of Cromwell's letters and one note with his autograph. Pontefract was one of the last garrisons which held out for Charles I.

The present sale is one of several that have occurred since Sir Thomas Phillipps's death, but few manuscripts were disposed of at the others, (in 1886 and 1895,) the more important items being now offered for the first time. Phillipps, who was a collector of much prominence, was, it will be recalled, the unsuccessful bidder at the Wilks sale in 1847, where James Lenox secured his Gutenberg Bible. He had many desirable things in his library—some of the rarer Americana, for instance—but he was interested especially in manuscripts, which he collected in the early part of this century, when they were less valued for their artistic merits than they are now, and were more easily attainable, therefore.

### Recent Sales in New York, Boston, Paris, and London.

The more interesting of the recent sales held by Bangs & Co. were those of May 19 and 20, and of May 26. Prices at the former were as follows:

Caulfield's "Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons," London, 1819-20, four volumes, plates by Cruikshank, $9. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Count Hoym's copy, with his arms on sides, of Caviceo's "Pelgrin," Paris, 1528, $14. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Court Magazine, 1832-7, eleven volumes, one plate lacking, $11.55. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Fielding's "Tom Jones," London, 1749, with "The History of Tom Jones in His Married State," 1750, seven volumes, first edition, $24.50. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Fielding's "Amelia," London, 1752, four volumes, first edition, $9. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America," London, 1855-61, four volumes, $14. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lamb's "Elia," both series; London, 1823-33, two volumes, blue morocco, by Tout, $29.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," Edinburgh, 1842-47, twelve volumes, with the "Miscellaneous Works," 1841-46, seventeen volumes in all, half morocco, by Riviere, $97.75. Bought by Mr. Horet.

"Shakespeare's Historical Dramas, Illustrated," two volumes in one, London, 1811, $13.

Smollett's "Count Fathom," London, 1753, two volumes, $16.50. Bought by Mr. Harris.

Smollett's "History of England," London, 1758-65, sixteen volumes, $84. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," London, 1768, two volumes, first edition, $7.50. Bought by "Geneva."

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," London, 1852, large paper, first edition, with Cruikshank's illustrations, $11.25. Bought by "Chicago."

Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," London, 1845-6, three volumes, in the original twenty parts as issued, pictorial wrappers, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Horet. Rarely occurs in this state.

Thackeray's "Our Street," London, 1848, first edition, $11.25. Bought by Mr. Hallock.

Thackeray's "Pendennis," London, 1848-50, original twenty-four parts, sold as two volumes, $15. Bought by Mr. Hallock.

Thackeray's "Newcomes," London, 1853-5, two volumes, in original twenty-four parts, $12. Bought by "Life."

Thackeray's "Virginians," London, 1857-9, two volumes, in original twenty-four parts, $12. Bought by "Life."

Trollope's "Last Chronicle of Barset," 1867, fetched $3.74; "He Knew He was Right," 1869, $3; "Vicar of Bullhampton," 1870, $2.50, and "The Way We Live Now," 1875, $3.32, and as all were first editions in the original paper parts the prices, though unimportant, perhaps, are worthy of record.

Turner's "Rivers of France," 1827, first edition, $6.25—low.

Goldsmith's "Memoirs of a Protestant," London, 1758, first edition, was the reverse of dear at $6.50 for the two volumes, and the rare "Essays," 1765, was very cheap at $2, while Fitzgerald's "Polonius," 1852, should have brought more than $3.75.

At the sale of May 26 a very imperfect Smith's "General History," 1632, brought $6, and an A. L. S. of Franklin, dated Boston, March 17, 1724, went for $14, to Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Grolier Club's "Original and Early Editions" brought $11, "Self"; Dr. Dohne's "Poems," $13, "Dryden"; Bronze medallion portrait of Lowell, $13, Mr. Bristol, and Dr. Koehler's "Albert Dürer," $10.50, Mr. Bristol.

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A consignment of books from Bernard Quaritch was sold by Libbie & Co. on Thursday, May 26, 1898, the most important lot being the Froissart of 1523-5, printed by Middleton and Pynson and translated by Berners, which fetched $50. The title page was in fac simile. Other prices were:

Ortizin's "Sumni Templi Toletani Graphica Descriptio," Toledo, 1549, bound in brown morocco in imitation of a Diane de Poitiers binding, $10.

Casas, "Tratados Varios," Seville, 1552-3. Nine parts in eight, $10.

"Shakespeare Quarto Fac Similes," 1885-91, forty-two volumes, $31.50.

Aemylius, "De Rebus Gestis Francorum lib. X.," Paris, 1543, binding imitation of one executed for Francis I., $21.

Apianus, "Inscriptiones," 1534, imitation of a binding done for Maioli, $10.

"Chroulque de Savoie," Lyons, 1561, apparently bound for Charles of Lorraigne, Archbishop of Reims, but modern work, $21.

"Consuetudines Infrascriptorum," &c., 1575, imitation of Catharine de Medicis binding, $25.

Forsterus, "Dictionary," Basel, 1557, imitation of Paul IV. binding, $16.

Lucanus, "Pharsalia," Paris, 1506, apparently bound for Loys de Saincte-Maure, $21.

Scaligerus, "Opus Novum de Emendationa Temporum lib. VIII.," Leyden, 1583, Henri III. binding, but modern work, $36.

Thucydides, "De Bello Peloponnesiaco lib. VIII.," brown calf, apparently bound for a Pope, with his arms on sides, $21.

"Sextus et Clementinae de Tortis," Venice, 1496, modern binding done in imitation of Pope Leo X. work, $34.

(These volumes came from the sale at Sotheby's in 1897, where a number of books bound in imitation of famous bindings or for some mythical collector—beautiful work, doubtless, but imitative art, nevertheless—brought extraordinary prices.)

Piranesi, (G. B. and C. F.) "Opere," Rome, 1748, twelve volumes, $48.75.

Gilray's "Caricatures," London, 1849-51, three volumes, $27.

Hogarth's "Works," London, 1822, with suppressed plates, $13.

Elliot's ornithological works: "Pittidae, or Family of Ant-Thrushes," 1893-5, five parts, $26; "Paradisidae, or Birds of Paradise," 1873, seven parts, $22; "Family of the Hornbills," New York, 1877-82, $21; "Family of the Cats," New York, 1878-83, $17; "Birds of North America," New York, 1866-9, $68.

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Admirers of Nell Gwynne had the opportunity at the sale held by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of purchasing many varieties of the engraved portraits of the young woman who sold oranges and was the mistress of Charles II. The engravings sold were the Wilson engravings. The portion of this sale disposed of brought a total of £1,006 11s. 6d., and included the following: "The Last Horse Race Run Before Charles II. of Blessed Memory, by Dorsett Ferry, near Windsor Castle," a curious and rare etching by Francis Barlow, 1687—£17 15s; Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., in the dress in which she arrived in England, by W. Faithorne, early impression before the plate was damaged—£23; a complete set of the rare etchings by D. Stoop of "The Arrival in England of Catherine Braganza," on the occasion of her marriage with King Charles II.—£16 15s.; James II. when Duke of York, at the age of 18, by W. Hollar, after D. Teniers, a very fine impression of this extremely rare print—£45 10s.; Lady Grammont, ("La Belle Hamilton"), by McArdall, after Lely, brilliant proof before any letters—£80; "Madame Ellen Gwinn," by P. Tempest, fine and very rare—£57; author of the same, "Madame Elinore Gwinne," a small oval in mezzotint, by G. Valck, after Lely—£14 10s.; another of the same, with a lamb, two lines of verse, after Lely, by Valck—£14; another, "Madame Elinora Gwin," after Lely, a mezzotint, no engraver's name—£22 10s.; another of the same, reclining on a bed of flowers, her two sons as attendant cupids, after H. Gascar, in line—£23; another of the same, "Madame Ellen Gwynn," with her two sons, after Lely, by R. Thompson—£38 10s.; and another nearly whole length of the same, seated on a rock, after Lely, by P. Van Bleeck—£23; Louisa, Duchess of Portsmouth, reclining on a couch, by H. Gascar, early impression—£48; Prince Rupert, by W. Faithorne, after Vandyck, first state—£23; and a complete set of proofs of the celebrated series of "The Windsor Beauties," engraved by T. Watson from the pictures by Lely, all in the finest possible condition, sold separately, brought a total of £30 5s.; Hyde Park corner, a coaching print, after Pollard, in colors, proof—£18 10s.; West Country Mails at the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, by C. Rosenberg, after J. Pollard, a large colored aquatint—£28 10s.; Covent Garden Market about 1790, with numerous figures, a large and important water color drawing, by Rowlandson—£18 10s.; in the long series of portraits of actors and actresses who performed at the principal London theatres, and others connected with the London stage there were: Mrs. Abington, whole length, after Sir J. Reynolds, by J. Watson, early impression before the alteration in the address—£26; Mrs. Barry, after Kettle, by J. Watson, first state—£10; Barton Booth, by G. White, third state—£10 5s.; William Bullock, by T. Johnson, a very fine impression of this extremely rare print—£39; Ann Cargill, when Miss Brown, as Clara in "The Duenna," by G. R. Smith, after Peters, proof—£37; Colley Cibber as Lord Foppington, by Simon, after Grisoni, brilliant impression—£15 5s.; and Mrs. Crouch, after Romney, by Bartolozzi, proof—£13.

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The sale of the Joseph Rankin collection at Christie's, in London, showed the ups and downs of the picture market and that some of the Academicians of the past are not held in the same repute as in former years. Among the "fall offs" was William Mulready's "The Widow," which in Col. Holdsworth's collection, dispersed in 1881, brought 1,100 guineas, fell now at 460 guineas; "The Milkmaid," by T. Faed, sold in the Levy collection for 385 guineas, fetched only 95 guineas; T. Webster's "Sketching from Nature," a careful little work which changed hands in 1854 for 340 guineas, and later, (nearly twenty years ago,) for 300 guineas, went this time for 52 guineas, and "The Timber Wagon," by Old Linnell, valued in 1880 at 850 guineas, brought only 500 guineas. On the other hand some good Morlands mounted considerably higher in the scale. The picture called "Evening, or the Post Boy's Return," one of the most popular of George Morland's numerous rustic subjects, and so familiar in the engraving by Orme, realized more than double the sum given for it (600 guineas) in the Levy sale in 1876; and a dozen years from that date, namely, in the Fish sale of 1888, a hundred or so had been added to its value, (710 guineas;) on Saturday it reached 1,250 guineas, a record price for a Morland; and by the same painter, "Going to the Barn," signed and dated 1792, from the collection of Joseph Fenton, brought 400 guineas, as against 160 guineas the last time it came to auction. A delicate specimen of Bonington, "A French Coast Scene," formerly belonging to Mr. T. O. Barlow, R. A., was knocked down at 1,000 guineas, the last sum given for it being 950 guineas. A portrait of Wilkie, painted by himself, in a brown coat and yellow waistcoat, and holding a crayon in his right hand, once in the collection of Sir W. H. Knighton, for whom it was painted, 300 guineas; a fine view by Richard Wilson, between Dolgelly and Barmouth, 380 guineas, and a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, by A. Geddes, 240 guineas. There was a little panel picture by Meissonier representing Gemito, the Neapolitan sculptor, giving the last touches to his statuette of the painter. In 1879 Meissonier presented this small but consummately finished production, measuring but 10¾ by 7 inches, to his friend, Gemito. For this precious work there was a commission standing on the books up to 2,000 or more guineas, but the bidding rose to the remarkable sum of 2,500 guineas. A fanciful figure by Burne-Jones, "Sowing," brought 400 guineas, and "Luna," 300 guineas. A fine specimen of Etty, "Cymocles and Imogen," from the Wynn Ellis collection, went to Mr. Richardson at 200 guineas. Mr. Wigzell bought the large picture by Solomon, shown in the 1887 Academy, "Delilah," for only 42 guineas, and "The Monarch of the Desert," by J. M. Swan, was indeed a bargain at 160 guineas.

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The pictures by old masters, thirty-three in number, commenced with an interesting portrait, by an unknown artist, of Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles, Earl of Lennox, in white dress, 150 guineas; this was formerly in the Church of Queen's Camel, Somerset; it was sold at Christie's in March, 1884, for 90 guineas, and again at the Mildmay sale in 1893, when it brought 380 guineas. Sir A. Vandyck, the "Virgin and Child," engraved by Pontius, Carmona, Finden, and Salvador, from the Blenheim Palace collection, 1,000 guineas; in 1886 this realized 500 guineas; Francia, the Virgin and infant Saviour, landscape background, on panel, 480 guineas; at the Dudley sale in 1892 this brought 500 guineas; a pair of portraits by G. Honthorst, William II. of Nassau, when a boy, in pink and silver dress with lace collar, and the Princess Mary Stuart of Orange, in yellow silk dress and pearl necklace, signed and dated 1639, both on panel, 27 by 22 inches, 500 guineas; at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882, (where the former picture is absurdly described as representing Charles II.,) this pair brought 440 guineas, and at the Mildmay sale, eleven years later, 400 guineas. The four very interesting and genuine works of B. Luini were decorations for an altar, executed by order of the Torriani di Mendrisio family. They came from the collection of Count Passalacqua of Milan, and were exhibited at the Italian exhibition at the New Gallery in 1893. Each is 24 by 13¼ inches. They were: St. Catherine, in a blue dress, her hand resting on a wheel, 300 guineas; St. Stephen, in green and red robe, 355 guineas, (C. Fairfax Murray;) St. Alexander, in red and green dress, 365 guineas; St. Catherine, in red, blue, and green dress, holding a book, her right hand raised, 400 guineas; J. de Mabuse, the Madonna, on panel, 195 guineas; two three-quarter portraits by P. Moreelse, dated 1617, purchased direct from the Alewyn family, Amsterdam, in 1885, and exhibited at the Guildhall in 1894, Maria Alewyn, (née Schuurman,) in black dress, large white ruff and lace cap, 660 guineas, and Dirck Alewyn, (who married Maria Schuurman in 1598,) in black slash dress and white ruff, 680 guineas.

The most important of all the old masters was the well-known Rembrandt portrait of Nicholas Ruts, in black gown and cap trimmed with fur, double white ruff and cuffs, his right hand resting on the back of a crimson chair, holding a letter in his left hand, on which is the signature of the painter and date 1631. This portrait was purchased by the Queen of Holland from the Rooms Winhel family of The Hague. At the sale of the collection of the late William II., King of Holland, in 1850, it was sold as "Portrait d'un Rabin," and it realized £283; at the Adrian Hope sale in 1894 it brought 4,700 guineas. On Saturday its appearance on the easel was a signal for a round of applause. Bidding started at 2,000 guineas, and at 5,000 guineas it became the property of Mr. Martin Colnaghi. A portrait of a lady, with black shawl over her head, red bodice, and hands clasped, said to be by Rembrandt, 230 guineas. A del Sarto, "Pieta," the Madonna and two angels mourning over the dead Christ, described by Waagen, 600 guineas; at the Novar sale in 1878 this brought 700 guineas, and at the Dudley sale six years ago 945 guineas; of this there is a much finer example in the Vienna Gallery. Two of the three examples of G. B. Tiepolo from the Cavendish-Bentinck collection, dispersed in 1891, were a Bishop and other figures under an archway, with cherubs, a design for an altar piece, 105 guineas; and a Vision of a Saint adoring the Virgin and infant Saviour in Clouds, 115 guineas.

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A remarkable sale was that of the Kums collection at Antwerp. The pictures covered both the past and present periods, the French school of to-day being in prominence. The most notable pictures were: Corot—"Le Matin," 27,000f.; two by Deschampe—"Chasse au Sanglier en Anatolie," 19,000f., and "Le Bachi-Bouzack," 15,000f.; Delacroix—"assage d'un Gué au Maroc," 84,000f.; two by Diaz de la Peña—"L'Horoscope," and "Le Maléfice," each 14,000f.; Dupré—"Crépuscule," 43,500f.; Fromentin—"Le Pays de la Soif," 18,000f., (for the Brussels Museum;) Meissonier—"Le Fumeur Blanc," in bad condition, 20,000f.; Millet, "La Porteuse d'Eau," 68,000f.; Rousseau—"Mare dans les Roches de Barbizon," 39,000f.; two by Troyon—"Plage de Trouville," 28,000f., and "Vaches à l'Abreuvoir," 22,000f.; A. Stevens—L'Atelier," 25,000f.; Alma-Tadema—"Une Nymphée," 13,500f.; Van Dyck—Portrait of Martin Pepyn, 60,000f., this was in the sale of William II., King of Holland, in 1850, when it realized £358; Hals, the elder—"Portrait de Femme," 25,000f.; Memling—"Le Calvaire," 30,000f., not genuine, but a most interesting picture; three by Rubens—Portrait of the Comte Olivares, Due de St. Lucas, 12,000f., at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882 this realized 450 guineas; portrait said to be of Théophraste Paracelse, 24,000f., this was in the Blenheim Palace sale of 1886, when it realized 125 guineas, and when it was stated to be a copy of a picture by Mabuse, and a portrait of a man, 29,000f.; Teniers, the younger—"La Tentation de St. Antoine," 11,500f.; two by Cuyp—"La Leçon d'Equitation," 17,000f., and "Pâturage," 28,000f., this was sold a few years ago by Mr. Martin Colnaghi for £60; Van der Heyden and A. Van de Velde—"Entrée d'une Ville Hollandaise," 18,000f.; Hobbema—"Le Moulin à Eau," 32,000f.; T. de Keyser—"Famille Hollandaise dans un Intérieur," 36,500f.; N. Koedyk—"La Petite Garde-Meuble," 13,000f.; J. Van der Meer of Delft—"Le Géographe," 8,500f.; Metsu—"L'Artiste et sa Femme," 31,500f., Mr. Martin Colnaghi sold this picture a few years ago for less than £100; A. Van Ostade—"La Pipe éteinte," 34,000f.; P. Potter—"Pâturage près d'une Ferme," 26,000f.; Rembrandt—"Portrait de l'Auteur en costume Arménian," sometimes known as "L'Homme à la Canne," 22,000f.; Ruysdael—"Paysage avec cours d'eau," 10,000f.; Terburg—"Les Amoureaux," 21,000f.; W. Van de Velde—"Calme Plat," 19,000f., at Lord Granville's sale, in 1845, this realized 230 guineas; Goya y Lucientes—"La Femme à l'Eventail, 29,000f., and Pater—"Plaisirs Champêtres," 18,000f. This sale, estimated in our money, represented the sum of $260,000.


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# Books and Authors

## Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

In another week we hope to give a pretty good idea of what books may be looked for from the principal New York publishers in the early Fall. The fact that Autumn lists are being made up earlier than usual would seem to indicate that there is faith in the belief that the war will close before long and that a revival in fiction reading will follow. A well-known publisher remarked to the writer yesterday that the war, although it caused publishers to think twice before accepting a book, and authors to request that the appearance of their books be postponed, really made no difference with fiction, that from the first had seemed to please the public. Perhaps the most notable examples of this condition are "Forest Lovers," which only three weeks after publication has gone through a large edition, and the "Pride of Jennico," which, after five weeks of circulation, has passed on to its fifth. There seems to be a feeling in France that America has misjudged her position in the present war, and a desire to rectify matters has been shown in various directions. Several of the best-known Parisian journals have secured American correspondents, and American books, which scarcely had notice before, now receive in many instances elaborate reviewing. A notable case we record below. Moreover, we print an extract from the letter of a well-known French author, which, taken in connection with articles of similar import that are appearing in the best journals of Paris, show decidedly that literary France at least is sincerely with America in her efforts to make a people free.

This month Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish a novel the action of which concerns the Spanish Armanda, entitled, "John Ship, Mariner," by Elivar Knarf; "Haunts of Men," by Robert W. Chambers, and "The Destroyer," by Benjamin Swift.

Early in July, E. R. Herrick & Co. will issue a series of "Darky Dialect Tales," introducing the hoodoo ideas of the old-time-before-the-war "coon," that will contain a dozen of these short sketches, two or three of which have already appeared in The Century, but the remainder have not yet been published.

Lord Ashbourne is reported in London to be engaged in writing a "Life of Pitt," which will contain much important matter hitherto unpublished, including several original letters.

The Macmillan Company will publish immediately a new edition of Justin McCarthy's "Life of Gladstone." This edition has been fully revised, and several important chapters have been added. The biography, with the revision and new material, will therefore present Mr. Gladstone's career to the day of his death, and will also contain in the closing chapters an account of his funeral in Westminster Abbey. The new matter includes an account of Mr. Gladstone's action on the Armenian question and the Anglican orders, his visit to Cannes in 1897-8, and a review of the state of European politics in the closing days of his life.

Félix Gras, the French writer, author of "The Terror," recently published in Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier's translation by D. Appleton & Co., evidently has decided views on the war which are not, for sufficient reasons, publicly entertained by the sordid journalism of his native Paris. In a recent letter to Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of this city he wrote: "In the meantime, I sincerely trust that your country may deliver the unfortunate people of Cuba from the fanatical priests and from the despotic and cruel soldiers which dominate them. And if, after your victory, you show by your generosity that you have been impelled to this war for the love of humanity, you will reveal to our old Europe how free people bear themselves, and this will be a lesson for all the tyrants of the earth."

The "Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett, published by The Macmillan Company, has gone into its second edition just three weeks after its first appearance.

A new edition of "The Final War," by Louis Tracy, author of "An American Emperor" and "The Lost Provinces," was recently brought out in London and is meeting with magnificent sales. It will be recalled that the romance, which was written a couple of years ago, describes an imaginative war in our own time in which the United States and England are pitted against the world—"England and America—their destiny is to order and rule the world, to give it peace and freedom, to bestow upon it prosperity and happiness." G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of "The Final War" in this country.

The last number of Revue Bleue of Paris contains an exhaustive criticism of Walter Wyckoff's "The Workers." The article, which shows a keen appreciation of social institutions in America, is written by Mme. Jeanne Mairet and contains more than 9,000 words, filling nearly nine of the double-column pages of the review. The article is written in entire sympathy with the author's work, and Mme. Maret, in closing, says that the book, by its very humanity, its nearness to life, its power of reflecting the impressions of an educated gentleman of all that he saw, will accomplish more than the dogmatic work of a theorist in sociology. The title of Mme. Jeanne Mairet's essay is "Parnie les Travailleurs-L'Expérience de M. Wyckoff."

A fifth edition of the "Pride of Jennico," by Egerton Castle, is announced almost before people knew that the fourth had been issued by the press of The Macmillan Company. Perhaps the remarkable popularity of the tale may be found in the thorough human nature of the story, whose theme is a true love story—in these days almost the rarest thing in literature. "The Pride of Jennico" was published five weeks ago. A well-known dramatic author is already at work preparing a version for the stage. The dramatic qualities of the work have appealed to many, for no less than five writers of plays called at The Macmillan Company this week for the purpose of trying to get permission to prepare the story for the boards.

"Wild Life in Southern Seas," by Louis Becke, author of "Pacific Tales," will be published immediately by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

Edward Arnold of London has just issued a small volume entitled "Talks with Gladstone." It consists of a number of conversations which the author, the Hon. Lionel Tollemache, has had with Mr. Gladstone during recent years. For the most part, the conversations took place at Biarrits between 1891 and 1896, and cover a variety of intellectual, religious, and political questions. At this time Mr. Tollemache made extensive notes on the conversations.

H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," has written an article for the July Pall Mall Gazette in which he discusses various naval problems to be solved in the war. From the advance sheets we take this striking sentence, the development of which proves very interesting reading: "Upon the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's officers and bluejackets depends not merely the honor of the United States, but the very existence of the British Empire." Among other "war articles" the July Pall Mall Gazette will begin an important series, elaborately illustrated, tracing the evolution of the naval architecture of the world from the "dugout" of prehistoric times down to the modern man-of-war. These articles will be written by Clark Russell, the well-known author of sea stories. The number will also have a poem from the pen of Christian Burke, entitled "The People That Delight in War."

E. R. Herrick & Co. have in press a popular edition of Henry Guy Carleton's "Lectures Before the Thompson Street Poker Club." Mr. Carleton's first book, "The Thompson Street Poker Club," issued as a serial in Life, was published afterward in book form, and had a sale of upward of 40,000 in its various styles.

A fortnight hence D. Appleton & Co. will publish "The Millionaires," by F. Frankfort Morse. "The Gospel Writ in Steel," by Arthur Paterson, and "The Looms of Time," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, to be published in early July, about wind up the Appletons' Spring announcements. "The Looms of Time," is a pertinent romance dealing with Spanish America.

"Persephone, and Other Poems," by the new English poet Charles Camp Tarelli, will be published next week by The Macmillan Company.

What is said to be an appropriate graduation gift as well as an exquisite specimen of bookmaking may be found in "The Love Songs of France," published by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

The "History of the United States Navy," which Edgar S. Maclay has revised of late, includes Dewey's victory at Manila. Some of the more important additions are the chapters "Cruising After Slavers," "Attack on the Wyoming," "Sea Power in the Civil War," and "Cuba and the United States." The other material incorporated includes an account of Commodore Schley's arctic relief expedition. In the new edition of war of 1812 ends with Vol. I. The publishers are D. Appleton & Co.

George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," just published by D. Appleton & Co., has the musical motif developed to such an extent in the contest between art and religion that it will particularly appeal to the music-loving world. In short, it has been said by one who has read the advance sheets of the book that only a musical critic can adequately pronounce the final word about the work.

"The Devil Tree of El Dorado," a stirring tale of adventure, has been put into an illustrated paper edition by the New Amsterdam Book Company, in response to many requests.

The Werner Company will publish June 15 an English translation of Dr. Schenck's book, "The Determination of Sex." The work fully explains the German physician's theory of a subject which has been discussed in scientific circles throughout the civilized world for the last six months. It is not an exaggeration to say that no scientific work since Nordau's "Degeneration" appeared has created so much discussion and speculation.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, in its annual report, published in Dublin, congratulates itself on the increase in the sale of its books last year, which amounted to 7,233 copies, as compared with 4,636 in 1896, and on the appointment of a Professor of Irish in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. From the statistics supplied by the National Board it appears that the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish amounted last year to 1,297, against 1,217 in 1896, and the number that passed amounted to 882, as compared with 750 in 1896, while the number of schools in which Irish was taught was 85 in 1897 and only 70 in 1896.

Harper & Brothers will publish the following novels June 15: "The Story of a Play," by William D. Howells; "Collections and Recollections," by a member of Parliament; "Ghosts I Have Met," by John Kendrick Bangs, and "Silence," by Mary E. Wilkins. A description of the above works has already been given in these columns.

In the next number of Harper's Weekly Poultney Bigelow, in his serial "A Yankee in Spain," tells about "Spanish Politics in a Third Class Carriage." In the same number Dr. John A. Wyeth has an interesting tale entitled "Gen. Wheeler's Leap," the action of which takes place in the civil war when Gen. Joe Wheeler was fighting under the flag of the Confederacy. W. A. Rogers also has some drawings taken while visiting the patrol fleet that guards the mine fields along the approaches to New York.

To the special articles written alternately by William D. Howells and Henry James, Literature has added a Canadian letter, which should command serious attention. Canada has two classes of literature of which the reading public of the United States know almost nothing—the French and the Anglo-Canadian. The former has an individuality that makes it particularly interesting to readers of French novels who have become wearied with the isms of the Parisian schools and long for freshness and spontaneity in one of the most flexible languages in the world. And as for the Canadian authors who write in English there is every sign that their work is worthy of careful consideration. These two literatures, developing side by side, have hitherto lacked the stimulus of international criticism, a criticism which if now exercised may bring about the best results.

A stirring and timely Fourth of July tale by Edith Carruth, entitled "A Frontier Patriot," forms the initial article in the July number of Harper's Round Table; the fiction of the number also includes several short stories and sketches, as well as additional chapters of the two serials, "The Copper Princess" and "The Adventurers."

The first number of Harper's Bazar to be published in July will contain the opening chapters of Mr. Howells's new novel, entitled "Ragged Lady."

## Kipling Writes for Sixpence.

Certain persons sending out a penny magazine called The School Budget, intended for the enlightenment of Horsmonden School in Kent, asked Rudyard Kipling to write something for them, the rate to be paid him being 2s. per 1,000 words. The editors quoted Kipling's lines:

"The song I sing for the good red gold
The same I sing for the white money;
But the best I sing for the clout o' meal,
That simple people given me."

If he did not write for them at the rate of 2s. per 1,000 words, the publishers said they would score him in their very next issue. Mr. Kipling evidently was alarmed, for he sent them the following:

"Capetown,
"Easter Monday, 1898.

"To the Editors School Budget.

"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of no date, together with a copy of The School Budget, Feb. 14; and you seem to be in possession of all the cheek that is in the least likely to do you any good in this world or the next. And, furthermore, you have omitted to specify where your journal is printed and in what county of England Horsmonden is situated.

"But, on the other hand, and notwithstanding, I very much approve of your 'Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette,' and have taken the liberty of sending you a few more, as following:

"1. If you have any doubts about a quantity, cough. In three cases out of five this will save you being asked to 'say it again.'

"2. The two most useful boys in a form are (a) the master's favorite, protem., (b) his pet aversion. With a little judicious management (a) can keep him talking through the first half of the construe, and (b) can take up the running for the rest of the time. N. B.—A syndicate should arrange to do (b's) imposts in return for this service.

"3. A confirmed guesser is worth his weight in gold on a Monday morning.

"4. Never shirk a master out of bounds. Pass him with an abstracted eye, and at the same time pull out a letter and study it earnestly. He may think it is a commission or some one else.

"5. When pursued by the native farmer always take to the nearest plowland. Men stick in furrows that boys can run over.

"6. If it is necessary to take other people's apples, do it on a Sunday. You can then put them inside your topper, which is better than trying to button them into a tight 'Eton.'

"You will find this advice worth enormous sums of money, but I shall be obliged with a check or postal order for 6d. at your earliest convenience, if the contribution should be found to fill more than one page. Faithfully yours, RUDYARD KIPLING."

The question is, Has The School Budget remitted the money?

## Honest Fun with the Rubaiyat.

Some day it may be understood that there can be "too much Omar" and just a surfeit of "rubaiyat." It is quite evident that men without knowing a line of Persian will discuss translations which bear faint resemblances to the original. There is a clever skit in The Academy in which the Persian figures, and it is a rather smart "child" who asks the questions:

Q.—Who is this Omar, anyhow?
A.—Omar was a Persian.
Q.—Yes?
A.—A philosopher and a poet, and a tentmaker, and an astronomer.
Q.—When?
A.—At about the time that William II. and Henry I. were reigning here.
Q.—And what did he write?
A.—He wrote rubaiyat.
Q.—Ru——?
A.—Rubaiyat—stanzas. A "rubai" is a stanza.
Q.—What are they about?
A.—Oh, love and paganism, and roses and wine.
Q.—How jolly! But isn't some of it rather steep?
A.—Well, it's Persian, you see.
Q.—And these Omarians, as members of the Omar Club call themselves; I suppose they go in for love and paganism and roses and wine, too?
A.—A little; as much as their wives will let them.
Q.—Wives?
A.—Yes; they're mostly married. You see, Omar serves as an excuse for meeting more than anything else.
Q.—But they know Persian, of course?
A.—No; they use translations.
Q.—Are there many translations?
A.—Heaps. A new one every day.

D. Appleton & Co. have just published a timely pamphlet, entitled "Financial Management of a War," by Henry C. Adams, Ph. D. The brochure is reprinted from "Public Debts." Mr. Adams carefully explains the three ways in which the expenditure of war may be met. These three ways or proposals the author briefly states, and their expounding through precedent and argument completes the little work. They are: (1) "The entire war expenditure may be drawn from newly-levied taxes. In the administration of this policy the only loans required are loans in anticipation of tax-eceipts, in order to cover the demands upon the treasury during the period in which the new revenue system is becoming operative. (2) The entire expenditure of the war may be met from the proceeds of loans. In this case there is a call for new taxes equal to the interest upon the loans contracted. * * * (3) The extraordinary expenditure entailed by the war may come from a reasonable union of these two sources of revenue—loans and taxes. The important question presented by this policy pertains, of course, to the nature of the union proposed, and to the ratio of proceeds by loans to proceeds from taxes, and it is further necessary to inquire if this ratio is the same for all stages of the war."


# The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

## SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1898

FEATURES:

**Secretary of War**
Full-page Portrait of Russell A. Alger, the Head of the Military Department.

**Field Artillery in Action**
Illustrated Story of the Drills and Manoeuvres of the Artillery Regiments to be Dispatched to Cuba. Handsome Pictures of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Staff Visiting Gen. Joe Wheeler and Staff and Picture of Gen. Shafter and His Staff.

**The St. Paul**
A Number of Interesting Pictures of Capt. Sigsbee's Transatlantic Liner as She Appears Converted Into a Fighting Vessel. Two First-class Pictures of the Crews at the Guns.

**The Monterey**
Picture and Description of the Monitor that Has Sailed to Reinforce Admiral Dewey's Squadron.

**New York Volunteers**
Two full-page pictures of the Eighth, Ninth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments in Camp at Chickamauga Park.

**U. S. Army Chaplains**
Religious Work in the United States Army, with Portraits of Post Chaplains the Rev. Orville J. Nave, the Rev. I. Newton Ritter, and the Rev. E. J Vattmann.

**The Ariete**
Picture of One of the Most Formidable of the Spanish Torpedo Destroyers.

**Col. Welch**
Portrait of the Commander of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

**Patriotism at Yale**
Two Half-page Pictures of the Light Battery and Camp at Niantic, Conn., of the Third Battalion, Connecticut Volunteers, Composed of the Students of Yale.

**The Nation's Heroes**
Portraits of Lieut. R. P. Hobson, Commander of the Merrimac at the Time She Was Sunk in the Channel at the Entrance of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba; Daniel Montague and Randolph Clausen, the Two New York Members of the Crew. Also Portrait of the Late Capt. Charles V. Gridley.

**Two Well-known Women**
Portraits of Miss Laura Williams, Engaged to Marry Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Heloise Durant Rose, Author of "For Cuba" and "By the King's Command."

**The Lambs**
Double-page Picture of Their Rehearsal Prior to Their Recent Star Gambol.

**Columbia's Commencement**
Picture of the Three Senior Classes at Columbia University.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."


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